The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—N[illegible]. 182. SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VERSE TO THE INSURANCE MEN

ouri Supreme Court Sus- ins Anti-Trust Law and Ousts Seventy-three Big Companies.

CISION IS SWEEPING.

im of the Prosecution That n Alleged Social Organization Fixes the Fire Rates.

NIONS OF THE OFFICIALS.

ferson City, Mo., June 30.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of this State today de- d a "knockout" blow to seventy- of the largest insurance companies in orld doing business in this State. suit was filed by the Attorney General ly, 1897, charging these companies with ting the provisions of the anti-trust of 1897 by forming a combine to main- fire, tornado, and lightning rates of ance in St. Joseph, Mo. The action was o-warranto proceeding. The agents of efendants formed a club, and claimed they had nothing to do with fixing rates, hat their organization was maintained for social purposes.

Attorney General, however, found one man at Kansas City was agent for e companies, and fixed the rates for all principal towns and cities in the State. members of this club testified that each her was compelled to write insurance as fixed by this Kansas City agent. e case involved all the legal and consti- nal questions that can be raised, and ourt met each question squarely and tained fully the constitutionality of anti-trust law of Missouri, and in its ment the different corporations are d from the right to do business in this , and under the law of Missouri the e they have heretofore obtained from superintendent of Insurance is now re- d, and they are debarred from further ess in this State.

List of Companies Affected.

owing is a list of the insurance com- affected by the decision:

n's Fund.	German.
Mutual.	Teutonia.
Insurance.	Springfield Fire & Mar.
nd Fire.	Detroit Fire & Marine.
l Fire.	Grand Rapids Fire.
Fire.	Michigan Fire & Marine
Insurance.	St. Paul Fire & Marine.
nsurance.	Merchants'.
Fire.	Newark Fire.
Fire and Marine.	Agricultural.
rance.	American Fire.
Union.	Chinese Insurance Co.
& Lancashire.	Commercial Union.
Fire Insurance.	German-American.
Fire Insurance.	German Alliance.
Insurance.	Hanover Fire.
Union & Crown.	Home Insurance.
& Lon. & Globe.	Niagara Fire.
pecial.	Phoenix.
ester Fire.	Queen.
ch Union Fire.	Rochester German.
ern Assurance.	Victoria Fire.
tish & Mercantile.	Westchester Fire.
x Assurance.	Fire Association.
ine Insurance.	Glens Falls.
Insurance.	Insurance Co. of N. Am.
surance.	Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania.
Assurance.	Franklin Fire.
and Munich.	Equitable Fire & Mar.
rg-Bremen.	Merchants'.
burg Fire.	Providence-Washington.
German Fire.	Caledonian.
an National.	Scottish Union & Nat.
tlantic Fire.	Concordia Fire.
ania.	Milwaukee Mechanics'.

reeping Decision Not Expected.

Louis, Mo., June 30.—[Special.]—The ing nature of the decision of the Su- Court of this State in granting the writ ster against 73 of the largest insur- companies of the world under the anti- law was a surprise to the insurance of this city. A decision has been ex- d for some weeks, but its import was expected to be so radical as to revoke ght of the companies to do business State. The line of action is not yet ed out on the part of the companies. business would naturally be written row, that being a short day. Then Sunday and the double holidays. these four days little or no insur- will be written. The decision prob- will be appealed to the Federal Su- Court, as certain constitutional ques- are involved in it. The companies, denied the right of doing business in ate, are placed in a peculiar position e for which it is understood they esally unprepared.

Kansas City People Pleased.

as City, Mo., June 30.—[Special.]—ss-men generally are well pleased he action of the Supreme Court in g the writ of ouster against the nce companies. They feel confident will result in the cost of fire insur- being materially decreased in the im- future. As the result of the com- which has been in effect in Missouri number of years, rates have been ally advanced until many property- preferred to carry their own risks. are a few influential property-owners volted against the combine and were ed by low rates.

re is no one who believes that the anies affected by the writ of ouster ease doing business in the State. It en for granted that they will con- to the law and continue to do busi- The effect, so far as the property- is concerned, will be to open the way petition in insurance rates and en- them to secure protection or lower

—

news of the action of the Missouri e Court was not a great surprise to ers of insurance companies doing ss in that State. The cases have been the courts over a year, and a decision en expected. The anti-trust law un- ich the present writs are issued origi- accepted from its provisions St. Louis Kansas City. Attorney General Crow, ring of a club among agents at St. , immediately began suits against the anies. The law was recently amended o apply to these two cities. Beginning companies have no rating boards ver in Missouri.

Expressions in Chicago.

following expressions of opinion on Missouri decision were obtained from ers in Chicago yesterday:

[illegible]man's Fund—There [illegible]s and foreign stock [illegible] represented in Mis- [illegible]original ones had [illegible]ed, so that the ser- [illegible] the dispatch doubt- [illegible] one warrants suit [illegible]two ago to test the [illegible]ment by the insur- [illegible]Missouri anti-trust [illegible]ional association [illegible] the name of [illegible]social club" was in effect a rate-making organization.

Exonerate the Agents.

ompanies denied that they had au- their agents to make rates or that d any knowledge that the agents fact establishing any tariff. The generally testified that their local d nothing to do with ratemaking. One agent, however, testified that he under- stood that his club membership bound him to maintain the rates. The companies em- ployed as counsel Given Campbell and James R. Waddill, former Insurance Superin- tendent of the State. If the fire insurance companies are evicted from the State and the enormous values in Kansas City and St. Louis are left without protection it will be a deadly blow at the industries of Missouri.

J. W. G. Cofran of the Hartford—We have been looking for this decision for some time, and I cannot say it is a surprise. If the State of Missouri wants to do without the fire insurance companies the companies can do without it.

J. J. Purcell of the Sun of London—We will have to find some way of protecting our business in the State. The companies will of course get back in the State some time, but in the meantime we will be embarrassed by this decision.

MAY ATTACK THE COAL TRUST.

Attorney General Davies of New York to Make Another Test of the Law.

Albany, N. Y., June 30.—[Special.]—The amended anti-trust law is to be tested. Within a fortnight Attorney General Davies will make some definite statement on this subject. In all probability he will indicate that the coal trust is to be selected for this test of the law.

This same old trust is now busily at work on the same old lines. It intends to increase the price of stove and chestnut sizes to $3.75 in July and to increase them again in October. This action is a reminder of the most prosperous days of the trust.

Its purpose in beginning the increase in July is to permit it to reach the top-notch figures in October by an increase of only 25 cents or 35 cents a ton at a time.

The present increase in the price of coal by the trust and the failure of the attack on the trust in 1897 are the reasons for be- lieving this trust will be the one that Mr. Davies will select to try the amended law upon.

ANTI-TRUST WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Attorney-General Jeff Davis Will Run for Governor to Vindicate the Legislature.

Little Rock, Ark., June 30.—[Special.]—Attorney General Jeff Davis has written to his friends announcing his candidacy for Governor. Among other things he says:

"I intend to defend the action of the Legislature and myself in connection with our recent anti-trust law in no uncertain way.

"I shall attend the meeting of the Gov- ernors and Attorneys General to be held at St. Louis in September to assist in devising some means to get rid of trusts."

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

End of the Fiscal Year Reveals a Flat- tering Treasury Department Showing.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—Today ended the governmental fiscal year. According to the Treasury figures, which are subject to revision, the receipts have been $514,116,911 and the expenditures $604,644,- 972, thus making the deficit $90,528,061, or about $20,000,000 less than the early esti- mates of Secretary Gage. The receipts from customs were $205,919,116 and from internal revenue $271,773,869.

This is an increase over last year of $55,- 840,358 in customs, and of $103,293,051 in in- ternal revenue or legitimate increase in re- ceipts of $159,133,409. The miscellaneous re- ceipts, however, are $47,864,106 less than last year, as the bulk of the Pacific railroad pay- ments came in then.

The expenditures are $161,256,003 larger than the year before, or just about the amount of the increase in customs and in- ternal revenues, thus accounting for the increase of $50,000,000 in round numbers in the deficit. This increase in the deficit, therefore, is less than a third of the in- creased expenditures growing directly out of the war, and the Treasury statement is won- derfully encouraging.

The war budget for the year was $229,010,- 606 for the army and $64,734,159 for the navy, or a total of $293,744,766. Although the war began in April 1898, the heavy expenses for the army did not begin to appear on the Treasury books until the present fiscal year began July 1, so there is an increase in the budget of $142,055,107.

Taking the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as a peace basis, the expenses of the army and navy were only $83,511,814, so that at the same rate the extraordinary war expenses of the last two years have been $277,510,797, which may be taken as the actual cost of the war up to date.

The pensions still being paid on account of the war of the rebellion would have footed the bill for the difficulty with Spain day by day.

SEASICK ANIMALS FOR PARK.

Elephants and Monkeys on the Way from Germany to Chicago Have a Hard Time on the Atlantic.

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—They were sorry-looking animals that came into port today on the Patricia of the Hamburg- American line. They came from Hamburg and were not at sea long enough to get used to it. They are from the Hagenback menag- eries in Hamburg and are going to Chicago.

There were two elephants on the ship, creatures of high education that can do all manner of things. They were painfully sick on the way over.

The tigress was all alone in her misery. None of her kind was on board to share her distress. Even the snakes were seasick. The pigeons didn't mind the voyage so much after the first day out, but it was different with the monkeys. There are two cases of mon- keys, and they looked as if they would be glad to die. Two of the bald-faced monkeys did die.

NO GAIN IN DEWEY'S HEALTH.

Admiral to Rest in Tyrol for Some Time Before Coming Home—Crowds Going to Trieste.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 30.—Admiral Dewey will land in Europe at Trieste, the Austrian port at the head of the Adriatic. It is stated on the highest authority that Admiral Dewey's health has shown no appreciable improvement since he left Manila, and, act- ing under medical advice, he will take a complete rest for some time in Tyrol before resuming his journey home. His health, unfortunately, so far is so indifferent that he could not safely face the fatigue of the reception awaiting him, but when the Amer- icans in Europe learn of his intention to land at Trieste crowds of them will flock there to welcome him.

HE RIDES A MILE IN :57 4-5.

MARVELOUS FEAT OF THE BICY- CLIST CHARLES A. MURPHY.

Paced by a Locomotive and on a Board Track, the Wheelman Travels Fast- er than Any Other Human Ever Has Traveled by Dint of Muscular Exertion—Trial Is Thrilling in Its Effects, Spectators on the Train Fainting—Murphy Also Succumbs.

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—A man, propelled by his own muscular power, cov- ered a mile in 57 4-5 seconds at Maywood, L. I., today.

Then, half blinded with dust and cinders, weak and fainting from the terrible strain he had undergone, his mind wandering, Charles Murphy, the Brooklyn cyclist, was dragged aboard the railroad train which had paced him while it was traveling at the rate of sixty-four miles an hour.

He had collapsed at the finish of the most remarkable ride ever taken by a human being.

There were times during the mile race against time when Murphy actually traveled faster than the flying locomotive. After passing the half mile post he dropped back out of the protection of the wooden wind shield, and then, with a desperate effort, regained the lost ground.

The rider's life was in serious danger from the start until he was carried fainting to a cot in the car. The head of his wheel touched the buffer rail six times, and it was only by his marvelous control of his bicycle and his nerve that Murphy escaped unharmed.

"The boards are flying up and hitting me," he cried as the railroad men reached over the rail of the pacing car and jerked him aboard the flying train.

Yet within three minutes Murphy's color was back, his breathing natural, his pulse almost normal, and he was laughing and enjoying the congratulations of a car full of excited men.

Spectacle Is Almost Terrifying.

The spectacle was a most fearful one to those on the rear of the pacing train. A veteran newspaper man, who had witnessed hundreds of thrilling contests, calmly watched Murphy's superhuman efforts to follow the flying train through whirlwinds of dust for the brief time of a minute and then keeled over in a dead faint.

Most of the officials were in as nervous a condition as Murphy was after the finish.

It was not Murphy's first attempt in fol- lowing a railroad train. For years he has maintained that he could ride a mile in a minute if the pace could be furnished him. A month ago the Long Island railroad com- pany decided to give him the opportunity.

A special board surface two miles and three-eighths in length was laid between the railroad tracks and the car was fitted with a wind shield, something like the vestibule of a Pullman car.

On June 21 a preliminary trial was held to test the apparatus and track. Murphy then rode a mile in sixty-five seconds, and demon- strated that he could follow any pace set for him.

Long before 4 o'clock, the scheduled time for today's ride, thousands of cyclists and farmers had gathered along the sides of the board track. Great precautions were taken to keep the track clear. Policemen and rail- road employes were stationed at the cross- ings and were in constant communication by telegraph from the start to the finish.

The train took the trial trip without Mur- phy at 2 o'clock and reeled off a mile at an even pace in fifty seconds, and then went back to Hicksville for Murphy. Here the car was boarded by the cyclist, the officials, and a party of newspaper and railroad men on the way to Maywood.

Preparing for the Trial.

While Referee James E. Sullivan and the timers were familiarizing themselves with the flags that designated the different quar- ters of the mile, Murphy looked anxiously for his wife and children, who were at the start. Discovering them, he waved a half cheerful greeting, and prepared for the ride.

After once more adjusting the buffer rail so that it would just clear the tire of Mur- phy's front wheel, and carefully examining every part of the wind shield, the railroad officials announced that the train was ready. Murphy came from the car hurriedly, as if anxious to have it over with. He waited impatiently, while he was being photo- graphed, gripped his handlebars, took a last look in the direction of his wife and chil- dren, and nodded as a signal to start. The train gathered speed rapidly, much more so than it did in the first trial. Murphy fol- lowed it easily for a short space, and then suddenly dropped back until he was almost outside of the protecting vestibule.

Those who were anxiously watching him on the rear platform thought he had sud- denly lost his nerve, and encouraged him to come on, with gestures. But Murphy looked up and smiled, and shouted to Hal Fuller- ton, the Long Island railroad company's special agent, who was responsible for Mur- phy taking the ride, that he was all right.

A moment later he caught the train, and his wheel almost touched the buffer rail.

Engineer Sam Booth had pulled the throt- tle of old 74 wide open, and she was travel- ing sixty miles an hour as the flag which indicated the start of the measured mile was approached. The bits of red and green bunt- ing flashed by almost unseen, and the race against time was on. Murphy was pedal- ing frantically, but seemed to have no trouble in following the terrific pace.

Face Drawn in Agony.

The first quarter was covered in 15 sec- onds and the second in 14⅖ seconds, making a total of 29⅘ seconds for the half mile.

Here Murphy, who had stuck steadily to within a few inches of the buffer rail, bare- ly touching it occasionally, seemed to be laboring and in trouble. He dropped back gradually, inch by inch, until he was entire- ly clear of the protection of the wind shield.

A whirlwind of dust caught him squarely in the face and half blinded him. His face was drawn in agony in his awful effort to hang on, and those watching him thought it was all over.

But Murphy was not to be left behind. His head began to roll from side to side and he rode unsteadily in his superhuman effort to regain his lost ground. His wheel wab- bled from edge to edge of the track, and the spectators thought he would surely lose control of his wheel and be killed.

But steadily, inch by inch, Murphy crept forward, actually outriding the flying train, and was soon within the protection of the wind shield and safe again.

The third quarter was traveled in 14⅘ sec- onds, or a total of 44 seconds for the three- quarters of a mile.

The engine was warmed up by this time and flew into the last quarter at the rate of more than sixty miles an hour. The roar and din of the train were terrifying to those watching Murphy. The cyclist had lost his steadiness and was laboring madly.

The whirlwind of dust, which followed him even inside the shield, beat about his head, blinded him, and probably was the cause of his unsteadiness.

Time and again he began to drop back, but each time with a supreme effort he managed to hang on.

The finish flag flashed by in 57⅘ seconds, the last quarter having been traveled in 13⅗ seconds.

Serious Danger in Stopping.

Then the serious work of stopping the fly- ing cyclist began and it was only good luck, nerve on Murphy's part, the strength of his friends, and the careful handling of the throttle by Engineer Booth that Murphy's life was saved.

For days both have been practicing on the course with Engine 74 and the car for just such an emergency. He gradually slack- ened speed, but, gradual as it was, Murphy's wheel struck the buffer with a crash.

Hal Fullerton and Superintendent of Bridges J. H. Cummings, who were laying flat on the platform, reached down and caught Murphy under the arms as he left his wheel from the force of the collision. Murphy's legs caught in the machine and for a moment or two the cyclist's body and his bicycle were flying about in the air.

Fullerton and Cummings hung on to Mur- phy like grim death, and willing hands helped them. As gently as possible Mur- phy, who had collapsed, was dragged over the rail. He sank unconscious but safe on the platform.

The climax was too much for the officials and spectators. Those in the pacing car were rushing about or sinking down, all with blanched faces, cheering madly or ner- vously trying to get at Murphy, who was being carried to the cot in front of the car.

Several collapsed and had to lie down on the floor of the car.

Murphy's marvelous time becomes an au- thentic record. The timers were Robert Stoll, Samuel D. See, Charles Dieges, Sher- iff F. D. Cramer of Brooklyn, and William H. Robertson, all officials of long experi- ence and unquestioned ability.

The referee was James E. Sullivan, Presi- dent of the A. A. U. and the Knickerbocker Athletic club.

Murphy's mount was a twenty-one round wheel, with six and a half inch cranks, geared to 120.

KAISER YIELDS ON ARBITRATION

American Delegates Succeed in Win- ning Germany Over to a Salient Peace Principle.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

The Hague, June 30.—There is official au- thority for stating that owing to the repre- sentation made at Berlin on behalf of the American delegation Germany has definitely decided to support the American plan for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

It was explained to the German Emperor that the limit of concession had been reached and that the other powers were so deter- mined on establishing a permanent tribunal that it would be instituted either with or without Germany's coöperation.

The accession of the Kaiser to the scheme is regarded here as striking testimony to the influence of the American delegation. It is stated by the European press that com- pulsory arbitration has been entirely aban- doned. This is not so. The list of subjects, however, which it is now proposed to in- clude in compulsory arbitration is so meager that the best friends of the permanent tribunal idea do not attach any importance to the question and probably the list will be allowed to stand in the draft of the code now being prepared by the committee.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Hague, June 30.—Today's proceed- ings included an eloquent speech by Baron Bildt of the delegation of Norway and Swe- den. He deplored the failure of the confer- ence to achieve as much as might be de- sired, but ventured to say that the Czar's idea was noble, and could not die, because supported by thousands upon thousands of men. Baron Bildt declared that if the Rus- sian Emperor would add to the nobility of heart and generosity of mind which he had already displayed the talent of persever- ance, the triumph of his Majesty's work would be assured.

"Not only has the Russian Emperor re- ceived from providence the gift of power," said he, "but he has also the gift of youth; and if our generation is not destined to ac- complish the task, we may count upon the next generation to do it. The duty remain- ing for us as delegates, and for the govern- ments we represent, is to consider whether the best means of obtaining the desired end are to be found in new conferences, in di- rect negotiations, or simply in the policy of setting good examples." The speech was greeted with prolonged applause.

With a view of avoiding a direct vote against Russia, M. Beermaert and Baron Bildt urged that the reports on disarmament be merely read, and not put to vote. This suggestion was adopted.

PREPARATIONS TO AID PEARY.

Professor Libbey of Relief Expedition Leaves Princeton to Join the Bark Diana at Cape Breton.

Princeton, N. J., June 30.—[Special.]—William Libbey, professor of physical geog- raphy and director of the Princeton Museum of Geology and Archæology, who has been appointed chief of the expedition to be sent out by the Peary club of New York for the relief of Lieutenant Peary, left Princeton tonight for North Sydney, Cape Breton, and will make final preparations for the expedi- tion.

The Diana, a steam bark whaler, chartered for the trip, is being fitted out at North Sydney and will start on its voyage July 17. The party will be made up of Professor C. W. F. Maclure, head of the department of biology; Arnold T. Ortman, curator of invertebrate paleontology; Charles F. Sil- vester, preparator in anatomy, with Pro- fessor Libbey, all of Princeton University, and two representatives of the United States Coast Survey. In an interview Dr. Ortman tonight said:

"The first object of the expedition of course is to take provisions and other sup- plies to Lieutenant Peary. His plan of reaching the pole is by short stages, leaving at each stage a supply of provisions, so that if anything wrong happens he can easily fall back on the next nearest post. We shall sail from North Sydney and pro- ceed to Iceland, from where we will go along the coast to Inglefield Gulf. That is Peary's first station, and there we will leave the supplies to be carried inland by natives with their dog teams. Peary has not been heard of for nearly a year, but there is no reason to fear that he is in trouble.

"The return trip will be a tour for scien- tific exploration. Chiefly deep sea investiga- tions will be carried on, and we shall take along a carload of specially prepared dredg- ing apparatus. Most of our explorations in this line will be carried on in Baffin's Bay, where depths can be found of 2,000 fathoms. We expect to return home on Oct. 1."

PLACES THE BAN ON "OVID."

Boston School Committee Shocked by the Reproduction of Classical Pictures.

Boston, Mass., June 30.—[Special.]—The Boston School committee has peremptorily placed upon its "index expurgatorius" Al- len & Greenough's "Ovid." The reason is that the publishers have inserted in the vol- ume certain reproductions of classical pic- tures and statues. The pictures represent Europa on the bull, Bacchus finding Ariadne, the sacrifice of Iphigenia, and such subjects.

EXPECT FILIPINO ATTACK.

AMERICANS LOOK FOR AGGRESS- IVE MOVE AT SAN FERNANDO.

Strong Force of Insurgents Working in the Trenches and Evidently Making Ready to Give Battle—United States Troops Alert and Will Not Be Sur- prised — Spanish Commissioners Missing—General Ovenshine Sick in the Hospital.

Manila, July 1, 10:40 a. m.—A collision be- tween the two armies at San Fernando seems inevitable soon. The insurgents are active all around the town and can be seen working in the trenches to strengthen their position.

Day and night forces are at work. About 3,000 men were seen marching in the road north of the town yesterday. The Ameri- cans turned out and manned the defenses, expecting an attack.

The soldiers sleep in their clothes and breakfast at 4 o'clock in the morning so as to be ready for another daybreak assault.

Spanish Commissioners Missing.

The commission of three Spanish officers, who entered the insurgent lines a fortnight ago, to make a final attempt to arrange for the release of the Spanish prisoners, have not returned. Their long absence has oc- casioned alarm.

Reports come to Manila that the Spaniards were received by Aguinaldo at Tarlac and entertained hospitably. There is no way of verifying this information. It is said that Aguinaldo gave a banquet in their honor, all the leading families and the rebel leader's present Cabinet attending. Hence the Span- iards in Manila hope that the mission of the commissioners will be successful, though they are doubtful.

Ovenshine Sick in Hospital.

General Ovenshine is in the hospital suf- fering with fever. General Grant is com- manding his troops on the south line.

BIG ARMY ALREADY RAISED.

Charles Emory Smith Replies to Un- knowing Critics of the Ad- ministration.

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—The World will print in the morning the following sig- nificant interview with Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith: "The situation in the Philippines is the most important and absorbing question just at present. I am well aware that there is some restiveness on the matters and in some quarters no little impatience. This feeling is entirely natural, but I think it rests on a misapprehension. There is a notion that the administration should have been more energetic and when the Filipinos prolonged their warfare, should have called for and sent forward more troops. But those who make this criticism do not know what the administration has done.

"They do not know that it has recruited nearly 9,000 men a week right along since Congress adjourned on March 4. They do not know that with these recruits and with the reënlistments a force of nearly 40,000 men has been raised within that time.

"They do not know that the army bill which passed on March 2 compelled the re- organization of a new army, nearly a fourth as large as that which was raised for the Spanish war. They do not know that, under the law authorizing the creation of the army for the Spanish war all of the regulars above 27,000, as well as all of the volunteers, had to be mustered out at the ratification of the peace treaty, and that while the new army bill provides for a force of 65,000 men, the whole number above 27,000 had to be raised afresh.

"In other words, while many people have within the last week or two awakened to a feeling of impatience and have said that the government ought to call for troops, it has been steadily recruiting them for the last three months. And while people have sup- posed that it was doing little or nothing in that direction it has raised more than 40,000 men.

"It has been said that the President, on his return to Washington this week, deter- mined to respond to this public expression and to enlarge the army. As a matter of fact, the President made no new determina- tion whatever. He was already doing what critics were clamoring for, and they are just beginning to find out that he has been steadily doing it for months without mak- ing any noise about it.

"Within two weeks 5,000 additional men will be in the Philippines, or on their way, and by Aug. 1, before the close of the rainy season, there will be 35,000 regulars or more at the disposal of Otis, and with this force he will certainly be able to cope with the situation. If there should be need for more by September they will be there.

"There is no trouble in the Philippines outside the Island of Luzon. Aggressive fighting is now restricted for about three months, because of the rainy season, but as soon as aggressive operations can be resumed short work will be made of the conflict."

Mr. Smith said on other topics that it was not true that protection was the mother of trusts, but that the trusts may have abused protection.

CLASH OVER THE PLAGUE SHIP.

San Francisco Authorities Refuse to Allow Nippon Maru's Passen- gers to Land.

San Francisco, Cal., June 30.—There is a clash between the federal authorities and the Board of Health over the Nippon Maru affair. The federal authorities have re- ceived instructions from Washington to re- lease the vessel from quarantine, but the Board of Health has gone into the matter more deeply and has stationed a squad of policemen around the steamer to prevent any one from leaving the suspected vessel.

Dr. Barbat, the bacteriologist, has propa- gated the bacilli found on the bodies of the two Japanese who tried to escape from the Maru and is convinced it is that of bubonic plague. He will inoculate a pig or some other animal with the germs to finally determine the question.

In the meantime the steamship company will apply for an injunction permitting the cargo of the vessel to be removed. The cargo has been fumigated.

The passengers who arrived on the Nippon Maru are still detained at the Angel Island quarantine station.

FEAR WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Americans and Germans in the African Republic Ask for Protection in Case of Hostilities.

London, July 1.—The Capetown correspond- ent of the Daily Mail says: "The Germans and Americans in the Transvaal have ap- pealed to their Consuls for marines to pro- tect their property in the event [illegible]"

FEDERAL STEEL IS ENJOINED.

Company Restrained from Declaring Dividends on Common and Preferred Stock on Shareholders' Petitions.

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—District Judge Edward B. Thomas granted two in- junctions today restraining the Federal Steel company from paying dividends on its stock of 1¼ per cent on its common stock and another of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, both payable on July 20.

The injunctions were obtained by Louis Schaeffer and Frederick E. Marquand, brok- ers of this city, who are holders of preferred and common stock respectively.

The Federal Steel company has only been incorporated six months, and the injunctions were obtained on the ground that the com- pany has no right under its charter to de- clare a dividend before the end of the present fiscal year, January, 1900. These dividends are quarterlies, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company held some days ago the sum of $1,597,830 was ordered set aside as a fund to pay them.

Money Not Yet Due.

George Alfred Lamb of counsel for the complainants said tonight: "The com- plainants take the ground that the argument of President Gary that dividends may be paid on the common stock because the full amount of the dividends for the fiscal year had been set aside for the preferred stock is inadequate for the reason that the same directors could later in the year recall this money to the use of the company by another resolution unless, indeed, they created a trust fund of this money for the benefit of the preferred stockholders, and in this event they would be vesting the preferred stock- holders with title to money not yet due to them and depriving the company of it."

The injunctions are to stand until final judgment.

—

The Federal Steel company, through its directors, made public during the recent bout with Walter R. Kern and other pre- ferred stockholders a resolution which was passed by the directors, in which a dividend was declared on the common stock. This re- solution shows the company has set aside $798,915 for the payment of the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock in October and a like amount for the payment of the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock in January. The resolution says, after set- ting aside this money for preferred divi- dends, that "such fund shall be used for the payment of such dividends, and for no other purpose."

Steel and Wire Interested.

The officers of the company intimate that the only people who took the injunction asked by Kern et al. seriously were the di- rectors of the American Steel and Wire com- pany, who are alleged to have used the in- junction as a reason for not declaring a divi- dend upon the common stock of their com- pany.

President Gary is quoted as saying in New York:

"The clause of the charter relied on by Kern says 'if after providing for dividends on the preferred for a full year there shall remain any surplus net profits of that year they shall be applicable to dividends on the common. The dividends already declared in favor of the Federal Steel company by its constituent companies, together with accu- mulated interest on its surplus, amount to upward of $3,776,713. From this fund the company paid on April 3, 1899, a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, amounting to $798,915; and from this fund the Board of Directors on June 16, 1899, declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, amounting to $798,- 915, and also set aside as a special fund for the payment of the two remaining quarterly dividends for the fiscal year of 1¼ per cent each on the preferred stock, $1,597,830, and also declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock."

The Kern injunction sought to restrain the payment of the first quarterly dividend on the common stock of the company. The bill was dismissed at Trenton, N. J., on June 26.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS ARRIVE.

T. Fugato, Consul at Chicago, and Two Attaches Reach Seattle, Wash., on the Idzumi Maru.

Seattle, Wash., June 30.—[Special.]—T. Fugato, Japanese Consul at Chicago, ar- rived on the steamer Idzumi Maru today. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Ide, attaché of the Japanese Legation at Wash- ington, and Lieutenant Kato, attaché at St. Petersburg.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and warmer.

Sun rises at 4:28; sets at 7:39.
Moon rises at 0:20 a. m. tomorrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Missouri Anti-Insurance Decision.
Cyclist Rides a Mile in :57 4-5.
Fight Expected at San Fernando.
Dreyfus Arrives at Rennes.
2 Women Talk of Unions.
Blame Reichstag Clerk.
Closes Italian Chamber.
3 Travelers to Fight Trusts.
Another Strike at Homestead.
Pittsburg Cheers Miles.
4 General News of New York.
"Reformers" Again Talk of Dewey.
San Juan Battle Waged Again.
Liquid Air Tests in Chicago.
5 Teachers Buy a Summer Resort.
Several Arrests Made in Meier Case.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth Dead.
6 League Magnates May Meet.
Match Race Today.
Handicaps for the Road Race.
7 Visiting Golfers Try Onwentsia.
Sangerfest a Success.
Important Deals in Realty.
8 City to Finish Land Tunnel.
New Laws Take Effect Today.
9 Col. Hartigan Offers His Regiment.
Silvela Signs German Treaty.
University Is for Free Speech.
Tanner Says He Can Be Renominated
14 Weekly Review of Trade.

Pages.
7 Lake Marine.
8 Railroads.
10 Literary.
11 Commercial.
12 Editorial.
14 Courts.
14 Insurance.
16 Dramatic.
16 Fontenoy.
16 Society.
16 Short Story.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL	..Derbyshire	
LIVERPOOL	..Germanic	
LIVERPOOL	..Belgenland	
NEW YORK	...Britannic	
NEW YORK	...Lahn	

DREYFUS NOW SAFELY LANDED.

Prisoner from Devil's Island Put Ashore at Quiberon and Hurried on to Rennes.

HEAVY GUARD WITH HIM.

Various Theories Advanced to Explain Occasion for Long Delay in Bringing Exile Home.

TRIP IS QUIETLY MADE.

Rennes, France, July 1.—Captain Dreyfus landed at Quiberon and was conveyed by train to Brus, twelve kilometers from Rennes.

There he entered a landau, accom- panied by the Chief of Detectives of the Prefect department, and was driven to Rennes, where twenty-five gendarmes waited his entrance into the town.

Ten of the gendarmes entered a wagon and followed the carriage. The rest followed on foot.

The party arrived at the prison with- out incident. A large crowd assembled and witnessed the arrival in silence and without manifestation.

—

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORREAU.]

Brest, July 1.—Dreyfus has been debarked at Quiberon and is now en route for Rennes by way of Redon, where he will arrive this morning.

Fruitless Night-Long Vigil.

In the all night lookout which was kept along the coast in hopes of sighting Dreyfus aboard the Sfax the watchers at Brest were again disappointed.

Tells How Prisoner Looked.

A prominent marine officer who has access to the reports which have been received by the government concerning the progress of the Sfax and Captain Dreyfus on the way from Devil's Island said:

"Dreyfus looks now like a man of 60 years of age. He is broken in health and ruined in constitution, and I doubt if he will ever re- gain the moral force and nerve he formerly possessed.

"His hair is gray and his beard is gray also.

"No one would now recognize in the broken looking old man the former Captain Dreyfus.

"The prisoner has shown wonderful obedi- ence and has never once murmured during his captivity, and has in no way committed himself. An effort will be made for the sake of Mme. Dreyfus to make her husband look better. The face will be shaved and his hair cropped closely so as to avoid showing the gray and he will be given a new uniform, which may help to soften the shock of the meeting."

Army Is Waking Up.

The army here is beginning to realise that Coppee, Lemaitre, Drumont, Rochefort, and all the other professed army lovers are do- ing the army more harm than good. Rear Admiral Reveillere, in fact, has sent an open letter of protestation against Coppee's agents coming to form a "League Patrie Française" in Brest.

Protest Against League.

The Admiral says: "I protest against Cop- pee's pretension and that of his adherents to a monopoly of love of their country. In my opinion it is a singular way of loving the army by trying to stir up trouble in its ranks while it is doing its duty.

"If the first duty of a soldier is to defend the nation, the second is to respect its laws. This is one of the healthiest signs of the re- action of feeling in the army. Gallifet's ex- ample is commencing to bear fruit, and army men are no longer afraid to come out in favor of Dreyfus, now that they are seeing they have been made dupes and figure-heads by the scheming politicians who use them ruthlessly to further their own dishonorable plans.

Fight for Seat in Senate.

The lofty Le Maitre and François Coppée are both now squabbling for a seat in the Senate left vacant by death, but the army may yet wake up and find its real friends are men like Pressens, Clemenceau, and Zola, who have tried to free it from pollution.

Du Paty's Provisional Liberty.

The unworthy General du Paty de Clam may shortly be set at provisional liberty. It is difficult to understand why Du Paty, who is guilty, should enjoy liberty which is not acorded to Picquart, who is innocent, but French logic is as complicated as French law.

People of Rennes Rebuked.

The inhabitants of Rennes are growing ashamed of their first hostility to the Drey- fus family. Several Parisian journalists hit them hard when they said that Paris had for four years accorded respect and freedom to Mme. Dreyfus, and that the Rennaises must be strange savages to desire to molest a woman whose only crime was that she was a faithful wife.

Crowds of English Sightseers.

Numbers of English people have come to Brest to watch for the arrival of the Sfax. The Brestoise are again alarmed and [illegible] think they are spies. One English fa- [illegible] has practically camped out at Cama- [illegible] while awaiting the arrival of the Sfax. [illegible] Brest. All day long carriages are carry- [illegible] English people to the coast.

One amusing telegram was from an Englishman in London to the director of a Brest paper offering £5 to any reporter at Brest who would send him word immediately of Dreyfus' arrival. He sent the telegram prepaid for an answer of twenty-five words. The incident serves to illustrate the passion

85217

ate interest taken in the Dreyfus affair all over the world.

PROPOSE NOVEL ALLIANCE.

German and French Army Officers Join in Writing a Book—Women May Be Advocates.

SPECIAL CABLE BY A CHICAGO TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, June 30.—The Revue Blanche is about to issue a sensational book written by both German and French army officers, Colonel Moritz von Egidy and Captain of Artillery Moch. It is the fifth time since the Franco-German war that two officials of the opposite armies have entered in partnership to write a book together. In the Dreyfus revision the French Captain, Moch, was a witness in the case, and was a defender of the prisoner of Devil's Island. Colonel Moritz von Egidy, who died recently, confiding the publication to Captain Moch, was married to Princess Schwarbourg-Sondershausen's daughter, and fought against the French during the Franco-German war. Both authors declare that France and Germany ought to be allies.

Propose New Republic.

Alsace-Lorraine should be an independent State, which should be called the Rhenane Republic. A Franco-Germanic university, they say, should be created at Strasburg. The Republic of Rhenane colors suggested are a white ground as a sign of neutrality, crossed with two striped lines. The vertical one of blue, white, and red, and another horizontally of black, white, and red.

To Reinstate Picquart.

Colonel Picquart, it is said, will apply to the State Council to reinstate him to his rank and the State Council will do so.

Refuses Du Paty Pardon.

General Zurlinden, the Paris Military Governor, has refused to set at provisional liberty Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

Cleo de Merode's Mother Dead.

The mother of the actress, Cleo de Merode, is dead.

Women May Practice Law.

Today the Chamber of Deputies voted a law permitting women to become advocates.

Millerand Interpellation Deferred.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, said he desired to interpellate M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce—who is a radical Socialist in politics—relative to the manner in which he proposed to apply his socialistic doctrines, but the Chamber, by a vote of 357 to 165, supported the Minister's request to postpone the question for a month.

Guests of the Figaro.

The members of the editorial association were the guests this afternoon of the Figaro. Those present included a committee, of which General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, was chairman. Former President Benjamin Harrison and other members of the Venezuelan commission and a number of prominent Americans were among the visitors.

Note Regarding Newfoundland.

A semi-official note has been issued declaring that there is no foundation for the rumors of a disagreement between the British and French squadrons in Newfoundland waters.

TALK OF BROOKE LEAVING CUBA

Rumor That He Is to Go to Philippines Denied by Secretary Alger—No Yellow Fever in Havana.

Havana, June 30.—La Lucha publishes a dispatch from Washington today, which says:

"It is practically assured that General Brooke will be sent to the Philippines with an increased army, and that he will be succeeded here by a civil Governor of Cuba, who will probably be Mr. Robert P. Porter."

Headquarters has received no intimation of any such arrangement, if it is contemplated.

The English edition of the paper will say editorially tomorrow:

"While General Brooke has done as well as, and probably better than, most military men would have done in the same position, a civilian Governor of Cuba is needed. Mr. Robert P. Porter, however, is believed to be prejudiced against the Cubans. They have no confidence in him, and will protest against such an appointment as is indicated in our Washington dispatch, if the news should be confirmed. Cuba wants as Governor an American civilian of known ability, a statesman of undoubted integrity and impartiality."

Denies Yellow Fever Stories.

General Ludlow, military Governor of Havana, in an official communication to Governor General Brooke, complains of statements occasionally printed in American newspapers regarding the existence of yellow fever here, which intimate that the authorities are concealing the actual facts.

"General Ludlow says: 'There is not an atom of truth in these statements and concealment would be as stupid as it might be criminal. Every case that can possibly be considered a suspect is so treated; and it often happens that a case is under treatment for several days in consequence of the divided opinion of the doctors.

"Neither on June 2 nor today is there a single case of yellow fever in Havana."

Planter Seeks Indemnity.

The father of Señor Santa Maria, the Spanish planter, who was killed by a stray bullet at Cienfuegos during the recent affray between the Cubans and Americans, has arrived here, with a view of securing indemnity from the United States government.

Acosta Betraying Accomplices.

The capture by the rural guard of Major José Acosta at Guanajay, followed by his confession of his own guilt and his implication of others, develops the fact that some of the proceeds of the safe robbery at Mariel were given to Acosta. He now says that the party participating in the recent robberies numbered forty-three men.

Declares Brooke Rumor Untrue.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—The statement published in La Lucha that General Brooke is to be sent to the Philippines and will be succeeded at Havana by Robert P. Porter, was called to the attention of Secretary Alger tonight. He promptly denied the report, saying in reply to a written inquiry that there was "not a word of truth in it."

ALBANY TAKES THE DUKEDOM.

Son of Prince Leopold to Rule Over Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Be Educated in Germany.

Coburg, June 30.—It was officially announced today that the Duke of Connaught, brother of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the son of the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur, have renounced their claims to the Coburg succession in favor of the Duke of Albany, son of the late Prince Leopold of England.

The Duke of Albany, who was born in [illegible] and whose mother was Princess Helena Waldeck, will be heir to the throne of Coburg under the guardianship of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

The Duke of Connaught's son, Prince Arthur, reserves the right to the succession in the event of the death of the Duke of Albany or the extinction of the latter's male issue.

The Duke of Albany will immediately come to Coburg and receive a German education previous to entering the German army.

The Minister of State in Chief, C. F. von Strenge, informed the Diet that the Duke of Connaught's reason for the renunciation of the succession was his unwillingness to part from his only son and because he could not abandon his responsibility for the care and education of his son while Prince Arthur of Connaught was compelled to reside in England; and he, the Duke, recognized that the heir to the throne of Coburg required a German education.

The Queen and the royal family, he added, all had the most tender love for Coburg, to which they were joined through the Prince Consort.

TONGA KING CHOOSES A BRIDE.

Weds the Maiden of His Own Selection Despite Vigorous Opposition of Dignitaries.

San Francisco, Cal., June 30.—From Honolulu comes the news of the marriage of King George of the Tonga Island group to Princess Lavinia.

The majority of the people of the islands wished him to marry Princess Ofa of Nina, and several meetings of dignitaries were held with a view of trying to induce King George to change his mind, but to every communication the King replied that Lavinia was his choice, and that if he could not marry her he would not marry at all.

The people reluctantly consented and the wedding took place on June 1 in the church. The Rev. J. B. Watkins, the King's chaplain, tied the knot. The church was densely crowded with invited Tongans.

GOES TO THE VOLKSRAAD.

Body Will Be Asked to Confirm an Arrangement Acceptable to the British Government.

London, June 30.—The Digger News, the Boer organ in London, prints a dispatch from Johannesburg today announcing on reliable authority that the Volksraad will be asked on Monday to confirm an arrangement made by the Executive Council, acceptable to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, and the British government. It is believed the arrangement grants a seven-year retrospective franchise to uitlanders resident in the Transvaal before 1890, who will be immediately admitted to burghership, with other modifications in the naturalization laws.

CHINESE MENACE FOREIGNERS.

Situation in the Disturbed Region Is Unchanged—Europeans Arm for Protection.

Peking, June 30.—The French Consul at Meng-Tzu, Province of Yun-Yan, where anti-foreign disturbances recently occurred, reports that the situation is unchanged. Thirty-eight well armed Europeans took refuge in the residence of the Taotai after the siege of the Consulate, which is now guarded by troops.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

CHRISTIANIA—Herr Christopher Ravn, the Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at New York, has been promoted to the rank of Consul General there.

BREMEN—It is announced that the North German Lloyd Steamship company has decided to build a new twin screw steamer for the New York service.

BERLIN—The jute spinning and weaving works were burned. Five large warehouses were destroyed. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The House of Commons divided on the question of mismanagement in the Yukon country. The amendment of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper censuring the government was defeated by 32 for to 82 against, a majority of 50 for the government.

LONDON—At the Hertford Assizes today Mary Ann Ansell was found guilty of murdering her sister, an inmate of an asylum for the insane, by sending her poisoned cake by post. She was sentenced to death. The condemned woman had previously insured her sister's life, giving a false description.

OMAHA'S SHOW OPENS TODAY.

Exposition Will Be Launched by a Military Parade and Addresses by Gov. Poynter and Others.

Omaha, Neb., June 30.—[Special.]—The gates of the Greater America exposition will be opened tomorrow and the exercises marking the event will be participated in by the Governor of Nebraska, Senators, and leading citizens of the State. The initial ceremony is the morning parade, in which the star features will be the veterans of the First and Third Nebraska Regiments. Colonial displays in charge of natives will lend distinctive character to the procession.

When the grounds have been formally occupied the dedicatory program will be opened by Dr. George L. Miller, President of the exposition, followed by responses from Governor Poynter, Senator M. L. Hayward, and ex-Senator Manderson.

The opening day finds the exhibits in much better condition than last year, those in most of the large buildings having been placed. A newly arrived consignment of 600 stuffed birds from the Philippines lends color to the Building of Colonial Exhibits.

The Transportation Building has been transformed into a bivouac for the soldiers and cadets who will remain in camp until after the visit of General Joe Wheeler and Postmaster General Smith, who will take part in the celebration of July 3 and 4.

The musical attraction tomorrow will be a band of full-blooded Indians from Arizona. A large party of native Cubans, which will inhabit the Cuban village, arrived today, having landed Monday from the transport Buford.

GOV. PINGREE'S BROTHER TALKS

Says Shoe Firm Has Stood a Great Deal from Unions—Strikers Assert They Have Been Considerate.

Detroit, Mich., June 30.—The Pingree & Smith shoe factory strike continues today. Frank C. Pingree, brother of Governor Pingree, who is manager of the business, said:

"We have stood a great deal from the unions on account of Governor Pingree's position in politics. There will be no decrease in wages if the men return. It is simply a question of who is going to run this business. We have not heard from the men yet."

In reply to statements by Mr. Pingree, striking employés today said that Pingree & Smith had not kept an agreement as to an increase of certain wages, reached by arbitration as a result of a strike four years ago. The men want a settlement for alleged arrears in wages and a new scale adopted.

"As to the firm treating us better because Pingree was running for office, it is not true," said one. "The fact is that we have been more considerate of the firm because its head was in politics and have held off time and again on that account."

CONTEST OVER A LITTLE GIRL.

Mother Brings Action in a Baltimore Court to Regain Possession of Her Daughter.

Baltimore, Md., June 30.—[Special.]—Two women and their counsel waged a bitter contest in court today for the possession of a 10-year-old golden-haired girl. The child is the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers of Wilmington, Del. For three years she has been living in this city with Mr. and Mrs. William L. Watts. Six years ago Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Rogers were neighbors in Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. Watts took a fancy to the child, and when, five years ago, they came to Baltimore they asked Mrs. Rogers to let her come with them. Mrs. Rogers said she did let Emma pay occasional visits. The mother, however, pleaded for the restoration of her child on the ground that she had been estranged from her. Mr. and Mrs. Watts claimed that the child preferred to stay with them, recognizing them as her foster parents. The case is still pending.

$31.50 Round Trip Denver and Colorado Springs.

Chicago and Northwestern railway, June 25 to July 11, returning Oct. 31. Leave 10:00 a. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily. Quickest time, perfect service. Office, 193 Clark street; passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

WOMEN TALK OF [illegible]ONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN LONDON STILL HARD AT WORK.

Labor Question Viewed from Many Sides by Representatives of Different Nations—An American, as Usual, Displays Highest Ability in Her Chosen Line—Duchess Discusses Journalism—Melba's Latest Opera Ready.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 30.—The most interesting discussion today of the Woman's Council was on the subject of trades unionism for women. Here again the American representative made a mark. Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, in a well delivered address, aroused a fierce discussion over protection and free trade. She said the public had long been waiting to hear what the Women's Council intends to do in the matter of labor, but as long as women accept wages it is impossible for a man to accept they are working against the interests of man and woman alike.

Tells History of Unions.

Mrs. George Adam Smith, who read the first paper, explained the history of trades unions for women since 1872, when Mrs. Patterson, from the United States, first developed the scheme by enrolling many women. Hitherto the women had always had a fear and distrust of labor organizations and up to the present time trades unions were still in a partially developed state.

Then Mrs. Robinson proceeded to point out how women, having at first advanced only individually, were at last able to act collectively and by combined action could obtain a proper market price for their labor. So far the audience followed her sympathetically, but when she went on to show how trades unionism was in the end opposed to the principle of protection, because it put labor on the basis of free competition as opposed to capital, a fiery argument ensued. Many of the audience as well as many speakers being Americans, objected to this opposition to what is essentially an American doctrine.

Mrs. Robinson, however, stuck manfully to her guns, but her address ended in murmurs of mingled applause and condemnation.

Speech by Herbert Burrows.

Mr. Herbert Burrows then stepped into the arena and showed that tradee unionism was a protection, not only against the employer but against the laborers themselves, the principle being that no man could undersell his neighbor. He thought that women and men in the same trade should have equal wages for equal work.

Then Madam Vincent pointed out that in France the Tobacco union included 25,000 women and only 5,000 men, while in Holland, as Mme. Drucher pointed out, the women were excluded from the tobacco trade, but would make seventy aprons for one shilling. Altogether the debate was somewhat disconnected, as is likely to be the case where a subject like trades unionism has to be treated in a paper of fifteen minutes' duration and followed by discussions by members from different countries with different points of view.

One fact insisted upon rightly was that women are still their own chief enemies in the labor world, because they too readily accept low wages. Trades unions were shown to be doing something to remedy the difficulty, but as yet the work is only in its infancy.

Mrs. Robinson scored distinctly in the clearness with which she proved that the only hope for women's labor in the future was further development of unions.

Duchess Talks of Journalism.

In the other sections the best speech was that of the Duchess of Sutherland on the subject of "Women in Journalism." The Duchess combines great personal beauty with an excellent manner and a keen interest in woman's work, and naturally her paper, which contained no facts unknown to the newspaper contingent, met with unqualified approval.

Results Yet Undefined.

It is impossible as yet to tell exactly what the practical results of the mammoth conference will be. The interest is by no means abating, although the English press treats the event with but scant notice.

Final Rehearsal by Melba.

The final rehearsal was held yesterday of Puccini's "Vie de Bohme," with Melba in the chief part. Critical London should be the last great city to hear the beautiful opera in Italian, as the performance given two years ago by the Carl Rosa company attracted but little attention. If the rehearsal goes for anything the performance tomorrow night cannot fail to be an enormous success, for Melba, who will not visit the United States next season, but goes for a tour on the continent to sing for the first time in Germany. Puccini is writing a new opera for her, the subject being La Tosca.

Delay in Transvaal Affairs.

The Transvaal question failed to further develop today, though Secretary Chamberlain promised Milner's dispatches would be in print by Monday. Balfour says it is inconvenient to take a vote for the Colonial office supply at present, which means the postponing of the Transvaal debate as long as perhaps ten days or more, in order that the government may have time to come before the House with a definite policy.

SOLDIERS WRECK A SALOON.

Lawless Act of Members of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments in a Nevada Town.

Winnemucca, Nev., June 30.—A special train containing Companies L and M of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and Company E of the Twenty-fourth colored regiment arrived in Winnemucca last night. A number of the men left the train and raided a neighboring saloon. They wrecked the bar and stole what liquor there was in sight. Chris Deiss, the barkeeper, was shot down by one of the soldiers.

The alarm was given, and before the train could drew out of the station it was surrounded by the excited citizens of the place. Sheriff McDeid and District Attorney Vanduser would not permit the train to leave until the guilty parties were given up.

At 1 o'clock the District Attorney and the Major came to an issue, and the Major gave orders to have the train start. A writ of attachment was then secured on the local ticket agent prohibiting the moving of the train from Winnemucca, but a little later District Attorney Vanduser consented to the release of the train in order that the troops might catch the steamer for Manila.

Policemen Must Stop Smoking.

Chief of Police Kipley issued orders yesterday instructing commanding officers to enforce the rule against policemen smoking while in uniform whether on or off duty. As all the policemen are now held on reserve duty they cannot smoke except at home.

NEW POLICE PASSES ISSUED.

Are for Ununiformed Men and May Provoke Trouble with the Traction Companies.

Members of the Chicago Police department who do not wear uniform in the regular discharge of duty will be supplied with the regulation Police department pass on all lines of transportation within the city limits. The passes have been printed and a number will be given out today. It is probable that the passes will not be honored by some of the transportation lines. In the event of the refusal of any conductor of any steam or surface railway car to accept the passes, the city ordinance under which they are issued empowers the police officer to place the conductor under arrest. The ordinance provides also for the assessment of a fine of not less than $10 or more than $100 for each violation.

Managers of the various traction lines received a letter inclosing one of the new style passes from Chief of Police Kipley, in their mail yesterday morning, notifying them that the passes would be issued today. Some of them had never heard of the ordinance and almost without exception they declared it would not be sustained by the courts. Ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson, until recently legal counsel for the North Chicago street railroad company, said:

"I never saw or heard of the ordinance before and am of the opinion it would not stand the test of a trial in the courts. We have numerous decisions of the State Supreme Court defining police power as relates to street railways. It has never been found that free riding is secured by employés of the city as part of the police power."

General Manager J. R. Jones of the Chicago General railway said:

"We have received one of the new passes and a letter from Chief Kipley. The matter was referred to our legal department for an opinion. My personal opinion is that the ordinance is not a good one, and that it would be so declared in a test case. However, we do not want to have our conductors arrested, and it is likely that without further instructions they will accept the passes when presented. If a test of the ordinance is decided on we shall keep a record of the use of the passes and recover judgment against the city for our money. We can do that if the ordinance is not legal."

FORTUNE FOR LOUISVILLE WAIF

Little Leslie Davidson, an Abandoned Child, Said to Be One of General Mercer's Heirs.

Louisville, Ky., June 30.—[Special.]—Abandoned by his mother, rescued by the agents of the Kentucky Humane society from the baby farm of "Jew Bet," and five years an inmate of one of Louisville's receiving homes for children, little Leslie Davidson has been found to be one of the heirs to the estate of the revolutionary hero, General Hugh Mercer of Virginia.

Leslie Davidson is a grandson of Dr. Davidson of Hawesville, and his grandmother was a Miss Mercer of Virginia, a near relative of General Mercer. The boy's mother was also named Mercer, but she makes no claim to being a member of the Virginia family of Mercers. Twelve years ago she was married to Jeff Davidson, and the young couple moved to Pueblo, Colo. There the boy was born, and there, it is said, the father deserted the mother and her six weeks' old child, leaving them penniless.

By some means the mother and child managed to get back to Hawesville, and then came on to Louisville. She claimed that Dr. Davidson, her husband's father, refused her home. She was then 19 years of age and exceedingly pretty. For a year she kept the child with her, and then turned it over to "Jew Bet," whose baby farm was the scene of such notorious cruelty that it was raided by the agents of the Humane society a few years ago. The boy, with several other children, were given over to the protecting care of one of the children's homes here, where he has been ever since. The woman moved to St. Louis, where she is said to have been married recently.

The boy would probably have been left in the home here indefinitely but for the recent opening of the question as to the distribution of General Mercer's property among the heirs. His half aunt, Mrs. Martin Carnes of Mount Carmel, Ill., knew of the boy being here in Louisville and came here. She has in her possession proof as to his identity, and she claims there will be no difficulty in establishing the justness of his claim to his share of the estate.

ASSESSRS BEGIN NEW WORK.

Fixing Valuation of Building and Loan Associations' Property—Many Failures to Schedule.

The assessment of the taxable property of building and loan associations was completed by the Board of Assessors yesterday. Under the new revenue law building and loan associations for the first time undergo a systematic tax assessment.

Arbitrary valuation of the personal property of persons who failed to file schedules was begun. Chief Clerk Kingsley says some ward books show that 50 per cent of the property-owners have failed to schedule. Among the most difficult valuations the board will have to estimate will be the property of firms, who say inability to estimate their property fairly justified them in refusing to schedule. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., who, the Assessors say, have taxable property worth $1,000,000, have notified the board that they will not schedule because by swearing to an estimated valuation they might become liable to the penalty for perjury. John Richberg, attorney for the board, says that persons claiming inability to estimate their own property are pleading a technicality.

As the board is already seriously behind in its work the Assessors announce that schedules of personal property showing small discrepancies will be permitted to stand, the board accepting the affidavit. They are depending largely upon the published list of property valuations to have these things properly adjusted through the medium of other property-owners, who can complain if they know of adjacent property interests scheduled at too low a figure.

Books covering the territory between the river and the lake and Madison and Twelfth streets will be the first real estate returns completed and sent to the Board of Review.

RESTRICT USE OF AUTOMOBILES

Summer Visitors at Bar Harbor Lead Movement Relegating Machine Vehicles to Side Streets.

Bar Harbor, Me., June 30.—[Special.]—The use of automobiles in this town was practically prohibited today by the adoption in special town meeting of a regulation limiting the freedom of machine driven vehicles to side streets, and regulating their speed to a low rate. The order specifically prohibits the use of the vehicles on all the principal driving streets day and night. The meeting was attended by a large number of prominent summer residents. The movement against automobiles was led by Charles T. Fry of Boston, Herbert Parsons and A. C. Gurnee of New York, and Colonel E. W. Bass of West Point, N. Y.

OBJECT TO LOSING TOBACCO.

Inmates of Iowa Penitentiary May Make Trouble Over the Change of Rations.

Fort Madison, Ia., June 30.—[Special.]—The order substituting butter for the tobacco ration goes into effect at the penitentiary tomorrow. Not all the prisoners are yet aware of the change, as no official notice has been given, but those who have had an inkling of the fact show discontent. The Board of Control does not allow newspaper representatives to question the prisoners regarding any order or rule of discipline. But some of the guards said they expected trouble with the men as one result of the change. This view is shared by the warden and other officials of the prison.

Gogebic Hotel Now Open.

Through sleeper via Chicago and Northwestern railway, 5 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, via Eagle River, Conover, State Line, and Watersmeet, to Gogebic Lake, Mich. Delightful places to spend vacations. Reduced rates to all points. Tickets, 193 Clark street and Wells street station

BLAME REICHSTAG CLERK

HE IS MADE SCAPEGOAT FOR WRONG OFFICIAL REPORT.

Canal Supporters Encouraged by Kaiser's Expressed Wish for a Greater Navy—Gossip Regarding Prince Bismarck's Ambitions—Succession to Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Settled—Emperor William Confers Honors on Diplomats.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 30.—The blame for the alteration in the stenographic report in the Reichstag of President Ballestrem's ruling on the admissibility of a discussion of the Kaiser's speeches falls upon a subordinate official. The current explanation says the unfortunate misunderstanding was due to nervousness and haste connected with the Reichstag's closing sessions. The editors say they always believed themselves authorized to make the usual corrections, and that the guilty official was not aware of the importance of the change. This is a pretty lame excuse, and the supposition is that the persons instigating the change hoped it would escape detection until the occasion arose to use the decision as a precedent.

Inquiry Will Follow.

The affair is not yet ended. The Vorwaerts denounces it as a forgery and as equally contemptible as anti-Dreyfus machinations in France. The scandal will unquestionably be ventilated in the Reichstag.

Gossip Concerning Herbert Bismarck.

A rather irresponsible journal here regards Herbert Bismarck's presence with the Kaiser in the Travemunde as a portent that Bismarck will succeed Reicke as Minister of the Interior if the canal bill is defeated and the Landtag is dissolved. It seems hardly likely, however, that an Agrarian will be selected to direct the campaign against the Junker party. Von Bülow spent several days with the Kaiser this week, and it is more probable that Bismarck is considering reentering the foreign service, and his Samoa speech in the Reichstag had apparently no purpose except to show his friendliness toward Von Bülow. A rumor recently had Prince Radolin resigning his St. Petersburg post, which is one, however, where, as imperial favor, instead of party position, dictates the choice, speculation is idle.

Dispose of Canal Claims.

The Canal commission has disposed of all demands for compensation except the Silesian motion to vote 2,000,000 marks for a preliminary survey of the upper Oder to ascertain the possibility of regulation of the water supply, which was defeated by a vote of fourteen to thirteen, but which may be accepted in the Landtag.

Encouraged by Kaiser's Words.

The canal's friends are greatly encouraged because the Kaiser seizes every opportunity to express a desire for a big fleet.

In responding to a greeting at the Kiel banquet he said that yachtsmen were in a position to understand his declaration that "Our future is on the ocean, and nothing unites men closer than fellowship in their sea sports, and nothing is better fitted to sharpen one's vision for distant aims than the sea."

At the banquet he had a pleasant word for the Swedish, the South German, and the English guests, and expressed the hope that the interest in shipping would continue to increase in Germany.

Coburg Succession Settled.

The Saxe-Coburg and Gotha succession seems to finally have been settled. The hereditary Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg is appointed guardian for the 15-year-old Duke of Albany, and the renunciation of the Duke and the Prince of Connaught was announced in the Landtag.

Opposes German Peace Attitude.

The Frankfort Zeitung attacks Germany's position on the arbitration question, which holds that every international treaty restricts individual action. It says Germany signed the Congo act with the obligatory arbitration clause, and says besides that Germans are not the only sovereign people in the world, and what others could accept without loss of self-respect would not hurt Germany.

Kaiser Rewards Diplomat.

Ambassador Radowitz at Madrid, Spanish Ambassador Mentz de Vigo at Berlin, Under Secretary Richthofen and Councilor Irmer of the Foreign office received today tokens of the Kaiser's favor. The Grand Cross of the Red Eagle order is conferred on the Ambassadors and minor distinctions upon the subordinantes for their share in the negotiation of the Spanish-German treaty.

See Trouble for Treaties.

The commission for the preparation of the future commercial treaties is now borrowing trouble by directing the Chancellor's attention to the importance it thinks Tripoli will have in future trade with the Soudan and the possible obstacles which may arise to German exports if Tripoli falls into the hands of France or of Italy, or unless the open door is guaranteed.

Warning from Breslau.

The annual report of the Breslau Chamber of Commerce cries a warning against over-speculation, and says the prices of coal, iron, copper, wood, cement, and other raw materials are dangerously high.

Quiet Restored in China.

Official telegrams report that order is being restored in Shan Tung Province, and the Chinese Governor has appointed a commission to assist the German authorities.

Herne Strike Is Over.

The Herne miners' strike appears to be practically ended.

Old Journalist Dead.

Leopold Blumencorn, the editor of the Vienna Fremdenblatt, reputed to be the oldest journalist in the world, died today, aged 95. He was at his desk regularly until a month ago.

English to Be Universal.

Professor Diels, in a meeting of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, declared English is predestined to be the universal language. Its structure, mingling the Latin and Germanic roots, and the commercial preponderance of the English-speaking peoples assure its victory over all the other tongues.

Paderewski Says He Is Married.

Paderewski has notified his Berlin friends of his marriage to Baroness Helene von Rosen May 31 at Warsaw.

End of the Century Play.

The Berlin Theater will the coming season illustrate the expiring century with five one-act scenic operettas or musical plays. The artists, musicians, and playwrights are now working on the plans.

Retired Surgeon in Berlin.

Johnson Middleton, a retired Deputy Surgeon General of the American army, is

WAR ON SOCIALIST CUSTOMS.

Berlin Police Trying to Prevent Use Red Ribbon Badges at Public Funerals.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 19.—The police are engaged in a struggle to prevent the use of red ribbons in Social Democratic funeral processions. Recently the President of a labor union—practically all labor unions here are Social Democratic—complained to the Police President that a policeman stopped a funeral cortège in the street and forcibly took all the ribbons off the flowers carried by the friends of the departed "genosse." The answer in writing admitted this was true and declared that the police had orders, which were stated to be in the interest of the preservation of the public peace, to forbid the display of demonstrative signs like red banners or red ribbons on funeral garlands, and if the funeral party refused to remove the obnoxious colors to take possession of them by force. If the owners of the ribbons wished to have them back again, the answer stated, they should call at the police station. This proceeding is not justified by the courts. They acquitted a number of workmen who were tried on June 6 for disorderly conduct in making use of red ribbons in a funeral procession, but the police pay attention to the courts only when it suits their convenience.

It is such nagging as this more than anything else that embitters the working classes. It should never be forgotten that the Social Democrats here are the only avowed representatives of republican sentiments in the country. Their democracy is just as hateful to the authorities as their socialism. The system of pin-pricking them has no more effect than a gadfly has on a horse or a peashooter on a grizzly bear, but it has just that effect.

Red Offends Officials.

The red color question came up for discussion in the Reichstag a few days ago. The Social Democrats expressed their surprise that the ministry had paid no attention to an invitation to attend a convention called by miners and mining engineers to discuss more effective regulations to prevent mine accidents. Count Posadowsky-Wehner, representing Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, said the ministry did not have time to visit every convention to which an invitation was received, and, besides, the convention was held in a hall decorated with busts of Karl Marx and Lassalle and red flags, and surely no self-respecting official could enter such a place. Herr Bebel thought the ministry hardly could have known of the decorations in advance. Another Socialist made the questionable witticism that he always had heard that certain domestic animals got excited at sight of a red rag, but he had not supposed it would have the same effect on a Minister of State. The Socialists went on to argue that the red banner was the banner of humanity and brotherly love, and besides was the recognized banner of a lawful political party, and that when the state discriminated by its officials or police against any political party it violated the constitution.

The police and governing officials appear to have easy consciences regarding this constitutional provision when the enemy of the present order of things is concerned. As recently briefly stated a village Mayor in one of the agrarian districts learned that a woman, a stranger in the village, had been unable to find lodgings at the inns or at any private house, as she was a Social Democratic speaker and intended holding public meetings, and the police had gone around and warned everybody not to give her shelter. The Mayor rented her a room, and the next higher authorities promptly removed him from office on the ground that he, as a sworn official of the government, was false to his oath when he balked the plans of the police to keep the district free from Socialist agitators. The courts upheld the removal.

Secures a Secret Circular.

A few days ago the Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, secured and published a secret circular signed by Count William Bismarck, who is a local government President, and a score or more of other government officials in the "junker" country, urging the patriotic societies, veterans' associations, and the branches of the Landowners' union to take concerted action against the Social Democrats. This is a direct violation of the constitutional provision against participation of public officials as such in politics and also of the law which forbids non-political organizations, under severe penalties, from discussing politics. The law is applied only against labor unions and other workingmen's societies. As to patriotic attempts to stem the tide of revolution, the officials and courts preserve a discreet silence for, as the Agrarian leader, Count Klinckowstroem, said in the Reichstag, the Social Democrat party, though numerically far the strongest in the country, is not recognized as a "gleichberechtigte partei," which means that its right of existence is denied.

New Lamp for Red Cross.

An acetylene reflector lamp, designed especially for the use of the Red Cross, was given a trial recently in an interesting field maneuver in the rough, open country back of Schoeneberg, a suburb of Berlin. A battle was supposed to have been fought a few hours before. Five detachments were sent out with the reflectors, to find and bring in the wounded, while a corps of physicians and nurses prepared to receive them at the surgical tent. The voluntary sanitary column of Berlin, 182 men strong, assisted in the exercise, part of them representing the wounded. Everything was done under the circumstances of actual service, as far as possible, the tent being brought on the field by the pack train, and set up at the same time that the search for the wounded was begun.

The acetylene reflector is the invention of Lieutenant Von Kries of the Guard Train Battalion. With the use of 500 grams of acetylene calcium carbide gas it developes a 60-candle power light for eight hours, at a cost in material of about one cent an hour. The entire lamp, with all necessary equipment, weighs no more than a soldier's pack-roll, and is easily carried on the back like a knapsack. The gas has an ordinary pressure of only one-tenth of an atmosphere, and the apparatus is arranged so that it will blow off without danger of explosion in case the pressure reaches one-fourth of an atmosphere. The rubber tube supplying the soapstone burner with the gas is strongly bound with wire, to prevent its injury.

It is claimed the reflector magnifies the 60-candle power light to an equivalent of 800 candles, and throws a broad beam a distance of 80 or 100 meters. It is regarded as of value to other branches of the service, particularly in engineering operations by night.

Lieutenant Von Kries also has invented another type of acetylene lamp for use in the operating tent. The physicians found it admirably suited for the examination of the supposedly wounded, and declared that with its use almost any field operation could be performed without difficulty. This lamp is carried in a ch[illegible] meters in breadth and length [illegible] ers high.

BOYS' TRIP E[illegible] REST.

Joseph Palson an[illegible] Martin Spend Money I[illegible] St. Joseph and Are [illegible]

After having been the [illegible] small boys in St. Joseph and Be[illegible] ch., for nearly two weeks, [illegible] 12 years old, and Samuel Ma[illegible] rs, slept in a cell in the Woo[illegible] ation last night.

The boys are charged w[illegible] 0 from James Schethen, a G[illegible] at Sixtieth street and Cott[illegible] nue. While Schethen was [illegible] stand the two boys are said t[illegible] wallet containing the mone[illegible] Immediately afterward the [illegible] St. Joseph and spent money [illegible] the attention of the police was [illegible] they placed them under arrest. [illegible] Cronin of the Woodlawn Stati[illegible] Benton Harbor yesterday, ide[illegible] prisoners, and brought them ba[illegible] ago.

Their fast living had told on the Greek's savings and only a few dollars remained. The Woodlawn police have not yet learned where the boys live.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription, No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st., 94 Washington, agents.

[illegible]ES ITALIAN CHAMBER

KING HUMBERT BY ROYAL DECREE DISSOLVES HIS PARLIAMENT.

Step Taken as Result of Disgraceful Scenes in Which Deputies Fight on Floor of House—Repeated Efforts to Restore Peace—Voting Urns Carried Out—Socialists and Extreme Leftists Make Deliberation Impossible—Situation Serious.

Rome, June 30.—A Cabinet council was held this evening, after which General Pelloux, the Premier, conferred with King Humbert, who signed a decree closing Parliament.

The occasion for the drastic measure resorted to was the conduct of the extreme Leftists and Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies during the last two days.

Interrupt the Sessions.

Today the Socialists and extreme Leftists recommenced their obstructive tactics and created an immense uproar. The Deputies left their seats, crowded on the floor, and there was such an uproar that the sitting was suspended.

When it was resumed similar tactics were carried on by the extreme Leftists, who crowded the floor. The tumult was deafening and eventually a free fight ensued and the sitting was again suspended.

Hand-to-Hand Combats.

At a later session, a secret ballot having been ordered upon certain bills, the Socialists rushed down to prevent it. Sig. Sonnio advanced first to register his vote, but the Socialist Deputy, Sig. Bissolati, dealt him a violent blow near the temple. Sig. Sonnio then seized him by the throat and coat collar and threw him down, receiving himself, in the meantime, numerous blows from the other Socialists who took part in the affray.

While this tussle was in progress hand to hand combats were waging all around; and the Conservatives Sig. Santini and Sig. Berlolini used their fists upon the Socialists with great effect.

Sig. Costa, Socialist, with his sleeves turned up, dealt blows right and left.

Count Ferruccio Macola, proprietor of the Gazetta di Venezia, who, in his duel in March of last year, killed Sig. Cavallotti, the poet and publicist, attacked Sig. di Felice, whose friends cried "Beware of the murderer."

General Pelloux, pale and stupefied, remained standing. He was on the point of being attacked when Admiral Bettolo raised a chair and defended him.

The galleries joined in the uproar with wild cries, and were cleared.

Sig. Chinaglia, the President of the Chamber, suspended the sitting. When the combatants were separated Sig. Sonnio persuaded the President to resume the proceeding, if only, as he put it, to "afford incontestible proofs of Socialist violence."

Carry Off Voting Urns.

The secret ballot was again called for, with the result that there was a repetition of the disorder and fighting, together with an exchange of ugly insults. The Socialists finally carried off the voting urns.

It is rumored late this evening that the government has ordered the arrest and trial of the four Deputies who removed the urns. The Chamber being closed, parliamentary immunity will not cover these Socialists after three weeks.

Chamber Like Battlefield.

London, July 1.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Chamber of Deputies today (Friday) was transformed into a veritable battlefield. The tumult was terrific. More than twenty Deputies were injured in the struggle, including Baron Sonnio, who was seriously hurt.

"Baron Sonnio is the leader of the majority and the probable future Premier. The Chamber will now be closed until November."

SHOOT RIOTERS IN BRUSSELS.

Electoral Troubles in Belgium Lead to Serious Encounters—Discuss Terms of Peace.

Brussels, June 30.—The rioting here was continued until 2 a. m., at various points. The gendarmes charged fiercely several times on the Boulevard-Auspach, and used ball cartridges on the Grande place. One rioter was bayonetted and two reporters were seriously injured. Saucepans and other domestic implements were thrown from windows, during the night, at the troops.

The Gazette says 100 persons have been injured during the rioting, and that of this number

ITALIAN CHAMBER

MBERT BY ROYAL DECREE
LVES HIS PARLIAMENT.

n as Result of Disgraceful
in Which Deputies Fight on
House—Repeated Efforts to
e Peace—Voting Urns Carried
ialists and Extreme Leftists
Deliberation Impossible—Sit-
Serious.

ne 30.—A Cabinet council was
vening, after which General Pel-
Premier, conferred with King
who signed a decree closing Par-

sion for the drastic measure re-
was the conduct of the extreme
d Socialists in the Chamber of
ring the last two days.

terrupt the Sessions.

e Socialists and extreme Leftists
ed their obstructive tactics and
immense uproar. The Deputies
eats, crowded on the floor, and
such an uproar that the sitting
ded.

was resumed similar tactics were
by the extreme Leftists, who
e floor. The tumult was deafen-
entually a free fight ensued and
was again suspended.

nd-to-Hand Combats.

r session, a secret ballot having
d upon certain bills, the Social-
down to prevent it. Sig. Sonnio
irst to register his vote, but the
eputy, Sig. Bissolati, dealt him
ow near the temple. Sig. Sonnio
him by the throat and coat col-
ew him down, receiving himself,
ntime, numerous blows from the
lists who took part in the affray.
s tussle was in progress hand to
ats were waging all around; and
vatives Sig. Santini and Sig. Ber-
their fists upon the Socialists
effect.

a, Socialist, with his sleeves
dealt blows right and left.
rruccio Macola, proprietor of the
Venezia, who, in his duel in March
r, killed Sig. Cavallotti, the poet
st, attacked Sig. di Felice, whose
d "Beware of the murderer."
Pelloux, pale and stupefied, re-
nding. He was on the point of be-
d when Admiral Bettolo raised a
efended him.
ries joined in the uproar with
and were cleared.
aglia, the President of the Cham-
ded the sitting. When the com-
re separated Sig. Sonnio presuad-
sident to resume the proceeding,
de put it, to "afford incontestible
ocialist violence."

ry Off Voting Urns.

t ballot was again called for, with
that there was a repetition of the
d fighting, together with an ex-
gly insults. The Socialists finally
the voting urns.
ored late this evening that the
has ordered the arrest and trial
Deputies who removed the urns.
per being closed, parliamentary
will not cover these Socialists
weeks.

mber Like Battlefield.

uly 1.—The Rome correspondent
y Mail says:
mber of Deputies today (Friday)
rmed into a veritable battlefield.
was terrific. More than twenty
ere injured in the struggle, in-
ron Sonnio, who was seriously

Sonnio is the leader of the ma-
he probable future Premier. The
ill now be closed until Novem-

RIOTERS IN BRUSSELS.

Troubles in Belgium Lead to us Encounters—Discuss Terms of Peace.

June 30.—The rioting here was until 2 a. m., at various points. rmes charged fiercely several ne Boulevard-Auspach, and used iges on the Grande place. One bayoneted and two reporters usly injured. Saucepans and stic implements were thrown lows, during the night, at the

tte says 100 persons have been ing the rioting, and that of this ht were seriously wounded. ening of the Chamber of Deputies notion was introduced amending as to allow the expulsion of any sing a disturbance. The Social- usly protested, and violently zed the movers. Vanthcere, Rightist, defended the nd delivered a caustic indictment ialists, who interrupted him by hooting, and slamming their

let was restored the Socialists g pictures of the victims of the lying wounded in the hospitals. ded to know who was responsible unjustifiable horrors."

nier's Words of Peace.

nier replied. "It was I who strength of the gendarmerie to d, on legal requisitions made be- pression commenced."
ements drew forth a storm of in- d Socialist cries of "Murderer." ly several of the Deputies ap- he government to be conciliatory, the Premier expressed the esire for conciliation, and said he ed to work to that end. The state greeted with applause, in the hich the session was ended. lists left the House together, and Velde, after receiving the permis- police, addressed the crowd out- ing them of the ministerial state- urging the people to calmness. t Deputies were warmly cheered

ved the Premier's declaration will public.
e night stones were hurled at the the Premier's residence, the por- ich was hurt, and blood was n the pavement in front of the

mit Socialist Meeting.

ting this evening convened by M. elde, the Abbé Daens, Christian congratulated the Socialists on s they had achieved and pre- advent of universal suffrage. and persons accompanied the a train, singing the "Marseil-

f the pacific declarations in the hat public meetings are now per- Liberal and Socialist newspapers t the government has capitu-

ions of the Just
Smell Sweet."
fragrance of life is
nd strength, neither of
can be found in a per-
hose blood is impure,
whose every breath
of internal troubles.
Sarsaparilla
s and en ches the
gives a g od appetite
kes the
—"Running
by neighbor
ative urged
and in a few
MRS. J.
d's Sa saparilla
Never Di

MANY MEN OUT AT HOMESTEAD.

Another Strike Inaugurated at the Big Pennsylvania Steel Works.

MAY TIE UP THE PLANT.

Refusal to Recognize the New Union Is the Cause of the Trouble.

TIN PLATE MILLS CLOSE.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 30.—A strike was inaugurated at the Homestead steel works today which may rival the famous battle between capital and labor which was fought there seven years ago. The discharge of fifteen men at the plant during the last three weeks is at the bottom of the trouble. These men were dismissed because of their affiliation with the newly formed lodge of the Amalgamated association.

In the meanwhile the tinplate mills are threatened with an indefinite tieup. The agreement expired at midnight and thousands of men are idle until a new scale can be agreed to.

Two Thousand Men Out.

The Homestead strike was precipitated today when a committee of nine men, who sought the reinstatement of the discharged men, were also discharged for the same reason. Superintendent Corey informed the men that no organized men would be retained, though it became necessary to close down the entire plant.

At a secret meeting of the men held on Thursday it was decided to stand by the organization, and in the event of the discharge of any of their members all would strike.

When the nine men were discharged today, they were not permitted to return to the mill, and the walkout was not immediately carried out, but eventually one of the men gained access to the workmen, with the result late tonight, according to the President of the Amalgamated association at Homestead, that 2,000 men have quit, and all departments are more or less crippled.

"And by noon tomorrow," said the President, "the big works will be closed as tight as in 1892. The skilled men are all organized, and the laborers are entirely in sympathy with the movement."

There are 4,000 men employed in the big works, and the company says there are only about 250 or 300 of them who are skilled.

TINPLATE WORKERS ARE IDLE.

Wage Scale Expires at Midnight and Many of the Mills Shut Down.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 30.—[Special.]—Fully 14,000 puddlers and helpers of Pittsburg and 16,000 skilled and unskilled workers in other lines quit work tonight. The old scale expired at midnight. This number is exclusive of 30,000 tinplate workers scattered over the country, who were ordered to go out at midnight. The officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers do not call it a strike, but rather the suspension of operations pending the settlement of the scale. If the manufacturers who have been holding off decide to sign the new scale the suspension will be of short duration, but if they persist in their refusal the men promise to prolong the suspension.

The puddlers and finishers ask for an advance of 25 per cent, and with few exceptions the manufacturers have refused to grant it.

Some of these mills pay Amalgamated rates, but the owners refuse to sign a scale and thus recognize the union. The officers of the Amalgamated association feel confident that the demands of the men will be granted, as they believe the manufacturers will be forced by the terms of rush contracts on hand to keep their mills working. Some manufacturers intended to close their mills tonight and keep them closed until after July 4, as is customary, and on this account they have been in no hurry to sign the scales.

Secretary John Jarrett of the Iron and Sheet Steel Manufacturers' association today signed the scale for all the sheet mills in the association. The new scale provides an advance of 11 per cent for the skilled workmen and 15 per cent for day employés. About 30,000 men will be benefited.

The men assert that they were never in a better condition to suspend. Their organization is in a good condition financially, and work can be procured for the asking.

Quit Work at Elwood.

Elwood, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—The skilled laborers in the American tinplate plant in this city will cease work at midnight. It is not of the nature of a strike, but as there is no scale no work can be done. The plant here employs 2,000 men.

Agreement at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—No trouble is expected this year over the signing of the scale between the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Illinois Steel company. An agreement was reached today by which the new scale will be a straight raise of 25 per cent over last year. It will go into effect immediately. The men in the tinplate department will be granted the same advance as those in the puddle and other iron working departments.

Closed Down in Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—The local plant of the American Tinplate company closed down tonight pending an agreement on a new scale of wages.

Shut-Down in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., June 30.—[Special.]—The Crescent tinplate mill closed at midnight tonight, but Manager Matthews said it was only for the purpose of taking invoice, and that the mill would open next Wednesday. At the Union rolling mill a new scale goes into effect, which means a big advance to the men employed about the furnaces and rolls.

[Second Vice President W. T. Graham of the American Tinplate company said last night that he knew nothing further of the developments. The wage scale had expired and the mills had shut down. They could not continue until a new arrangement was made. He said there was nothing to add to what he had said before—namely: that the committee had demanded an increase of 20 per cent and was authorized to accept nothing less, and that the company had offered 11 per cent.]

CALL FOR A LABOR CONVENTION

Montana Miners Want a Gathering in Chicago to Protest Against Military—Gompers Opposes It.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—The American Federation of Labor in this city today received a telegram from Edward Boice of the Miners' union in Montana asking cooperation and support in a national labor convention to be held in Chicago to protest against the action of the military authorities in Idaho. President Gompers, while expressing sympathy with the object of the convention, declined to have the American Federation, drawn officially into action with this particular movement. The message from Mr. Boice was as follows:

Butte, Mont., June 28.—Samuel Gompers, Washington: Will you join union men of the West and in a national union labor convention in Chicago July 17 to protest against the usurpation of power by military authorities in Idaho?

ED BOICE.

President Gompers replied:

Edward Boice, Butte, Mont.: The A. F. of L. will use its officers to take every action in defense of and to further labor's interests, but special conventions have proven expensive, useless, superfluous, and often destructive of the purposes for which they were called. We shall leave no effort untried to prevent military or other usurpation, and we should have your cooperation to that end.

Local labor leaders know little concerning the proposed convention except that they have been invited to name delegates. Invitations have been received by the Chicago Building Trades Council, the Federation of Labor, the Material Workers' council, and the Knights of Labor. No action has yet been taken by any of the larger central labor bodies, but it is expected the Federation of Labor will consider the subject at its meeting tomorrow. Ex-Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor was in the city about a week ago in connection with an effort to arouse interest in Eastern organized labor circles in the convention. Of the local organizations the Knights of Labor is giving the matter most attention, and it is probable the convention will be held under the auspices of that organization. None of the details of the convention has yet been arranged. It is proposed not only to protest against the action of the military authorities, but to demand of the government the dismissal of General Merriam.

STRIKE REDUCES DIVIDENDS.

Quarterly Payment by Cleveland Street Car Company Decreased One-fourth of One Per Cent.

Cleveland, O., June 30.—[Special.—The first effect of the late street car strike on the pockets of the stockholders was seen today in the reduction of the quarterly dividend from 1 per cent to ¾ per cent. This action was taken by the Board of Directors today and will make a difference of $30,000 in the quarterly disbursement.

Rioting in milder form was indulged in by mobs today, but no serious damage was done and no arrests made.

A meeting of the Street Railway Men's union was held, at which most of the employés of Senator Hanna's lines (the Little Consolidated) were initiated into the union.

PLANNING TO ORGANIZE LABOR.

Stock-Yards Strike Leaders Hold a Meeting Preliminary to the Proposed Sunday Gathering.

Leaders of the Stock-Yards strike, who have been quietly active for several days arranging preliminaries for organizing the employés in the packing-houses, met last night in Allen's Hall, Forty-third and Wallace streets, and outlined plans that will be pursued to bring about a strong organization. No information would be given out, other than that another meeting would be held early this afternoon, when definite action will be taken.

Those at the meeing said they had the sympathy of their fellows now at work in the yards, and that when the time comes the latter will be with them. It was decided to invite representatives of the Building Trades Council to attend today's meeting and aid in arranging a program of speakers from that body for the final meeting to be held tomorrow. The strikers feel that on the Sunday meeting will depend in a great measure the success of their movement. If a strong organization is perfected they assert that they will be able to close every packing-house in the yards, unless the packers grant their demands.

The packing-house people manifest little outward interest in the strike situation, but they are watching every movement.

The situation at the yards during the day was characterized by the usual desultory striking. Some more men were said to have returned to work, their demands having been granted. The unrest, however, that has prevailed in the packing-house district was still marked, but neither the men at work nor the strikers had much to say. The various packing-houses were running apparently as usual, with the exception of the Chicago Packing and Provision company's plant, which has been closed down for three days. The killing gang is out there, and it is said that the house is awaiting developments, which are expected by Monday at least before resuming.

Armour lost a gang of men from the canning-house, and some did not return to work in the killing department in the morning. The gutters are still out, but the places of some of them have been filled with new men, some of whom, the strikers say, are colored men. This, however, is denied by the packers.

One hundred men quit the Chicago Hair and Bristle company's plant because they were not paid $1.50 instead of $1.25 a day, which they have been receiving. Some of their places were filled.

The men who walked out of Viles & Robbins' are back at work, according to the statement of that firm, the demands of their men being acceded to in almost every instance. This plant was running as usual.

Superintendents of the big packing companies are maintaining that the strike is having no material effect on the workings of their plants and say they are killing the usual amount of hogs. The strikers say this is not true, that the work is being done by inexperienced men, and only two-thirds the usual number of hogs are being killed.

It was reported that the beef killing gang of Nelson Morris & Co. would strike on Monday, as their wage contract expires today and they believe they should receive more pay. They ask that the wage scale of 1893 be restored. The rumor could not be confirmed.

John Jergens of Hammond Is Killed.

John Jergens of Hammond, Ind., was killed by a Michigan Central engine yesterday while he was walking on the tracks near the Indiana State line. His body was removed to an undertaking establishment at 9256 South Chicago avenue.

MAIN SCENE OF RIOTING IN BRUSSELS.

Grand place, showing City Hall, where soldiers fired into the crowds of rioters, wounding scores, some fatally.

REPORT COUGHLIN HAS FLED.

State's Attorney Deneen Says Rumor Does Not Disturb Him—Many Indictments Voted.

State's Attorney Deneen yesterday said he felt no uneasiness over the report that was current at the Criminal Court Building to the effect that "Dan" Coughlin and his bartender, William Armstrong, against whom are pending charges of complicity in attempts at jury bribing, had left the city.

"I don't know whether the report is true or false," said Mr. Deneen, "nor does the matter interest me enough to lead me now to make an effort to find out. Both men are under amply sufficient bonds. This being the fact the defendants are at liberty to go where they please, so long as they are in court when their cases are set for trial."

The cases of Coughlin and Armstrong may be put on the call early next week, so that a date for their trial may be set. Both cases will be tried during the July term of court.

The grand jury voted an indictment against F. Michael C. Jennings, charging him with the murder of Thomas H. Levers, who can be shot in front of 2208 Wabash avenue on June 24.

George Allen, colored, was indicted on two charges of manslaughter. He shot Burrell Douglas and Frank Douglas, father and son, also colored, in a saloon fight.

John Cahill was indicted on a charge of manslaughter. He is alleged to have thrown a lighted lamp at his wife, setting fire to her clothing, and causing her death.

A true bill was voted against Edward Gebert, secretary and treasurer of the H. A. Born Packers' Supply company, and will be returned today. Gebert is accused of the embezzlement of $1,500 of the funds of the company.

An indictment was voted against George J. Pottmeyer, cashier of the Sherwin-Williams company, 2629 Stewart avenue, charging embezzlement of $3,443 of the funds of the company.

PLAN SPACE FOR PRESS MEN.

Representatives of Telegraph Companies and News Gatherers Visit Site of the Proposed Coliseum.

The site of the new coliseum was visited yesterday by E. J. Nally, representing the Postal Telegraph company; J. C. Barclay, the Western Union; Addison C. Thomas of the Associated Press, and Stewart Spaulding, secretary of the Coliseum company, the last named having requested suggestions from the telegraph companies and the Associated Press as to what accommodations would be necessary at the Coliseum during national conventions.

The plans were gone over carefully, and it was decided to give the press and telegraph companies a space 140x36 feet directly below the stage and speakers' platform. Stairs will lead from the front of the stage directly to the quarters of the press representatives. There will be room for several hundred people, and the walls will be deadened by cement above and below, so that there will be comparative quiet during even the noisest scenes in the Coliseum Hall.

It has been decided that the second floor of the annex will be given up to committee-rooms. The top floor may be used as a café. The lower floor will be utilized for animals during circus times and for horses during horse shows. No animals will be allowed in the Coliseum proper for any considerable time. The annex also will be fitted up with dressing-rooms for opera presentations and similar occasions.

Mr. Spaulding is confident that the building will be finished by Nov. 1, and that the structural work will be practically in position by July 15.

There is some talk of connecting the building by the pneumatic tube system with telegraph and newspaper offices.

HENRY GEORGE IS LAUDED.

Mr. Markham Attends a Single Tax Meeting and Is Called On to Speak —Newspapers Are Attacked.

Edward Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe," was a speaker at the meeting of the Single Tax club at Willard's Hall last evening. Chairman F. H. Wentworth noticed him sitting in the audience, and called on him to speak. Mr. Markham complied, and, though he did not discuss the single tax, confessing that he was not familiar enough with it to give his opinion, he declared Henry George "one of the greatest, noblest, and best men that ever lived."

L. F. Post opened the meeting with a lecture on the relation of the press to economics, in which he condemned the alleged slavery of the editorial writers, especially of Chicago, to the influence of the financier. He declared that the editor rarely wrote what he thought, if he was anxious to keep his job, but was obliged to toady to the newspaper owners, thus losing his dignity as an editor. He said that in this way the public, which nowadays relies so much on the opinion of the daily papers, was cheated of its rights.

Goodrich School Alumni Meet.

One hundred members of the alumni of the Goodrich School held their annual meeting at Hull House last night. Nearly fifty new members were admitted to the society and the following officers were elected: President, A. E. Phlope; Secretary, Miss Anna Jost; Treasurer, Miss Anna Kostner. "The Bashful Boy," a comedy in three acts, was presented.

Jacob Gross Tries to Die.

While suffering from temporary insanity Jacob Gross, 4115 Wallace street, attempted to commit suicide last night by cutting his throat with a pocketknife. He succeeded in inflicting only slight injuries and was locked up at the Stock-Yards Station. Gross is employed by Nelson Morris & Co. at the Stock-Yards.

DECLARE WAR ON TRUSTS

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS DENOUNCE THEM IN ALBANY.

National League Adopts Resolutions Deploring the Existence of the Big Industrial Combines and Speeches Are Made in Which the Duty of the Traveling Men Is Pointed Out—Must Save Themselves by a Campaign of Facts.

Albany, N. Y., June 30.—[Special.]—The war upon trusts by commercial travelers was begun in earnest this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Commercial Travelers' National league in the Hotel Ten Eyck. About 100 delegates were present.

Speeches were made on trusts and there was some opposition to the resolutions which denounced them, but the sentiment was overwhelmingly against the trusts and in favor of the memorials declaring against them.

Other questions considered related to mileage books and better railroad and hotel accommodations, but the question which absorbed most of the time of the convention was that of trusts and the effect they have on the business pursuits of those in the convention.

Concerning trusts Mayor Van Alstyne, who welcomed the travelers, outlined the causes which led up to their formation and the significance of such combinations. He said:

"What is the result of trusts? Absorption of local production of outlying localities to a common center; the disestablishment of village industries, and the destruction of labor opportunities. Multitudes who were making an honest living are thrown out of employment. The necessities of life are supplied by a minimum of help.

"Monopoly controls production. It also controls the market and distribution. This wipes out competition in manufacture, the maintenance of which is your only salvation. One house needs but a single traveler in a specified district. One house does not compete with itself. The right hand never tries to undersell the left. The trust daily fixes prices for its product the country through.

Must Fight with Facts.

"The term syndicate in its true use is a friend. It simply means control. The trust is a cheat. It gulls the innocent. What, if any, means of defense have you against this monster? Nothing but the weapon of your tongue. Your experience makes you masters in argument. The recital of a single fact is stronger than a hundred theories. The facts clearly stated will disclose what the results must be to the commerce, to the industries, and the people of the country.

"Your duty to yourselves, to the people at large, is to create a sentiment that will lead to the wiping out of this evil and the restoration of prosperity to this country."

President P. E. Dowe, on behalf of the travelers, in responding to the Mayor, told of the work done by the Commercial Travelers' National league since its inception in 1897. He reviewed the fight against the anti-scalping law both in the State Legislatures and in Congress. He told of the success which had attended their efforts to advance their interests in various fields, especially in obtaining interchangeable mileage in the Northeastern, Middle Atlantic, and Southeastern States, and of the concessions made by the railroad lines. He said that excess baggage tickets are now obtainable.

Trusts and the Traveler.

President Dowe dwelt principally on trusts and the effect of them on commercial travelers. He declared that he had learned from the most reliable sources that 35,000 commercial travelers had been thrown out of work through trusts and that 25,000 more had suffered reduction of salary. One man in every ten was affected, he said, and no one knew where the lightning would strike next.

"The trusts have thrown our brothers out of business, have taken the food from the mouths of their families, and raised the price of commodities from 5 to 100 per cent," the speaker declared.

"As to our action on trusts, I would not advise a positive or overaggressive action. As against trusts, we are novices. We would simply get whipped in a haphazard fight. It would be to our interest to see whether any one of the great political organizations deserves our approval. I have thought a monster non-partisan organization might be formed to fight trusts regardless of politics. We are undoubtedly confronted with a demoralized and un-American situation."

Denounced by Resolution.

President Dowe concluded by suggesting that steps be taken to have railroad companies operate special sleeping cars for invalids and to force hotelkeepers to provide special rooms for sick persons, as under prevailing conditions commercial travelers are constantly in danger of contagion. Employment bureaus in New York and other central cities where commercial travelers might receive information came up for discussion.

There was a spirited debate, and then the following were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Commercial Travelers' National league, in convention assembled, deplore the organization of trusts; the centralization of capital; and the curtailment of individual possibilities as a species of speculative conspiracy and a menace especially to the employment of commercial travelers.

Resolved, That we condemn as un-American the combination or syndicating of incorporated or private business concerns for the purpose of controlling products and in restraint of trade and competition.

Ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, who opposed the resolution, was accused of being an emissary of the trusts. He said the resolutions were too wide in scope. He was against most trusts, he said, but argued that there were some good ones. He said he was not here in the interest of any trust, but as a commercial traveler, ready and willing to assist in any wise policy.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—P. E. Dowe, New York.
First Vice President—H. V. H. Snyder, Paterson, N. J.
Second Vice President—N. R. Bond of Albany.
Third Vice President—George C. Kirk, Stamford, Conn.
Secretary—Alfred F. O'Connor, New York.
Treasurer—W. E. Adams, Philadelphia.

President Dowe was appointed to confer with Attorney General Davies on the enforcement of the Donnelly anti-trust law, which was passed by the last New York Legislature.

TRUST FEES FALLING OFF.

Receipts at Trenton, N. J., for Month of June Less than They Were in May.

Trenton, N. J., June 30.—[Special.]—The monthly statement issued by the Secretary of State today shows the total receipts of filing fees received by the State from the various corporations organized under the New Jersey laws during the month of June to be $83,538, as against $91,923 for the preceding month.

Canal Company Tries Again.

The American Isthmus Ship Canal company for the second time within a week filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The paragraph providing that the company was privileged to increase its capital stock to $250,000,000 without paying the State's fees, and to which the Attorney General took exceptions to Wednesday, has been eliminated. The corporation is now incorporated under the same provisions as all other concerns, its capital stock being $30,000,000. If the company desires to increase its stock, as it is understood it will eventually, the State will receive $50,000 filing fees. The incorporators given are Henry Leeds, William C. Merriman, and Juan A. Smith of Jersey City.

New Trusts in the Field.

BREWERIES—The People's Brewing and Refrigerating company of Paterson, organized to do business in New York, was also incorporated at Trenton, N. J., today with a capitalization of $1,000,000.

ZINC—Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday at the State department in Delaware for the Missouri Blanket Vein Zinc company of New York. Capital, $1,000,000.

PEANUTS—The American Edible Nut company, to control the peanut trade, is about to be incorporated in New Jersey. The capital stock, it is stated, will be $5,000,000. The charter of the combination will permit it to handle nuts other than peanuts and the product of nuts grown in this and other countries. The company will control, it is claimed, the entire peanut market of the world.

WRITING PAPER—The American Writing Paper company, with a capitalization of $25,000,000, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., this morning. Half the capital stock is to be preferred bearing a cumulative annual interest of 7 per cent. The incorporators are Charles P. Berry, William D. Gooch, and Harry H. Picking, the addresses of whom are given at East Orange.

OTIS PUTS BLAME ON SENATE.

General Declares the Delay in Ratifying the Peace Treaty Encouraged the Filipinos.

"I have no doubt that the delay of the Senate in ratifying the treaty with Spain served to encourage the Filipinos in opposing American control," said General Harrison Grey Otis yesterday. He was with the Eighth Army Corps at Manila for nearly a year, and was in the city on his way to Washington and New York from Los Angeles, Cal.

"This delay served to make a dangerous condition," he continued, "which might have been avoided by anything approaching prompt action by the Senate. The substance of some of the speeches made in the Senate, and which were communicated to the Filipinos by their emissaries in this country, encouraged them in the belief they could count on no little support here.

"In this connection, too, there is not the least doubt they are being encouraged to continue their opposition by the report that our people are not in sympathy with the government's course and that after the coming election the incoming administration will discontinue the war, and they will be granted their independence.

"When they talk about their republic, however, they talk about something which never existed. I know of a rather significant incident in this connection. It concerns Aguinaldo and an American Consul in Asia. This man, who has shown much concern for the Filipinos, wrote Aguinaldo before the so-called Filipino republic was established to have the government a republic. Aguinaldo demurred, however. He preferred a dictatorship, he said, because in this way he would be the only one to make the terms and secure whatever benefits might accrue. The republic was established, but it has been succeeded by the dictatorship, Aguinaldo's preference."

General Otis declared that with 50,000 men there should be no difficulty in subduing the insurrection by the close of the coming dry season. He denied his trip to Washington had anything to do with the reported offer of a Cabinet position. He left for the East last night.

Congressman J. A. Tawney of Minnesota was at the Auditorium Hotel on his return from Washington. When his attention was called to the recent statement of General Lew Wallace condemning President McKinley and Attorney General Griggs for not moving against trusts, he said:

"It is unfortunate that General Wallace should have made this statement, as he should have known there is no federal statute giving the government jurisdiction with reference to corporations formed under State laws. There is only one federal law touching on trusts—the Sherman law—and the most extreme anti-trust advocate never has intimated that covers the operations of these trusts."

Ten special cars left the Northwestern depot late in the afternoon with several hundred delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the National Editorial association, which will be held at Portland, Ore., July 5, 6, and 7. The visitors had been at the Palmer House for two days and are from every State in the union.

James H. Glenn, President of the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune Publishing company, was in the city to meet the members of the association. After conferring with H. B. Warner of Lexington, Ky., and several other members Mr. Glenn returned to Cincinnati.

TWO SAMOAN CONSULS HERE.

E. B. Maxse and F. Rose Reach San Francisco on Way to Their Homes.

San Francisco, Cal., June 30.—[Special.]—F. Rose, German Consul General at Apia; E. B. Maxse, British Consul at the same place, and D. C. Chambers, the son of Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa, arrived in this city on the steamship Mariposa today.

Consul General Rose is on his way to Berlin on leave of absence. While he is away Vice-Consul Grunow is to perform his duties.

Consul Maxse is not in good health, and is going to London for a vacation.

Mr. Chambers for two years past has been Registrar of the Samoan Supreme Court and secretary to the Chief Justice. He resigned his position because of a flattering business offer in St. Louis, and was succeeded by an Englishman, J. H. Deavers. He said his father, the Chief Justice, had been requested by the Joint High commission to continue in office for six months longer, and would probably do so. He is authority for the statement that President McKinley has assured his father that should he desire to return to this country he will be given as good a position as the one he now holds.

Rose Talks Briefly.

Mr. Rose, who talks English imperfectly, said today that the condition of affairs at the island were quiet and no more trouble was anticipated. He refused to speak about German claims for indemnity as a result of the English and American bombardment and begged to be excused from a further interview. He will visit Washington before going to Berlin.

Maxse's View of Affairs.

Consul Maxse said: "Malietoa has abdicated in favor of the Joint High commission, and there will be no further trouble unless it is due to interference by some European power. The Samoans have been disarmed, and the refugees are being taken back to their homes.

"The Chief Justice will continue in office, and Dr. Solf has assumed his duties as President of the Municipal Council of Apia.

"Consuls of the three powers are exercising full power and authority, with the approval of the commission.

"The commissioners are still engaged in preparing a form of government for Samoa. Any one who has suggestions to make is being heard, and no doubt before long the commission will make a report that will be generally acquiesced in by the majority of natives.

"While peace again prevails, there is still some friction among Europeans at Apia on account of the recent occurrence, but I think that feeling will soon disappear."

Consul Maxse refused to speak about German indemnity claims.

Lorin A. Thurston, former Minister from Hawaii to this country, was also among the arrivals.

Each Power to Pay Its Losses.

Apia, Samoa, June 16 (via San Francisco, Cal., June 30).—Many claims have been lodged during the last few months at the different consulates for damages to property. While not empowered to take any action on these claims, the Commissioners agreed that real hardship had been suffered, and it is understood that the commission will recommend that the three powers each pay the losses caused to its own subjects.

Sternberg Blames Rose.

It is stated that Baron Sternberg, the German commissioner, is fully convinced that Consul Rose acted wrongfully and is responsible for the last outbreak.

Police Asked to Find J. B. Ganton.

Relatives of James Benjamin Ganton, formerly of Oakville, Ont., have requested the police to locate him. It being supposed that he is in Chicago. No trace has been received of Ganton since February, 1898, at which time he was staying in a hotel in State street. It is feared that he may be in some hospital. He is 40 years old.

Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka,

Is a most delightful place to spend all or a portion of the summer. Excursion tickets now on sale via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

MILES TALKS ON LABOR.

ENTHUSIASM OVER HIS VISIT AND SPEECH AT PITTSBURG.

After Visiting Points of Interest in and Around the City the Army Commander Addresses a Large Audience at the Opera-House — His Theme Is the Elevation of Laboring Classes Under American Institutions—Going to Cincinnati.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 30.—[Special.]—Major General Nelson A. Miles, who arrived here last evening, spent today seeing the city and the great armor-making plant of the Carnegie company at Homestead. Everywhere he was received with tooting of steam whistles, firing of guns, and cheering.

His trip down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers on the hurricane deck of a towboat was especially marked with enthusiasm from the workmen in the big factories on the river banks. In the afternoon he held a reception, at which the Grand Army men who fought under him in the Second Army Corps were conspicuous.

Big Military Display.

This evening General Miles was the central figure in a big military display. The parade was nearly a mile long and was made up of State militia and the members of Battery B, who served in Porto Rico a year ago. The Grand Army posts and labor organizations were also represented. The General was cheered to the echo. Red fire was burned in large quantities and the small boys anticipated the Fourth of July with firecrackers.

At the Grand Opera-House, to which the General was escorted, there was a great audience. His reception, when he came on the stage and was introduced by Mayor W. J. Diehl, was overwhelming. His speech was mainly about labor and had no reference to "embalmed beef," of which many people in the audience expected to hear him speak. He praised the men of Pennsylvania for their prowess in the civil war. He spoke of instances of Pennsylvania bravery during the Indian wars of the West, and told what the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Battery B, with the troopers from Philadelphia, did in Porto Rico.

Elevation of Laboring Masses.

After dealing with the wars he spoke of the nobility of labor, saying in part:

"Possibly in no part of the world have the circumstances been so favorable for the elevation of the great mass of the people in this country. Among these circumstances is the fact that our forefathers were the men who felled the forest, cleared the fields, established their homes, built their forts, dammed their rivers, improved their harbors and laid the foundations of their various industries, at the same time erecting their schoolhouses, and founding their colleges, establishing their courts of justice, and who, in time, brought out a form of government more beneficent and comprehensive than any government or constitution established. It is a government which assured to all men equal rights and absolute freedom of thought and action and conceded the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

General Miles' speech was liberally applauded. At the close of the meeting he departed for Cincinnati, where he goes to unveil and represent the government at the presentation of two memorial tablets at Fort Thomas. He will be back in Washington next Monday. Mrs. Miles goes to Mansfield, O., for a brief visit.

Cincinnati Reception of Miles.

Cincinnati, O., June 30.—[Special.]—Extensive preparations for the entertainment of General Miles at the dedication of the Egbert and Sixth Regiment memorial tablets at Fort Thomas on Saturday afternoon were completed today. General Miles will reach Cincinnati at 10:30 on Saturday morning. He will go to Fort Thomas in a special trolley car, accompanied by an entertainment committee of local business-men. At the dedication he will accept on behalf of the army the tablets erected to the memory of the war heroes.

EXAMINATIONS FOR YALE.

Class of 1903 Will Be the Largest That Ever Entered—Remarkable Increase in Preliminaries.

New Haven, Conn., June 30.—[Special.]—Yale's entrance examinations have begun and it is now certain that the class of 1903, which enters next fall, will be the largest Yale has ever had. The increase will, however, be by only a few men, but the encouraging feature of the examinations is the remarkable increase in the number of preliminary examinations.

The entering class in the academic department next year will number 340, against 333 last year. In the scientific department it will number 220, against 217 last year. The number of students taking the preliminary examinations is 200 in the scientific department, against 180 last year, and in the academic department 375, against 331 last year.

For three years the Yale entering classes have not shown the increase expected. The fact that Yale shows an increase at the present time is taken to indicate that the athletic championships have nothing to do with the increase of college classes.

CRUISER CHICAGO IN DELAGOA.

Admiral Howison Arrives on African Coast Ahead of Time—Will Personally Visit Pretoria.

Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, June 30.—The United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, has arrived here. Commander Howison will proceed to Pretoria.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—The Chicago, which has arrived at Delagoa Bay, is several days ahead of schedule time, as it was to arrive at Delagoa Bay July 5. The visit of Admiral Howison to Pretoria is said to have no political significance, although it is not unusual for an Admiral to leave his ship to proceed overland into another country.

Undoubtedly the Admiral will consult with the American Consul General at Pretoria and will be guided largely by his advice as to how long the Chicago will be detained at Delagoa Bay, which is the nearest port to the Transvaal.

ON TRAIL OF OSGOOD ROBBERS.

Report They Have Been Tracked by Bloodhounds Confirmed—Their Victim May Not Recover.

Greensburg, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—The report from the Village of Millhousen to the effect that bloodhounds had tracked the Osgood robbers to the Magness stone quarries was confirmed today. Word also comes from Napoleon this afternoon that a posse of a hundred men or more had passed through there early this morning and were scouring the surrounding country.

Mrs. Shaw, the invalid woman whom the robbers unmercifully attacked, is in a precarious condition and her recovery is doubtful. The Ripley officers will make every effort to protect the prisoners if caught. Near where the robbers are said to be is a large cave and it is thought they are hiding there.

FINDS A STRAY GRASSHOPPER.

Professor Lugger of Minnesota Agricultural College Warns Farmers to Guard Against Invasion.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 30.—Professor Otto Lugger of the State Agricultural College said to a reporter yesterday:

"I have bad news and here is the messenger that brought it."

Opening his hand the professor disclosed a dead grasshopper. He said it was one of the migratory white mountain species and that its coming indicates trouble for the farmers of the Northwest.

"The presence of even a few in any agricultural district," he said, "may be a menace to the entire neighborhood. It will be well to apply drastic measures at once and to heed the advice as to plowing."

Just Try for Your Complexion
Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents, pink or white. Marvelous beautifier of great renown.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

FOR SIX YEARS UNSOUND.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Pittsburg Shareholders File a Bill Alleging That the New York National Is Insolvent; Gross Carelessness in Management Being Charged — Officers Tell of Unwise Investments in Their Last Report — Widener May Dictate to Gould.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, } New York, June 30. }

A bill in equity, filed in Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday by Stone & Potter, representing John G. Fouse and fourteen others, asks for the appointment of a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan association, capitalization of $75,000,000, with its chief office in New York. The bill charges the association with insolvency for the last six years and the officers with gross carelessness in the management of the concern.

Ask for Loan Association Receiver.

The names of the plaintiffs and the amounts of their holdings are as follows:

John G. Fouse, amount not stated; Elizabeth Jones, 5 shares; G. G. Turner, 25; John H. Taylor, 10; Annie M. Holland, 10; Mary Heasley, 5; Ada Heasley, 5; Alexander Hays, 10; Daniel Shelly, 5; J. B. Crooks, 15; L. D. Acker, 6; Mary A. Acker, 15; Blanche Hazlett, 14; William Seidle, 10; J. B. Brown, 10.

The value of the stock held for the plaintiffs is in excess of $2,600.

After relating the organization of the association and its large business, the bill charges that "it has thousands of stockholders, and has loaned money upon notes or bonds and mortgages amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, but within the last two years, for various reasons, it has become apparent that the defendant has been losing money; that its assets are depreciating; that its officers have been guilty of gross carelessness in the management of its business; that improvident loans have been made and many unwise investments, so that many hundreds of applications have been filed for withdrawal of its stock.

"The defendant has for months past been without any funds with which to meet applications for withdrawal, and its President stated that the association had been discovered to be insolvent."

It is claimed to be impracticable for the association to continue its business, and it is the belief of the complainants that the shareholders will not receive more than 75 per cent of the amount they have paid in.

A statement was issued by the Board of Management of the association to its shareholders in March last. It indicated that a net loss of $196,000 had been incurred under a management which went out of existence last fall.

President J. N. Walter attributed the loss to "wildcat" investments and the lending of money on property which would not realize in the market the amount advanced on it.

The association was incorporated on Jan. 13, 1890, and the original Board of Management resigned in October, 1898. The new board, under President Walter, found it necessary on assuming office to scale the stock 23 per cent to meet the losses incurred in realizing on the real estate owned by the association.

The statement showed assets and liabilities each amounting to $852,846.49. In the asset schedule was a deficit of $54,231.13. Still further losses were expected to bring the total to more than $196,000 in case of nonrealization on properties on which mortgages were being foreclosed.

There are about 50,000 shares held by 4,000 stockholders, a majority of whom are working people of moderate means.

George Gould returned to New York this morning from his conference with P. A. B. Widener in Philadelphia, and spent a little while in the Western Union Building, and in the afternoon went back to Philadelphia to continue his talk with Mr. Widener. Negotiations for control of the Manhattan railway by the Widener-Elkins-Whitney syndicate is the reason for the Philadelphia conferences.

Widener May Dictate to Gould.

It is generally believed by well informed men in Wall street that the traction syndicate now is in a position to dictate terms to Mr. Gould, through possession of a controlling interest in the Manhattan stock, and that this, the first step toward a consolidation of all the transportation lines in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, is close at hand.

Russell Sage today said: "This rumor is simply a rehash of an attempt made by the Metropolitan three years ago to obtain my stock and Mr. Gould's in the Manhattan company for the Metropolitan. Mr. Gould and I had a verbal agreement that neither of us would dispose of his stock without consulting the other.

"I regard such a consolidation as absolutely impossible. There is too much capital and enterprise in this country to make such a scheme a success. It would not only be impossible from a business point of view, but it would be morally wrong.

"It is not right that one company should control all the street railway business. Give them all a chance. It is not safe to trust to the promises of such a company to reduce fares. The history of combinations shows that if prices do not rise under them accommodations for patrons become less."

Miss Evangelina Garcia arrived at the Broadway Central Hotel on Thursday to prosecute her search for the descendant of a Spanish prospector named Juan Lopez. This descendant is supposed to possess a cipher giving the location of a valuable copper mine in Mexico. In 1808 Henri Garcia, the grandfather of Miss Garcia, was prospecting in Mexico with Juan Lopez. One day they discovered a copper mine which gave every promise of great value. A description of the exact location of the mine was written down in form of an elaborate cipher. Garcia was killed. Juan Lopez disappeared after the death of his partner. Miss Garcia began her search for the precious document nearly a year ago. Three weeks ago she received a letter in Spanish telling her that Juan Lopez, the son of her grandfather's partner, had been in New York in 1896.

Search for Lost Copper Mine.

The time limit for the deposit of securities of the component companies of the Distributing Company of America expired today, and Levy Mayer, counsel to the new combine, announced that a large amount of stock over and above the requisite majority had been deposited with the Central and State Trust companies of this city. This closes the deal. The stock deposited was that of the American Spirits Manufacturing company, the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse company, the Spirits Distributing company, and the Standard Distilling and Distributing company, which are thus finally and officially merged into one concern under the title of the Distilling Company of America, with a capital of $125,000,000.

Big Whisky Pool Now a Fact.

As only eight days had been allowed for the deposit, previous to purchase, of over 600,000 shares, and as some shareholders are abroad, the announcement was made tonight by Mr. Mayer that several days of grace will be granted to such shareholders who for good cause were unable to deposit before the time limit expired.

Some of the stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing company consider that they have been unjustly treated in the exchange of securities.

One committee, claiming to represent the shareholders of that company, has issued a call for a meeting of the dissatisfied stockholders.

When the British steamship Avalon arrived today the crew told a stirring tale of a sojourn of three days and three nights in an ice pack off the Newfoundland coast. And this, too, in the month of June. Bound from Shields, England, to Pilley's Island, N. F., with a general cargo, the Avalon held a fair course after leaving its home port early in June until June 12, in latitude, 52° 20' north, longitude 40° 30' west, the vessel encountered the pack. It was 7 o'clock in the evening when it entered the field and a dense fog was prevailing at the time.

Encounters an Ice Pack in June.

Suddenly the course of the steamship was impeded, and when it came to a dead stop the officers realized that the vessel was bumping ice. Unable to see what the outlook was ahead, and fearing to strain the engines by trying to force a passage, Captain Orchard gave the order to stop the engines until the fog lifted.

At daylight the position of the steamship astounded the crew. Surrounded as far as the eye could reach by field ice, big hummocks lay on every side, and beyond them at a distance of four or five miles were gigantic bergs, with their gleaming peaks towering to the skies far above the rigging of any ship that sailed.

Captain Orchard set his course for the southwest, reasoning that by going at reduced speed he could cut his way out with safety.

On the morning of the fourth day—June 16, just at dawn—the two men on lookout in the crows' nest noticed an absence of the great icebergs ahead of the vessel, and by noon of that day they were clear of it.

There will be no strike of trolley car men in Brooklyn, at least not for some time. The men of the Nassau Division of District Assembly No. 75, held a meeting in Builders' Hall, corner of Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, tonight and appointed a committee to call on President Clinton L. Rossiter tomorrow to lay before him the one grievance they determined to fight on. The demand which will be made is that the ten-hour day, as provided by the State law, shall be observed.

No Trolley Car Strike at Present.

All the other alleged grievances—payment by the hour instead of by the trip, the dismissal of three of the company's officials, the recognition of the labor organization—were not seriously considered at the meeting.

Prudent counsels of General Master Workman Joseph N. Parsons, K. of L., and of Master Workman James Pines of D. A. No. 75, both of whom were present, prevailed.

The men recognize the fact that they are not thoroughly organized for a big strike, and that if they secure what they are legally entitled to—ten hours' work and no more—they will have won a great victory.

The men at the meeting voted full confidence in Messrs. Parsons and Pines, and declared they would be governed by their advice. It was stated positively that there would be no strike on Sunday or before July 4.

Police Justice Potts in Jersey City today decided that golf, as played by the members of the Jersey City Golf club, is as dangerous as the playing of ball or "shinney" on the public streets. In fact, the court declared that the game is nothing more or less than "shinney," and that when played by inexperienced persons near public thoroughfares it is a nuisance. It was a case in which property-owners declared that their windows had been broken by golf balls and that they had suffered other similar damages.

Court Holds That Golf Is Dangerous.

Rose Coghlan, the actress, who lives at New Rochelle, appeared in the rôle of lifesaver last evening, when she rescued her champion collie Princess Royal from drowning in Long Island Sound. Miss Coghlan was out on an electric launch owned by Harry Lliford, stage manager for Manager Frohman, and had with her Princess Royal, the dog which attained distinction in "The White Heather." Miss Coghlan says the animal is worth $2,000.

Rose Coghlan Saves the Life of Her Dog.

Princess Royal was curled up on the forward deck of the launch and was seemingly enjoying the trip immensely, when the boat hurled its nose in a wave which washed the dog overboard. In some mysterious way the dog got its legs entangled in a rope that was attached to its collar and was unable to swim. Miss Coghlan, seeing the plight her pet was in, leaned far over the side of the boat and was in imminent danger of also going overboard when Mrs. Lliford grasped her by the feet.

Miss Coghlan managed in this manner to get hold of her drowning dog, and with the assistance of the man who had charge of the launch both Miss Coghlan and the dog were pulled into the boat.

Dorothy Morton laughed heartily today when she heard that for a little debt of $38, due Musician Alfred Dalby, a member of her company, she might be fined $100 for contempt of court, or else spend 100 days in jail. "I am bankrupt," she declared. "I am not worrying to any great extent. Besides, he had better not trouble me." Mr. Dalby, however, does not look upon the matter as a joke. He says that as a creditor of Miss Morton he should have been notified of her intention to become a bankrupt, which he was not. On June 6 she was ordered to appear in supplementary proceedings to explain why she failed to satisfy the judgment. She did not obey the order then, and today also failed to put in an appearance.

Dorothy Morton Laughs at Her Creditors.

With a rubber-tired railway engine, built like a bicycle and driven by electricity, the seeker of rapid transit will soon be able to ride from New York to Philadelphia in thirty minutes, according to a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Oberlin Smith of Bridgeton, N. J., made this prediction seriously today at the closing session of the society's convention at Cape May. Numbers of his colleagues nodded their heads assentingly. "The engine of the future will be built with a tubular frame and pneumatic tires," said Oberlin Smith. "The wheels will have steel spokes. There is no reason why it should not run from New York to Philadelphia in half an hour." That would be at the rate of three miles a minute, counting stoppages, if any.

Predict Travel at Lightning Speed.

Arrangements were quietly started two weeks ago by the men on board the cruiser Brooklyn to celebrate the anniversary on Monday of the battle of Santiago and Schley's victory over Cervera. When the orders came to the yard a few days ago for the Brooklyn to leave Sunday there was consternation. The committee in charge of the arrangements waited upon Captain Jewell and informed him in detail what had been done. Captain Jewell at once communicated with Secretary Long, who countermanded the order and stated he was willing the Brooklyn should remain at the yard until after the celebration.

Men of the Brooklyn May Celebrate.

Miss Mary Bourne, daughter of the Rev. S. Bourne of New York, a Vassar girl, accomplished in aquatic sports, narrowly escaped death today near the mouth of Warren River, near Providence, where, on Aug. 18 last, she heroically saved three men from drowning. Miss Bourne's father has a cottage at Barrington. This morning she secured a whaleboat with one sail, and, accompanied by another young woman, set out for a trip around Pappoose Squaw Point. A sudden gust struck the boat and capsized it. They managed to reach and cling to the overturned boat, but, weighed down by heavy clothing, found it taxed their strength to the utmost to keep their heads above water until the arrival of Samuel Peck, who, with some friends, saved them.

Heroine Almost Perishes by Drowning.

Four youthful millionaires of the 400 are about to start on a novel tour through Europe and some parts of Asia. They will travel as students and will walk much of the way. Conventional modes of travel will be avoided. No homeless tramp could be more fancy free than will Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his young companions, "Erney" Iselin, I. Townsend Burden Jr., and William Whitehouse, who will make up the party.

Rich Young Men to Go Abroad.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was graduated a few days ago from Yale. He is the son of W. K. Vanderbilt. His three especial chums at college were the young men who will accompany him. None of the party has ever been abroad before.

Special Train to Lynn, Mass.

Y. P. C. U. delegates to the Lynn meeting will leave Chicago via the Wabash by special train 3 p. m. July 10. Sleeping car diagrams now open. Ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1419.

AGAIN TALK OF DEWEY.

SO-CALLED REFORMERS REFUSE TO REDRESS THURSDAY'S SLIGHT.

Social and Political Conference in Buffalo Sends to Committee a Resolution Expressing Confidence in the Admiral — Stormy Scene When the Question of Expansion Comes Up — Personalities Indulged In by the Excited Delegates.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 30.—[Special.]—To counteract the bad impression of the Dewey incident yesterday, Joseph R. Buchanan, chairman of the Press committee of the National Social and Political conference, today offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while this conference may not be wholly in harmony with the policy of the national administration in the Philippines, it has the highest admiration for Admiral George Dewey, and is not lacking in appreciation of the qualities he has displayed as an American citizen and gallant commander.

F. J. Stevens, the Philadelphia single taxer who achieved some notoriety when he prayed that the American troops might be defeated in the Philippines, asked if opposition was in order. The chairman, the Rev. B. Fay Mills, ruled that a single objection to the consideration of the resolution would send it to committee.

"Then I object," said Stevens, and the so-called reformers cheered.

Mayor Jones of Toledo took the platform, and scored John G. Wooley, who had said that no honest man dare hold a United States office. Dr. Leyden of Buffalo said no man could be elected in this city without the aid of the saloons. There were hisses, and Chairman Mills said they must stop.

Rising Vote Against Expansion.

Mr. Kennedy of Binghamton jumped to the front and asked everybody who was in favor of withdrawing from the Philippines to rise. Before Chairman Mills could prevent it nine-tenths of the alleged reformers were upon their feet cheering. Chairman Mills shouted:

"Sit down; the motion does not prevail!"

The Rev. Mr. Bliss of Los Angeles criticised John Wooley for insulting Christ during his remarks. Professor Ely of Cambridge then said he had been trying to find out what party to vote with this fall, but could not.

"Now," said he, "I am going to mention the name of a man for whom I have the greatest respect and whom we wanted to applaud yesterday but did not. I mention the name of George Dewey."

Then he began to clap his hands enthusiastically and shout "Hurrah! Hurrah!" A few of the so-called reformers cheered, but more of them looked glum. An anti-administration reformer tried to call the speaker to order, but Chairman Mills shouted:

"The point of order is not well taken. The gentleman has a right to be as foolish as he likes."

Speak for the Parties.

In the discussion of "What Can the Parties Do?" ex-Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo spoke for the Republican party and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts for the Democratic party. Mr. Williams said:

"The Democratic party now tenders its splendid organization of 6,500,000 voters to the cause of reform. If this convention is inspired mainly with the purpose to suppress monopoly in its various forms it needs no argument to demonstrate that these 6,500,000 voters constitute the largest anti-monopolistic army which the world's history has developed.

"That this army is solidly opposed to monopoly appeared not only from its platform of principles; in 1896 all the monopolistic interests deserted from the party and passed over to the enemy as if some powerful solvent were working by chemical action. The instantaneous association of all the capitalistic forces was the highest testimony that capitalism had at last met an opposition which it knew to be fatally in earnest and deadly in its purpose. Today the party is as eager for the struggle against monopolies as it was under the impulse of its emancipation in 1896."

The ambitions of all political parties were set forth by their representatives. Tonight the discussion turned to "Is a New Party Needed?" Every one had an opinion and did not hesitate to express it.

POPULISTS DONE WITH FUSION.

Old-Line Nebraska Party Declares Against Any Further Alliance with Democrats.

Kearney, Neb., June 30.—[Special.]—The old line Alliance men and Populists of Western and central Nebraska held a session here today which threatens to result in the disruption of fusion in this State. A long latent bitterness broke out in resolutions scoring latter-day Populists for prostituting their principles for gain and condemning Democrats for taking all and giving nothing in the division of offices.

The work of reorganizing the Alliance for educational and reform purposes was freely discussed. The following was adopted as the sense of the conference for future political action:

The time has arrived when we deem it our duty to appeal to true Populists and ask them to labor for the perpetuation of the party and avoid further association with those who are planning its destruction.

Populist principles and the Populist party are the hope of the country, and no one can deny that fusion with either old party will eventually destroy our new party. The situation peremptorily demands that the Populists who love principles more than office make a straight Populist nominations and vote for them, abstaining from fusion with any other party as they would avoid pestilence.

Today Democracy concedes that Bryan will be their Presidential nominee next year. Possessing State pride, as we all do, we are in a measure glad this is so, but we notice that everywhere Democrats are looking for some suitable Democrat to nominate as Vice President. No Populist is thought of for either first or second place. Democracy wants nothing from Populists save their votes, and that simply means the annihilation of our party.

When Bryan telegraphed the National Populist committee at St. Louis in 1896 that he could not accept our nomination unless Sewall was also nominated then was a good time to stop all efforts at fusion.

Let us make a faithful record of the fruit we have gathered from the fusion tree in this State during the last two years.

Fusion has given us a State Auditor who, as investigation shows, administers his office without regard to law.

Fusion has given us a State Treasurer who refused to tell the Legislature where he keeps the State funds.

Populists always promised if they were placed in power they would abolish needless offices. But when they turned them out they forgot the promise. The 1897 Legislature had a large majority of fusion members, and the Governor was of the same faith, but useless offices were abolished.

The Oil Inspection bureau is a political fraud and only increases the price of our oil. But still the fusionists do not abolish these offices. It is humiliating to see men who in the past held high and honorable positions now become willing to accept these fraudulent political jobs which should be abolished.

The greatest surprise and discouragement Nebraska Populists ever suffered was to learn early in 1897 that the newly installed officials, clerks and deputies at the State House were all, with one exception, using free passes as regularly as Republicans ever did. Populists had claimed for many years that "a pass was a bribe," and now they found their own men utterly hypocritical, spending most of their time securing passes and traveling on free pass jaunts. Not only this, but the fusion officials were found to be well supplied with Pullman passes, express and telegraph franks.

The fruit we are gathering from fusion is a bitter one, indeed. The loss to the State caused by Populists fusing with Democracy is incomprehensible. It should be the aim of any new reform party to join with no old discredited organization, but to attend strictly to the propagation of its own principles. We call upon all Populists in this State who care more of all for good government and the great principles of the Populist party to join with us in making straight Populist nominations and the election of such nominees.

The determination is to call an early convention, either here or at Grand Island, before either the Republican or fusion convention, and to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and University Regents, who will stand strictly in the middle of the road.

WILL ASK M'KINLEY TO SPEAK.

Party Leaders in Ohio Think He Should Help to Roll Up a Large Majority.

Columbus, O., June 30.—[Special.]—According to information which has leaked out here, President McKinley will be asked to come to Ohio some time during the Gubernatorial campaign and make a speech or two for Judge Nash.

While it is recognized that it would be unprecedented to a certain extent for the President to take the stump in a State campaign, it is pointed out that the coming election is the first battle of the greater one next year.

The great desire of the Republican leaders is to roll up a big majority in the State, for they know that a defeat, or even victory by a small majority, would have a disastrous effect on the national campaign next year. Hence will not only President McKinley be asked to rally the voters to his standard, but such prominent men as Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General; Senator Thurston, Senator Burrows, and many others will be heard in the State.

AGREE IN THE ROLLINGER CASE.

Sealed Verdict Reported Shortly Before Midnight Believed to Be for Conviction—Other Murder Trials.

The guilt or innocence of Michael Emil Rollinger, tried a second time on a charge of murdering his wife, has been decided by a jury in Judge Gary's court. An hour after receiving instructions to return a sealed verdict and shortly before last midnight, the jury notified the bailiff in charge that a verdict had been reached. The men were taken immediately to the Revere House, where they retired. Although no word was dropped which would indicate their decision, the general impression prevailed that Rollinger had been convicted.

It is said that after a heated debate shortly before 11 o'clock two jurors who had held out for acquittal went over to the majority, agreeing at last with the ten who, it is said, had stood from the first for conviction.

Rollinger was awake at 11 o'clock, walking nervously about in his cell. Several times during the evening he asked the guard for news, which did not come.

The first trial of the case, concluded some weeks ago, resulted in a disagreement.

The jury in the Rollinger murder case retired at 5:30 p. m. after State's Attorney Deneen had concluded a review of the mass of evidence which, the State contended, proved that the defendant had been guilty of murdering his wife and had demanded the death penalty. Until 10 o'clock at night Judge Gary and officials of his court waited for a decision, then went home for the night with the request that the jury report this morning. At the first trial, concluded a few weeks ago, the jury disagreed.

Edward Furthmann, counsel for Rollinger, consumed the greater part of the day in an attack on the chain of circumstantial evidence which the State had set forth. The policemen involved in the search for evidence to show that the defendant murdered his wife and then sought to conceal the crime by burning the body and his house at 186 Racine avenue on the night of Dec. 16, 1898, were severely criticised.

State's Attorney Deneen insisted that the defendant's relations with Lena Hecker furnished a motive for the murder and demanded the death penalty, urging that if the jury failed to do its duty the State also would fail in the performance of its obligations.

Plea for Malone Is Self-Defense.

It was late in the evening before Judge Burke placed in the jury's hands the fate of Thomas Malone, charged with the murder of his brother, Michael Malone, at the latter's house on the evening of Jan. 31. The defendant, calm and showing no emotion, took the stand early in the day in his own behalf and told how he had killed his brother. The latter, he argued, was seventeen years his senior and a large, powerful man. The defendant is of small stature and not robust. They had quarreled, he said, his brother had struck him, and he had defended himself by using a hammer and a razor with such effect that he left his brother for dead when the battle had ended. He denied many points in the confession he made after surrendering himself to the police.

Malone's counsel argued self-defense, while Assistant State's Attorney Smith, asking no specific penalty, demanded that the jurymen do their duty.

Six Becker Jurors Dismissed.

Several days probably will be required to complete the jury in Judge Stein's court which will hear the case of August Albert Becker, charged with wife murder. Attorney Hornstein, the defendant's counsel, argued that Becker, who for the first time was arraigned on a defective indictment, had been placed once in jeopardy, and could not be tried again. The motion to discharge was overruled by Judge Stein, and, arraigned on a new indictment, the prisoner entered the plea of not guilty. The points argued by Becker's attorneys, they state, will be used before the Supreme Court should conviction of their client result in the present trial.

Under the new turn of circumstances, six members of the jury, which had been secured, were dismissed, two at the instance of the State, and four at the demand of the defendant's attorney. Six were retained. Mrs. Ida Sutterlin Becker, for the sake of marrying whom the prisoner is said to have murdered his first wife, Theresa, was not in court.

CHARGE PIRACY ON DOOLEY.

Edition of Peter Dunne's Writings Issued by Kazmar & Co. in Chicago to Be Taken Into Courts.

The pirates are after Mr. Dooley again. When Peter Dunne, the creator of Mr. Dooley, was here, the London pirates began hawking Mr. Dooley through the streets. Now that Mr. Dunne is in London, Mr. Dooley has fallen into strange hands in Chicago.

Mr. Dunne's attorney, Charles Hamill, is preparing a bill in equity to be filed next week asking for a restraining order to prevent, if possible, the taking of further liberty of an unwarranted sort with Mr. Dooley. The publishers of the new Chicago edition are Kazmar & Co. of the Pontiac Building. Mr. Kazmar is 22 years old. The first book he ever published has for a title: "What Dooley Says."

"I am paying Mr. Dunne a royalty," said Mr. Kazmar. "I have written to him and I am expecting a letter now any day. This edition has been copyrighted not only in the United States but in England."

Mr. Hamill said yesterday that Mr. Kazmar was mistaken. "This edition is a miserable piracy," he said. "I will take the liberty of saying that Mr. Kazmar has no authority from Mr. Dunne to publish anything of his. I shall take such action as I think will stop the further issuance of the edition. If this edition is copyrighted it is an unlawful action, for only the author or his assignee can have a literary production copyrighted."

Some of Mr. Dunne's friends visited the larger booksellers and told them that the book called "What Dooley Says" is a pirate, and from most of these merchants a promise was obtained to handle the book no more.

The preface of the book is in part as follows:

PREFACE.

The great success of "Mr. Dooley in War and Peace" has led to the preparation of this new volume, and it is confidently expected that its popularity will be as great as that of its predecessor. To prevent the publication of unauthorized editions in England, an English copyright has been taken out. This copyright protects the book in Canada and all British colonies, as well as in England, and it is hoped that the author will now reap an adequate reward for his labor and genius throughout the British dominions.

THE PUBLISHERS.

HUNT ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Posse in Indiana in Pursuit of Two Men Who Had the Body of a Boy in a Wagon.

Kokomo, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—Sheriff Harness and a posse are out tonight hunting two men, seen fifteen miles south of here today, having the dead body of a boy in a wagon which they secreted in a thicket. Rose Orem, daughter of Ren Orem, a farmer, was up in a fruit tree, and saw the corpse in the bottom of the wagon. The remains are supposed to be those of Pearl Evans, the 16-year-old son of William Evans, a stock buyer. The boy had been called as a grand jury witness a week ago, but the same day he mysteriously disappeared. It is thought the abduction and murder were by persons he would implicate in a crime. The excitement is intense, and a lynching is probable if the guilty men are found.

SENDS MEN TO KNIK STATION.

Captain Glenn Reports on the Progress of the Cook Inlet Expedition.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received a report from Captain Edwin F. Glenn, commanding the Cook Inlet expedition, dated Tyoonook, Alaska, June 5, in which he states that on June 4 he started a detachment of seven men to Knik Station, supplied with rations to Oct. 31 next. The men are to proceed to Eagle City by the Valley of the Madanuska River.

SAN JUAN FOUGHT AGAIN.

FIRST INFANTRY RE-ENACTS THE BATTLE OF A YEAR AGO.

Before 10,000 People at the Washington Park Club Grounds the Chicago Soldiers Wage Brilliant Mimic War—Lights Give Natural Effect to Tropic Dawn—Scene's Details Are Realistic and the Attack Stirring—Victorious Charge the Climax.

American soldiers stormed and took San Juan once more last night. The Spaniards fought a good fight, but they lost, and 10,000 spectators cheered the First Illinois Infantry as in a brilliant mimicry the regiment refought the stubborn battle on the grounds of the Washington Park club. The Spaniards flaunted the red and yellow of Spain, the Americans honored the challenge, and around the red tiled blockhouse on the summit of the improvised hill the battle was reenacted with much the same spirit and intensity of the actual. So far as accuracy in reproduction was practicable the spectators last night saw what transpired in the hills back of Santiago a year ago today.

The entertainment was given to raise funds to liquidate the debt on the regimental armory, and will be repeated tonight. Estimates of the amount of money made last night averaged $9,000.

The pyrotechnical and musical effects invested the reproduction with sufficient realism to obscure its artificiality. By the calcium the spectators were carried in imagination from afternoon to night, and to daybreak. The music prelude by the First Regiment Band provoked enthusiasm that vented itself in frequent applause, and the soundings of bugles and rattle of accouterments gave the spectacle a martial ring. The explosives were emphatically in evidence. During the reproduction 15,000 rounds in rifles, gatling guns, and bombs were used. The action of the troops throughout the battle, though at many crucial moments scattered and forced to fire promiscuously, was in thorough harmony with conditions. The preliminary bivouacking of the companies was presumably made without anticipating consequences, although the battle was premeditated.

Pitch Camp Before San Juan.

It was supposed to be afternoon, the day before the battle, when the First Battalion, under Major Edward Switzer, took up a position to the right of San Juan hill, and the Third Battalion, commanded by Major James M. Eddy Jr., halted on the left. The calciums focused on the battlefield with splendid effect. The four tiers of scenery behind the blockhouse presented a realistic perspective of the palm-dotted distance, the terra cotta roofs of Santiago, the ships of Cervera in the harbor, and the fleet of Sampson and Schley out to sea. The hill was picturesquely garbed in painted yellow Cuban earth and coarse tropical verdure.

Lieutenant Harry N. Culver, with a detail of thirty men, in ragged Spanish uniforms, had deposited himself in the blockhouse as the enemy. How well his men adopted Spanish prowess was evidenced frequently, when they showed their bronzed faces in the windows and from about the bush in apprehension of the Americans' approach.

While the soldiers indulged in the sports of camp life the night grew on. Eight squads having crossed the field in various directions and taken up stations as pickets, taps were sounded and the lights dimmed.

The calciums then brought out on the canvas an impressive imitation of tropical dawn. At 4 a. m. "all was well." Broad daylight was not long in coming, and routine activity in camp occupied the early morning. During this time the Spaniards in the blockhouse were exhibiting a show of aggression, and, simultaneously with the receipt of orders, brought by a messenger who dashed across the battlefield, Colonel J. B. Sanborn, commanding the American forces, and located to the right of San Juan, ordered "Reveille." The Spaniards thereupon opened fire. "Assembly" was sounded, and while the American forces were forming a firing front forty Americans scouts scattered over the field. They scaled the hill in creeping posture, and one ventured too near the Spanish breastworks and was captured.

Swift Death Overtakes Scout.

There was now too much activity among the Americans at the foot of the hill to cause much consternation over the fate of Private William Ownby, who was executed by the Spaniards in sight of the Americans. Colonel Sanborn had received orders to attack at once. His advance was simultaneous with the firing of the reconnoitering party, which had located the enemy. The artillery and gatling guns now in immediate action from a distance of 1,000 yards began to demolish the blockhouse. The firing line was reinforced and the front moved forward, leaving over fifty wounded and dead behind. The hospital corps, supported by an ambulance under command of Chief Surgeon Major William Y. Willard, did heroic work.

By this time it was apparent that the American troops were in the throes of a hard fight. They had a good headway up the hill. The Spaniards, dismayed with the partial demolition of their stronghold, began to exhibit a reckless daring. The firing from the blockhouse fairly mowed down the Americans, some of whom rolled down the hill. So desperate was the situation and so important rapid work that the men were told to fire at will. Just at this time Colonel Sanborn determined to charge. The order for the charge evoked a reverberating volley and a cloud of smoke enveloped the hill.

Down Comes Spanish Flag.

By a strong focus of calcium on a corner of the blockhouse the Spanish flag was seen to be tottering. Presently in the same circle of the calcium light the Stars and Stripes went up. The Spaniards had deserted the blockhouse. The firing diminish; it reechoed behind the hill, and in the distance the vanquished Spaniards were fleeing toward Santiago.

Fire Pictures of War Heroes.

Fireworks portraits of Dewey, Roosevelt, and Colonel Henry L. Turner were shown in blue and white fire. Another pair of set pieces represented a soldier standing at present with his rifle and on the other side a sailor. Balloons were sent up with flaming explosives that were loosed high in the air and sky rockets and other devices for vari-colored illuminations were fired in great numbers.

At the conclusion of the sham battle a representation of Niagara Falls was given with fire. A structure was erected high above the imitation San Juan Hill, and when it was ignited it poured a continuous stream of flame over the scene. The finale was called "the First Regiment bouquet." It was the firing of 500 skyrockets in startling rapidity, which threw out red, white, and blue fire.

EVANSTON'S PLANS FOR 4TH.

Volunteers Will Be Presented with Bronze Medals—Gen. Anderson to Be the Speaker.

Evanston's Fourth of July celebration has been arranged by the committee. Without fireworks or noise the citizens of the town will celebrate the day and extend a welcome to the soldiers of the Spanish-American war. One of the principal events of the day will be the presentation by Mayor Bates of over 100 bronze medals to the volunteers. The ceremonies are to take place on the Northwestern University campus. The exercises will begin at 1 o'clock. The address of welcome will be made by Mayor Bates and a résumé of the late war will be given by the Rev. G. K. Hoover. Colonel T. M. Anderson will be the orator. Mayor Bates will close the exercises with the medal presentation.

Negroes Playing "Gigs" of 72.

The negroes of the levee are plunging their nickels and dimes on policy "gigs" led by the number 72, and all because Robert Patterson spread the report yesterday that he held a ticket in the Honduras lottery which was equivalent to $2,000 by the latest drawing. Seventy-two is the number of Patterson's place of business on Pacific avenue.

Acts as His Own Lawyer and Loses.

Daniel Catlin, 1462 Park avenue, tired of waiting for the trial of his case against the city for $25,000 damages alleged to have been suffered through a defective sidewalk, took Judge Clifford yesterday he would try the case himself. The court and Attorney John E. Kehoe, representing the city, agreed. Catlin, as his own lawyer, lost the case. The jury was out four minutes.

LAPINER CASE TO JURY TODAY.

Trial of Mrs. Ingersoll and John Collins for Kidnaping the Chicago Child Near an End.

When Judge Waterman's court is convened this morning Assistant State's Attorney Crowe will make the closing argument for the prosecution in the case against the kidnapers of Gerald Lapiner. His efforts will be directed first toward the presentation of evidence that Mrs. Ingersoll is not a victim of insanity, as the defense has sought to prove. Then the demand will be entered that John C. Collins be held equally guilty with the woman, accused of being the real kidnaper of the child. With Judge Waterman's instructions to the jury then will close a case which has attracted as spectators many people who never before had entered a court of law.

The contention yesterday hinged on the question of Mrs. Ingersoll's sanity. The statements of officials of the Home for the Friendless, where the woman stopped in May, 1898, just before the time of Gerald Lapiner's abduction, were in direct opposition to this point. The defense, in presenting its concluding testimony, recalled to the witness stand Assistant Matron Coburn of this institution. Her assertion that the defendant had acted as if of unsound mind was placed against the statement made by Mrs. Ingersoll apparently was not mentally affected.

The opening address to the jury by Assistant State's Attorney Crowe was marked by his drawing a vivid picture of the mental anguish which the parents of Gerald had undergone during the ten months the search for the missing child was carried on. He arraigned both prisoners severely, insisting that Mrs. Ingersoll's former incarceration in an insane asylum had resulted not because of mental derangement but because her actions had become offensive to her family and neighbors. A few months after Gerald Lapiner was taken, it was pointed out, she had defended herself against the insanity charge which was preferred by her son and had been released by the decree of the insane court at Cleveland. Mrs. Ingersoll qualled under the fire of argument, which was directed with equal vigor against John C. Collins.

"The evidence against both is positive and absolute," declared Attorney Crowe. "Can you conceive of any crime as dastardly as this? Think of the anguish, the dread, the uncertainty of those ten months, in which the parents were deprived of their child, their baby! You are fathers, some of you, and all of you have had the experience of home life. You have seen the darling of the home laid in the tomb.

"You have seen the piteous grief of the mother for her child. What is that sorrow compared to this? There the mother knew her darling was safe in the arms of its God. She could strew its grave with flowers. Here all was uncertainty. Where was their darling, and in what surroundings? The child might never know its parents, might never know a mother's care. The crime of these two old people was so cruel I can dwell upon it no longer."

Under this denunciation Mrs. Ingersoll relieved her evident anger, which was marked by the crowd which packed Judge Gary's courtroom to the doors, by heated remarks directed to the bailiff, who sat near her chair. Collins, on the other hand, preserved the calm and disinterested attitude which has marked his demeanor throughout the trial.

For the defense Attorney Muir entered a plea of clemency for Collins. In explaining the latter's actions he urged that the old man always had been accustomed to the life of the farm, had taken care of the child which Mrs. Ingersoll had placed in his hands as he would have cared for a stray lamb from a neighbor's flock, and had not reported the incident to the authorities because he knew nothing of the police and their tactics.

"He could not read and did not know the meaning of the word kidnaping," concluded the attorney. "Mrs. Ingersoll was the guiding spirit and he simply followed her advice."

Attorney Elliott, counsel for Mrs. Ingersoll, directed his entire attention to the insanity argument. In conclusion he said:

"If the woman was sane when she stole the child no penitentiary is too strong for her. But if, as we believe has been shown, she was insane on May 30, 1898, the State has no more right to place her in a penitentiary than had our benighted forefathers to consign the poor, insane wretches of their day to the flames."

UNION MINERS KILL WOMAN.

Fire on a Train Near Carbondale on Which Negroes Are Being Transported.

Carbondale, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—The long expected clash between Mine Operator Brush and the miners occurred this morning about 10:10, when Operator Brush landed sixty negroes from the Pana colliery to work his shaft, which is situated near Fredonia, six miles from this city. A negress was killed and several negroes were wounded.

The negroes arrived in the city last evening from Pana in charge of Marshall Fryar, who is clerk in the office of Mr. Brush in this city. Several of the negroes were employed in the Brush shaft until the shutdown last year, when they went to Pana to take the place of the union miners who were locked out there. The Brush mines are known throughout the coal field as non-union, it being a policy not to recognize any organized body of employés.

Volley from Ambush.

This morning the negroes boarded the Johnston City express, which leaves here about 9:30 a. m., and upon arrival at Lauder were met with a volley from ambush. The shots were mainly from Winchester or Springfield rifles. A negress, Mrs. Cook, was instantly killed by a bullet that passed entirely through the rear of the car. Several men were wounded.

Mr. Brush, who was on the train, immediately opened fire on the men, who were concealed in a wheat field at the west of the track. Another volley was fired from the miners, but as the aim was high no harm was done. The men were debarked from the train and at once went to the shaft.

Desultory firing has been in progress all day, and the situation tonight forbodes more bloodshed. The miners feel that the life of their order depends on the result, as if they succeed in inducing Brush to recognize the union the entire field would be organized.

The property is being worked under the receivership of Mr. Brush, by

NGS LIQUID AIR HERE.

NGE FLUID MADE IN NEW YORK CARRIED TO CHICAGO.

McClure Conducts Interesting Experiments at the University Club h Substance from the Laboratory of Charles E. Tripler—Says It Is First Attempt to Transport It re than a Hundred Miles—Plant Be Built Here.

d air made in New York City at 10 on Thursday morning was brought icago late yesterday afternoon and mented with at 7 o'clock in the evening the dining-room of the University 18 Dearborn street. It was announced first liquid air ever brought to Chiand the first attempt to transport it han a hundred miles. The fluid was in the laboratory of Charles E. Tripe New York chemist and scientist, scovered about a year ago a process uefying air in appreciable quantities a reasonable cost.

This attempt and the receptacle in the bulb was packed were crude, but result will enable Professor Tripler ly to improve on the manner of transtion. When I started for the New Central depot yesterday I thought I be able to bring the tub of frozen maswith me, but the train officials would low it on a limited express train, so I it over to an express company. I the hand all right, but had many wings on the trip. If there had not sufficient escape for vapor of exon the entire tub of frozen liquid would exploded like a bomb.

May Build Plant in Chicago.

at now Professor Tripler is considerproposition to build an air liquefying at San Francisco or some other point e Pacific coast. It is possible he also uild one in Chicago, but there is nothefinite to be said on the subject at nt. Since he found that it is possible ing three gallons of liquid air in his e to produce ten gallons of the fluid, given a great deal of time and study construction of power machinery to n by liquid air, and, I understand, has ssed an opinion that he will be able nstruct motors that will be lighter, t the same time as servicable as those y storage batteries and compressed street cars, cabs, automobiles, and eds of other uses.

Professor Tripler is now able to make gallons a day at a cost of not more 40 cents a gallon. Where immense power is available, as will be the in Chicago when the drainage canal ed, liquid air could be made in great ities and at a trifling cost."

ong those who witnessed the experiat the University club were I. F. tin, G. G. Willard, J. R. Montgomery, Burley, W. B. McClure, and James an.

S PICTURE IS IMMODEST.

ony Comstock Objects to the Adertising of the National Export Exposition.

adelphia, Pa., June 30.—[Special.]—will be trouble when the bill-hangs w York City begin to tack up the and railroad stations the lithographic setting forth the purposes of the al export exposition, which will be this city next fall. Anthony Comis the stumbling block. This inion comes in a letter from a repreve of the big show in New York, in he tells of his visit to Mr. Comstock. ing the poster, he asked him what nd objectionable in it.

that is Philadelphia's idea of art and y," said Mr. Comstock, "then my of that city has changed com- At least I can assure you that ster will not be put up in New York within my power to prevent. While be beautiful from your point of view, mpure in thought and execution. It not be displayed in New York re else."

artist who designed the poster re a big price for it, and copies have nt all over the country.

FOR BREAKING SEAT LAW.

nt of Des Moines Found Guilty Not Furnishing Chairs for Saleswomen.

oines, Ia., June 30.—[Special.]—Jus- L. Blylock fined J. B. Ackerman $ violating the State law in not f his women clerks with seats. The was that the salesgirls had been a procure boxes from the basement the witnesses declared that empap boxes were comfortable resting but others declared that the boxes make seats at all. The court he Ackerman was guilty. A nomi 0 and costs was imposed. The co d to $50. The defendant served appeal to the District Court.

arquette, on Lake Superior, the most charming summer res via the Chicago, Milwaukee railway.

ithful location, beautiful scen els, and complete immunity f r make a summer outing at Mich., very attractive from nt of health, rest, and comfort. rticulars apply at city ticket s street, Chicago.

TEACHERS BUY A RESORT.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION SELECTS A SITE AT AUBURN, WIS.

Deal Closed for 320 Acres Surrounding Sand Lake—To Build Cottages at Once and Make the Place a Summer Outing Retreat—Many Other Locations Examined—Father Hugh McGuire Suggested for Board of Education—Eastern Instructors Coming.

Three hundred Chicago teachers will enjoy country air and rest at Sand Lake, Wis., this summer and also in years to come. The Teachers' association has just closed a deal with Bowe and Van Blacom of Fond du Lac for the transfer of 320 acres of land surrounding Sand Lake, a beautiful little body of water in the Town of Auburn. It is proposed to develop that region into a summer resort, to be used by the members of the association. Work on cottages will be begun next week, so that it will be only a short time before some of the members can enjoy their outing there. The association has for some time been considering a site at Berlin, near Green Lake, and had also looked over a site near Waukesha. The Sand Lake property, however, was considered the most desirable location and could be had at a satisfactory figure. The lake is a good one for fishing, black bass being found there in large numbers.

Father McGuire for Trustee.

Father Dorney of All Saints' parish called on the Mayor yesterday to urge the appointment of Father Hugh McGuire of St. John's parish to the place on the Board of Education which is supposed to be still open. Mr. Harrison said later that he had not given Father Dorney any answer. The appointment is urged on the ground that Father McGuire is an authority in educational work, having conducted successfully the largest church school in the city in connection with his parish, and not because the Roman Catholic clergy asks for recognition on the School board.

Not to Discharge Employes.

President Harris of the board announces that he will not discharge any of the 372 janitors, engineers, and other employes whom the Civil Service commission holds are not entitled to places under the law until compelled to by an order of court. In the meantime these employes have brought a suit to test the matter, which will be heard by Judge Haney next Wednesday.

Row Over School Land.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds got into a wrangle during the afternoon as to whether $4,000 a lot was too high a price to pay for seven lots wanted for an addition to the Harrison School, at Twenty-third place and Wentworth avenue. It was decided at length to condemn the property. Trustee Gallagher secured the passage of an order for the purchase of a site for a school at 184 to 204 Forquer street for $52,000. This school is said to be needed to accommodate the children in the crowded Italian quarter around it. Contracts for a twelve-room addition to Charles Warrington Earle School, Sixty-first street and Hermitage avenue, were let for $41,000.

To Welcome Eastern Teachers.

The Grade Teachers' federation is making arrangements to meet the teachers from New York City and Brooklyn who will arrive tomorrow night on special trains en route to the annual convention of the National Educational association at Los Angeles, Cal. One train will come in over the Pennsylvania road and one over the Michigan Central arriving in the afternoon. They will leave for the West over the Santa Fé and Northwestern roads. Committees appointed by the federation will meet the visiting teachers at the train and entertain them while in the city.

JOHN WORTHY SCHOOL OPENED.

Boy Prisoners at the Bridewell No Longer Associate with Hardened Criminals.

"Boys, prepare to be good men. Tell the truth always. Abraham Lincoln and Benjamin Franklin had not better chances than you. But you must be earnest and try to do right."

In the chapel of the bridewell yesterday afternoon 134 boys cheered these utterances of Judge Tuthill and then marched to the bright dormitories and cell-rooms in the new John Worthy School. There were Judges, members of the School board, public officials, and prominent citizens in number to escort these youthful prisoners to their new quarters, and the new order of things at the bridewell—the separation of the boys and adult prisoners—was formally inaugurated. Today Judge Tuthill will open the juvenile court, for which provision was made by the last Legislature, and hereafter the newly outlined plans for the reformation of the unfortunate children of Chicago will be fully operative.

Twenty-four of the boys occupied beds in their new dormitory last night and the others slept in the narrow cells. These twenty-four obtained the privilege of the dormitory through their good conduct, and, after the next thirty days others who shall have been so entitled will be added to the number.

Tell Boys of Life's Duties.

The exercises of the formal transfer of the boys began at 2:30 o'clock, under the direction of Superintendent Sturm. Each speaker impressed the youthful auditors with the important duty in life each little fellow had for enactment when he should attain manhood. Mayor Harrison, prevented from attending by the Finance committee meeting, sent his regrets and words of encouragement.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Joseph Rushton, who has been interested for years in the affairs of the reformatory. When the boys had sung "America" Dr. Rushton voiced the keynote of the sentiments expressed by all in his address. He urged that boys who listened so intently try to tread the paths to honest manhood.

In her brief address Mrs. Worthy gained the confidence of her auditors as she related events which had marked her childhood days. "Above all, my boys," was the earnest conclusion, "don't swear and never lie."

There were little fellows whose ages had scarcely entered two figures, others near the 18-year limit, and when the ceremony had concluded many asked to shake her hand and murmur a shy word of thanks. Father Paul Ponziglone was another speaker.

"We are trying to treat you as our own boys," said Mrs. Lucy M. Flower in her address. "We are not trying to punish you but to correct your faults."

Speaks for Juvenile Court.

Judge Tuthill urged the coöperation of visitors in the efforts to secure the best results from the new law governing the juvenile court. He asked that each citizen and the Police department aid in this work, and asked that the boys who might come before him think not that he intended to administer punishment alone, but was their friend.

Justices Hall and Mahoney were in attendance, and as the boys marched to the first supper in their new home Superintendent Sturm was besieged with requests from the little fellows to meet these two officials, whom they had faced before under widely different circumstances. The request was granted, and the two justices were the storm center of a vigorous reception for many minutes.

E. S. Felton, the reformatory's first superintendent, and Mark L. Crawford, who formerly served in the same capacity, were there, enthusiastic over the change which had been effected. Others in attendance were Judge Carter, City Purchasing Agent Washington A. A. Goodrich, Trustees Schwab and Meier, and Secretary-elect Legner of the Board of Education, and Mrs. A. F. Stevens of Hull House.

Wants Worthy School Endowed.

"I trust," said Judge Tuthill, in support of Superintendent Sturm's argument that funds should be donated for the converting of the land facing the school into a park, "that no more public-spirited men will found libraries in this city until this school is fully endowed."

Punished for Train Wrecking.

Pottsville, Pa., June 30.—Oliver Ohl, the youth who willfully caused a collision between freight and passenger trains on the Reading railway, which resulted in the loss of two lives, was today sentenced to three years and three months in prison and to pay a fine of $200.

Special prices to graduate scholars—15 cabinet photos, 6 styles, $2. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

NINE REGIMENTS ARE WANTED.

President McKinley Concludes That 12,000 More Volunteers Will Suffice for the Present.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—There will be nine regiments raised at once for service in the Philippines. The President discussed the matter this morning at the Cabinet meeting. Over a week ago it was suggested to the Secretary of War that nine regiments, or about 12,000 men, would furnish the additional force required by General Otis in the prosecution of the campaign against the insurgents. There were counter propositions, and it was suggested among other things that the maximum strength of the 35,000 volunteers be utilized. There is a difference of opinion among the army officers as to the force which General Otis should have by the end of the wet season.

Those who are insisting upon the largest possible force offer in evidence the reports of the surgeons, who predict that a large percentage of the troops will be incapacitated by the beginning of the dry season, and this deficiency in numbers must be met. They claim the mere raising of ten regiments does not accomplish this and there should be recruiting without delay up to the limit of law in anticipation of the drains by sickness, death, and the casualties of war.

Adjutant General Corbin is the most persistent advocate of a small force for the Philippines. He accepts General Otis' estimate of the needs and said today that Otis knew more about the situation than the newspapers and those who were stimulating the sentiment for volunteers in the hope of getting commissions. Army officers who differ in opinion with him say the President is making a great mistake in ordering out such a small force, and a larger force will have to be assigned to duty in the Philippines later and under conditions which are not so favorable to organization and equipment as at the present time.

TREASURE FROM THE KLONDIKE

Three Ships Arrive at Seattle with Half a Million in Gold—Stampede from Dawson to Nome District.

Seattle, Wash., June 30.—[Special.]—Three steamers, the City of Seattle, Farallon, and Orizaba, arrived from the North with 175 Klondikers and Dawson advices to June 14.

Nearly all of them came down the Yukon on the river steamer Rideout. M. I. Stevens, a mining engineer of Chicago, said the Seattle had $200,000 in dust aboard. Purser Pingree of the Farallon had charge of $75,000, and fifty-two state rooms, he said, contained each a gold deposit owned by the occupants, swelling the Farallon's gold dust cargo to perhaps $200,000. The Orizaba brought $75,000 worth of concentrates from the Treadwell mine, and three Klondikers with about $25,000 between them.

Stevens left Dawson on June 14. He and Mrs. Stevens have been in the district since 1897. Men monthly in those days were in a position to know say Stevens has been unusually successful. A big stampede from the Klondike to Cape Nome, the new American camp, was in progress when the Rideout left Dawson. Three men arrived from Nome, and told almost incredible tales as to the richness of the country.

The Nome district, according to the Dawson arrivals, had had a murder and a lynching. Some one entered Charles Barrows' Sunset Creek cabin, murdered the occupant, and stole $8,000 worth of dust. The miners began an investigation, with the result that they arrested and hung a German, name unknown, upon, it is said, the man's confession.

The returning Klondikers say the Canadian government is about to withdraw from Entry Hunker and Dominion, as was done in the case of Bonanza and El Dorado. It is charged with vehemence that the action is being taken at the instance of hydraulic mine syndicates.

SUIT WON BY FREDERICK AYER.

Inspector of Factories Never Ordered Him to Put Fire Escapes on the Building That Burned.

The Illinois statute requiring the placing of fire escapes on buildings is declared by Judge Kohlsaat not to apply to the case of Frederick Ayer, whose building at 215-221 Wabash avenue was burned on March 16, 1898, and who has been sued for damages by persons injured in the fire. The case decided is that of Albert E. McCulloch, who was hurt jumping from a third story window and asked $25,000.

Defendant got possession of the premises by buying them at sheriff's sale. The statute does not provide who of all the persons interested in the title should have put up the fire escape.

"The Inspector of Factories is given the power of determining upon whom the duty of constructing the fire escapes should be placed," the court says, "as between one or more of the persons named in the act; until such designation by the inspector by means of the notice provided in the statute no liability arises."

The defendant's demurrer to the suit is sustained.

WILL ENJOIN AN EARTHQUAKE.

Waukesha Man Objects to Blowing Up Bull Mountain as Feature of Fourth of July Celebration.

Victor, Colo., June 30.—[Special.]—General Frank M. Reardon, chairman of the Fourth of July Celebration committee, was today formally notified by C. J. Lewis of Waukesha, Wis., that he would get an injunction to restrain the committee from carrying out its plan for exploding five tons of dynamite on the summit of Big Bull Mountain on July 4 in order to produce an artificial earthquake. Lewis says that his petition will be filed July 3 unless the committee shall abandon the earthquake proposition. Chairman Reardon says that the earthquake will be produced without fail.

LICENSE WRANGLE AT JOLIET.

Aldermanic Factions Continue the Fight Over the Question of Reducing Saloon Tax.

Joliet, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—The saloon license question is still in a complicated condition, and tomorrow promises to be a lively day between the city factions. The eight Aldermen who voted to reduce the license by resolution from $1,000 to $500 are determined to fight for low license, and the other six Aldermen and Mayor Mount are equally determined that no license shall be issued for less than $1,000. The city is hard pressed for cash.

TALKS OF SALOON IN POLITICS.

Miss Eva Shontz Addresses a Temperance Meeting at the Second Baptist Church.

At a temperance meeting held in the Second Baptist Church last night Miss Eva Marshall Shontz, President of the Y. P. C. T. U., made a plea for the "million vote" movement, and told of the success with which she had met while on her organizing trip in the East.

"Men from both the great parties are leaving the ranks," she said, "and will refuse to vote for a party which has not a plank in the platform calling for the abolishment of the saloon."

She also urged the people to fight for the preservation of the temple.

The other speakers were the Rev. J. H. O. Smith of Union Christian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Clarke, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Object to Groveland Roof Garden.

Attorney W. S. Forrest, 3264 Groveland avenue, yesterday protested to Lieutenant Healy of the Stanton Avenue Police Station against the roof garden on the Groveland Apartment Building, Thirty-first street and Groveland avenue. It is said that several men living in that neighborhood will join in trying to have the garden closed.

REDUCED RATES FOR 4TH OF JULY

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold on July 3 and 4 to all points on these lines within 200 miles of Chicago at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good for return until July 5 inclusive.

Ticket office, 248 Clark street, corner Jackson, and Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams streets.

ARRESTS IN MEIER CASE.

TWO MEN HELD AT BERNE, N. Y., TO AWAIT IDENTIFICATION.

One of Them Is Said to Answer Closely the Description — Chief Kipley Is Hopeful That the Murderers Have Been Found—Henry Binn, Who Had Seen the Notice of a Reward, Makes the Capture—Quebec Police Lock Up Suspects.

Albany, N. Y., June 30.—[Special.]—Two men, believed to be Matt Smith and Sigmund Bock, alleged slayers of Martin Meier, the rich Chicago bachelor, are under arrest at Berne, a village up in the Helderberg Mountains, thirty miles from here and out of telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

Henry Binn, who runs a grist mill at East Berne, made the arrests today. He was assisted by James Barry, a farmer. The men had descriptions of the Meier suspects. The fellows they caught were skulking along a road. The descriptions seemed to fit, so the miller and the farmer pounced upon their quarry; and now they are figuring how they will spend the $1,000 reward offered by Meier's heirs, for they feel sure it will come to them.

After making the arrest Binn immediately went to Altamont and telegraphed to the Chicago Chief of Police of his capture and asked for instructions. He received a reply telling him to hold the men, as a detective would be sent on at once to inspect them. He is expected to reach Altamont at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Reads Notice of the Reward.

Binn was interested in the case by reading the day before the following notice posted on the wall of the postoffice at East Berne:

One thousand dollars reward will be paid by the heirs of the Meier estate for the arrest and conviction of Matt Smith, alias Frank Smith, alias Matt Miller, and one "Coffee" Brower, alias Sigmund Bock, who are wanted for the murder of Martin Meier on June 5, 1899.

Smith is 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, dark hair and eyes, sallow complexion, thin bony face, high cheek bones, inclined to be stoop-shouldered, speaks well with strong German accent, both arms heavily tattooed. When last seen wore black coat and vest, gray pantaloons with small hip pockets sewed up lengthwise, wears bicycle hat.

Brower is 20 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, smooth shaven, round, boyish looking face, speaks with strong German accent, has a female figure tattooed on breast, both arms also tattooed. When last seen wore light cutaway suit and bicycle cap. Both are sailors and walk with the peculiar swaggering gait of that calling.

Had Seen Them Begging.

Assistant Postmaster Rice handed a copy of the circular to Binn, who was in the postoffice at the time, and told him that there was a chance to make a big money. Binn folded the circular and put it in his pocket. He did so because he noticed on Thursday afternoon two suspicious looking men going about begging and their walk had struck him as being peculiar. Today he was riding with Barry, who had a load on his wagon, and when near East Berne they came upon the two men whom Binn had seen the day before. He watched them carefully for a little while and then told his companion that he thought they corresponded with a description of the murderers wanted in Chicago.

The men read the circular over and over again, and the more they did so the more they were impressed with the fact of the height and the build and the rolling swagger in the suspects' walk. They drove on and went to Barry's, where they changed the horses and hooked up to a light buggy, and then went back to look for the men. They were found coming out of a house near the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, a summer resort. Binn jumped out of the wagon and asked them what they were doing. Either replied. He then told them that they were under arrest for vagrancy. They understood this, and the larger of the two men muttered in broken English, with a strong German accent, that they wouldn't go. Barry climbed out of the wagon and joined Binn, and the two men were told that if they did not go peaceably they would be dragged. They held a whispered conversation, speaking in German, and from their actions Binn and Barry were inclined to think that the smaller of the two men urged going along with their captors. The larger fellow complied with bad grace, and the prisoners were driven to the office of Justice of the Peace Sherman Reinhardt, in Berne, where they were tried on the charge of vagrancy. Both suspects asserted that they could not talk English, and no interpreter who could understand them could be secured.

Description of One Man Tallies.

The men were stripped and given a thorough inspection before the trial, and the description of Smith in the circular was found to tally exactly with that of the larger man arrested. His clothing, however, was not that of the description given. He refused to give his name, but mumbled something that no one could understand. In the case of the other and younger man there is some doubt. He has the figure of a woman tattooed on his breast, both arms are also tattooed, the weight is about the same, but he is about an inch taller than the man described as Brower, and has a mustache. This is of recent growth, being about two months. His face is boyish and round. He is more prepossessing than the other man and seems more intelligent. To an interpreter he managed to say that he and his partner had never been in Chicago. He claimed that they were in Boston about a month ago, and from there went to New York, and walked from the latter place to the mountains in this county.

The men were tried on the charge of vagrancy. One of the spectators volunteered to act as interpreter, and they were informed of what they were charged with. When asked to plead they denied having begged. Several witnesses were examined, at whose houses the men stopped, among the number being Jonas Brooks, banker of Albany, who is spending the summer in Berne. The witnesses stated that the men had asked for bread and something to eat, and had spoken with a German accent, but had no trouble in making themselves understood. On this charge they were remanded to the village lockup for further examination.

Chief Kipley, on receipt of Henry Binn's telegram, said he attached great importance to the arrest, and he ordered Policeman John Condell to go East immediately. Condell is well acquainted with both Smith and Brower. He left at 11 o'clock last night, and will communicate with the Chief immediately upon his arrival.

Chief Kipley Hopeful.

"I am much impressed with the description of these men sent me by Binn," said Chief Kipley, "and I have ordered a policeman to go there and look at the men. The description is too near the proper thing to pass it up. I am more hopeful now than at any time that the right men are under arrest. I will know for certain tomorrow night."

Captain Colleran also attached great importance to the arrests. The fact that one of the men has a new-grown mustache can easily be accounted for, the police say, and gives more strength to the supposition that those under arrest are the right parties. This is based on the fact that Brock is of light complexion and just previous to the murder of Martin Meier was clean-shaven. It is supposed he may have allowed his mustache to grow since that time to prevent identification.

Shortly after the receipt of the telegram from Binn Captain Colleran received another from Lemoralo Village, in Quebec. The Chief of Police of that village, Antoine Amoble, telegraphed that he had located three men who answer the description of the circular. They are at Lavaltrio, Quebec, a town with a population of 500. This telegram will also be investigated.

Inspector Hunt Doubtful.

The suspects arrested in Berne, N. Y., and Lemoralo, Quebec, are not believed to be the right men by Inspector Hunt. He said:

"From the reports I have received from Detectives Mullen and Phelps I believe the murderers of Martin Meier are on board a tramp steamer bound for the West Indies. They had nearly two weeks' start of my men and easily eluded them, and we believe went to New York. We got on the track of two men in New York City who answered perfectly the description of Smith and Brower, but we were too late to prevent them shipping on a fruit steamer bound for Kingston, Jamaica. Besides answering the description of the fugitives one of the men shipped as an assistant steward, and I have since learned that Smith followed that occupation. Of course I may be mistaken, but I don't believe the Chief of Police in New York has the right men."

Detectives Mullen and Phelps, who had been sent to New York by Chief Kipley, arrived in Chicago yesterday. They immediately reported to Inspector Hunt. They told the Inspector of their tramp through Michigan, as told recently in THE TRIBUNE. When they reached home they looked like tramps and said in New York they had been asked repeatedly to move on by the police who thought they were genuine hobos.

The police will cable to Kingston to have the police officials of that port place the suspected men under arrest.

EVANSTON TO HONOR HEROES.

Fountain to Be Erected as a Memorial for Teachers and Firemen Who Prevented Deaths at a School Blaze.

Citizens of Evanston will erect a memorial fountain of bronze on the lawn before the Central School at Main street and Benson avenue to commemorate the heroic action of teachers and firemen who in 1893 saved pupils in that institution from death in the flames that destroyed the structure.

The movement to erect this fountain was started by Dr. P. L. McKinnie last April, in a meeting that was called at his residence. The Board of Education then was appealed to, and when its approval was obtained a committee, consisting of Dr. McKinnie, Alderman N. L. Stow, and Superintendent of Schools F. W. Nichols set out to raise the necessary money. The children of South Evanston already have subscribed $100, and in the near future will raise as much more. An entertainment also will be given, and a general subscription started. Enough money is already in sight to guarantee the erection of the fountain, which, it is expected, will be in place by next fall.

[Fountain it is proposed to erect at Evanston as a memorial to fire heroes.]

On a tablet at the base of the fountain will be placed the following names:

Miss Jennie Foster,	Miss Ruth Longman,
Miss Sarah Berry,	Miss Jennie Adair,
Miss Cornelia Benedict,	Miss Mary E. Wells,
Miss Mannie Brants,	Miss Mary L. Morrison,
I. W. Graham,	Fire Marshal Sam Harrison.
Expressman Sam Mack.	

All of these were active in saving the children. All except Harrison and Mack were connected with the school system of Evanston, and through their efforts great loss of life was averted on the day of the fire.

ALLEGED ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Accused of Holding Up H. M. Olsen, West Ohio Street, and William Faust, Winchester Avenue.

Detectives Phelan and Kubitzki of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station arrested last night the three men who are accused of holding up Henry M. Olsen, the West Ohio street butcher, on March 25, and escaping with $100 and a gold watch. They gave their names as William Hunt, Frank Manczcak, and Henry Chilewski. Olson identified them as his assailants.

The same detectives arrested John Mas, Henry Spero, John Rudrick, and Pat McCabe, who, the police say, have been identified as the men who held up William Faust, a saloonkeeper at his place of business, 359 Winchester avenue. Faust was robbed of $70.

Fritz Bittke, 145 Fry street, accuses some of the prisoners of being the men who robbed him of $50 and gold coins. Most of the coins were recovered.

IS HELD FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Laundry Driver Howe Arrested While Hiding in the Weeds at Ninety-third Street and Stony Island.

Edward E. Lowe, until Thursday employed as a driver for the Cleaver laundry, 103 to 107 Thirty-eighth street, was arrested yesterday by the Stanton avenue police on a charge of embezzlement. For nearly two weeks members of the laundry company have been examining Lowe's accounts. On Thursday he became aware of the fact and disappeared. Yesterday his wife received a telegram asking her to meet him at Ninety-third street and Stony Island avenue. Not knowing what to make of it Mrs. Lowe consulted Lieutenant Healy, who told her to keep the appointment, and started. Detectives Murnane and Ptacek for the place. As Lowe came out of the weeds to meet his wife he was placed under arrest. He said he was short in his accounts $150, but the officials of the laundry company say that the amount is much larger.

ACCUSES M'KEOWN OF MURDER.

Formal Charge Made Against Him by Edward McLaughlin, Father of the Alleged Victim.

John McKeown, who was arrested on suspicion, as the result of charges made in an anonymous letter to the police, was arraigned before Justice Prindiville yesterday charged with murder by Edward McLaughlin, father of Joseph McLaughlin, 16 Charles place, who, it is charged, was struck by McKeown and who later died and was buried at Dubuque, Ia. The case was continued. McKeown does not deny striking McLaughlin, but says the blow could not have caused death. The police have detained Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Barney, mentioned in the letter as witnesses of the alleged assault.

G. C. SNYDER HELD TO JURY.

He Is Accused of Trying to Burn His Neighbor's House at Highland Park.

George C. Snyder, a laborer living at Highland Park, yesterday was held to the grand jury of Lake County on a charge of attempt to commit arson. Bail was fixed at $1,500. It is alleged that the act was committed on Tuesday afternoon while Snyder was in a rage on account of a family quarrel. The Highland Park police helped to put out the fire and after a hard chase succeeded in finding Synder. The prisoner refused to say whether he set the house afire or not. He is 40 years old and has lived all his life in Lake County.

NEW WHEAT IN INDIANA MARKET

First Grain of the Season Sold at Terre Haute for Sixty-five Cents a Bushel.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—The first of the new wheat from this section was marketed today at 65 cents. It is from a week to ten days earlier than in former years. The grain is of excellent quality, testing sixty pounds to the bushel. Several thousand bushels have been contracted for by local millers to be delivered at once at the same price. The average crop is seventeen bushels to the acre.

$64.50 to Los Angeles and Return,

Via Chicago and Northwestern railway, June 25 to July 8, returning Sept. 4. Leave 6:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily. Quick time, grand scenery, variable routes. Ticket office, 198 Clark street; passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH DEAD.

AGED NOVELIST EXPIRES AT HER WASHINGTON HOME.

Prostrated by Heat a Few Weeks Ago, She Is Unable to Rally—Her Career as a Writer of Fiction — Wealth Gained by a Variety of Popular Novels—Robert Bonner One of Her Most Liberal Patrons from Earliest Days.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, died at her residence in this city at 8:30 o'clock tonight, after an illness of several weeks. About a month ago Mrs. Southworth was prostrated by the heat. The infirmity of advanced age, she being in her 79th year, rendered her unable to recuperate from the attack. She grew rapidly worse, and a few days since it was seen death was inevitable. She was attended by her son, Dr. Southworth.

She had lived for many years a retired life in a picturesque mansion of the old-fashioned type, located on a hill in West Washington, overlooking the Potomac and the hills of Virginia.

Emma Dorothy Eliza Nevitte Southworth was born in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 26, 1819. She was educated by her stepfather, Joshua L. Henshaw, at whose school she was graduated in 1835. In 1840 she married Frederick H. Southworth of Utica, N. Y. She taught in the public schools of Washington from 1844 to 1849. While so employed she began to write short stories for the Baltimore Saturday Visitor. She was poor and had a family to care for.

Her Rise to Fame.

Her first story was "The Irish Refugees." Subsequently she wrote for the National Era, and in that paper were published, among other stories, "The Wife's Victory" and "The Test." In its columns also appeared "Retribution," the story which really introduced her to the world. She intended at the start to make it a short story like the others, or, at the most, to finish it in two or three numbers. It grew on her, however, as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" grew on Mrs. Stowe. Like that story, it dealt with the slave question. It was the first serial story published in America, and, for this reason, as well as for its intrinsic merit, attracted much attention. People wrote to her and called on her. Frederika Bremer came to see her. Whittier wrote her a letter of high praise, and Henry J. Raymond published "Retribution" in the Harpers' series of standard novels. The story was copied widely, and the author's fame was established.

Money did not come to the teacher-author rapidly, however. She received nothing for "Retribution" until after it was published in book form. After a few years she began to have a regular income from the Saturday Evening Post. Then Robert Bonner of the New York Ledger appeared on her horizon and offered to double her pay, whatever it might be, if she would write for him exclusively. As she had arrived at the dignity of $5 a column on the Post and the Ledger first engagement for the Ledger was for $10 a column, averaging $40 a week.

Bonner Buys Her Copyrights.

After that time she was more or less identified with the Ledger. Stories came from her pen in rapid succession and were afterwards published in book form, until Mr. Bonner bought the copyright of all that she wrote.

In 1853 she settled in a villa on the Potomac Heights near Washington, where she lived until 1876, when she removed to Yonkers, N. Y. There she did much of her later work.

She derived a handsome income from her pen for many years, the sum being estimated as high as $10,000 per annum. Her books displayed strong dramatic power and contained many excellent passages descriptive of Southern life and scenery. Her published works numbered nearly four score. "Ishmael" was her favorite among them all, though "The Hidden Hand" had the greatest run during its publication. Many of her books have been translated into French, German, and Spanish.

M. K. COLEMAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Retired Real Estate Dealer Succumbs to Apoplexy During the Night—Funeral Is Tomorrow.

Michael K. Coleman was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his residence, 3226 Wentworth avenue. He had died of apoplexy during the night. Mr. Coleman was 60 years of age and came from Hamilton, Canada, to Chicago thirty years ago. He passed seven years in the real estate business, his office being at 62 State street. From 1888 to 1892 he was chief of a division of the Supervising Architect's office at Washington, receiving his appointment from President Cleveland. Previous to that time he served as a clerk in the Water office during the administrations of the elder Harrison and De Witt C. Cregier. Edward Coleman and Daniel Coleman were brothers of the deceased. He left a widow and eight children. The funeral will take place from the residence tomorrow at 10 a. m.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH KLICKA, Chicago, died on June 29 of apoplexy at his residence, 53 Humboldt Park boulevard. Mr. Klicka, who was one of the oldest as well as one of the largest picture molding manufacturers in the city, died suddenly. He had just returned home for luncheon when he was seized with a stroke of apoplexy and became unconscious. Dr. Frank Billings was summoned, but could do nothing for him, and his death resulted at 10 o'clock in the evening. He did not regain consciousness. Joseph Klicka was born in Bohemia in 1835 and came to this country when 9 years of age, settling in Chicago. At an early age he entered a picture frame factory and in 1877 started in the business for himself. He soon established a large business, and at the time of his death his factory, 114-120 South Jefferson street, was the largest of the kind in the city. He left a widow and six children, the oldest of whom is 20 years of age, while the youngest is but a few months old. They are Emil, Joseph, Frederick, George, Helen, and Mabel. Mr. Klicka was a member of Ben Hur Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity. The funeral will take place from the residence at 1 p. m. today. Interment will be at the Bohemian National Cemetery.

ALEXANDER BERRYHILL, Chicago, died on June 29 at the Post Graduate Hospital of tuberculosis. He had been an invalid for several years, his last illness, however, being of but ten days' duration. He was the senior member of the Board of Trade firm of A. Berryhill & Co. and was at one time a member of the Open Board. He was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1858. In 1877 he moved to Alpena, Mich., where he was married to Miss Annie Carey of Muskegon. He came to Chicago in 1887 and had been engaged in the commission business since that time. The funeral will take place from the residence, 5029 Jefferson avenue, today at 2 p. m. Members and employés of his firm will be pall-bearers. Interment will be at Oakwoods.

THOMAS ENGLISH, Chicago, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital, aged 35 years. He was a tenor singer in the Columbia Quartet, of which he was a member more than eight years, and gained great prominence during political campaigns. He formerly lived at Richmond, Va. He came to Chicago about twelve years ago. Interment will be at Calvary tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Services, in which the remaining members of the quartet will take part, will be held at Rogerson's undertaking rooms, 485 West Madison street.

GENERAL DELAWARE KEMPER, Alexandria, Va., died there yesterday. General Kemper was Consul to Amoy, China, under the first Cleveland administration. He was a distinguished soldier in the Confederate army during the civil war, was wounded in the second battle of Manassas, and was subsequently in command of the Confederate forces in Charleston.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. SIMPSON, U. S. A., Prescott, A. T., died after a short illness. He went through many Indian campaigns in Arizona with General Crook. He was retired a few years ago.

DAVID KRAKAUER, New York, died yesterday, aged 81 years. He was a well-known pianomaker.

Unidentified Man Killed by a Car.

An unidentified man met death in a peculiar manner at Seventy-ninth and Sherman streets yesterday. He was a passenger on a west-bound Calumet electric car, and when passing around a corner leaned out of the side of the car, his head being struck by a car approaching from an opposite direction. He is described as being 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and with dark gray hair. The body is at Greisel's undertaking rooms, 2236 Commercial avenue.

Excursion Rates Fourth of July

July 3 and 4 the Michigan Central, the Great Resort Route to northern Michigan, will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to points on its own and connecting lines west of Detroit River at one fare for the round trip. Good returning until July 5 inclusive. City ticket office, 119 Adams street.

SHOT FOR SLAPPING A GIRL.

William McGarvey, Teamster, Killed by John Sage, Restaurant Keeper, at Terre Haute, Ind.

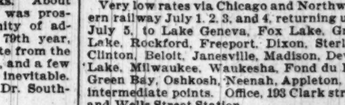
Terre Haute, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—John Sage, proprietor of a restaurant at the Big Four Depot, shot and killed William McGarvey, a teamster, tonight because he had slapped a girl named Lou Kintz, who worked in the restaurant. McGarvey insulted her, and when she rebuked him he slapped her. She went into the restaurant and told Sage. Just then McGarvey appeared at the back door of the restaurant, and began throwing missiles at the building. Sage shot three times. One bullet struck McGarvey in the breast, and killed him instantly. Sage escaped.

Spend the Fourth Out of Town.

Very low rates via Chicago and Northwestern railway July 1, 2, 3, and 4, returning until July 5, to Lake Geneva, Fox Lake, Green Lake, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Devil's Lake, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and intermediate points. Office, 193 Clark street, and Wells Street Station.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
7:39 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.)

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Saturday, July 1.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal,

MEETING OF MAGNATES.

SPECIAL SESSION MAY BE CALLED FOR NEXT WEEK.

Will Consider the Proposed Transfer of Cleveland Games—Manager John B. Day Pays His Compliments to the Chicago and Brooklyn Clubs—Calls Burns' Men "Dubs"—Judge Dunne Decides in Favor of the Root Grand Stands Near League Park.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	45	18	.714	Cincinnati	29	29	.500
Boston	39	22	.639	New York	30	32	.484
Philadel's	37	23	.617	Pittsburg	28	32	.467
Chicago	37	24	.607	Louisville	22	40	.355
St. Louis	36	27	.571	Washing'n	18	44	.290
Baltimore	33	26	.559	Cleveland	11	48	.186

Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 10.
Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 9.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.

Games Today.

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Cincinnati.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Louisville.

SPECIAL MEETING OF LEAGUE.

It May Be Called Next Week to Consider the Cleveland Club's Case.

It is said a special meeting of the National league will be held next week to consider the proposed transfer of games from Cleveland. Manager John B. Day of the New Yorks intimated as much last night, and further declared he would not be surprised if some of the clubs refused to abide by the decision should the league vote against such a transfer. New York and Boston, he said, would stand out against the proposition to make a hippodrome of league ball to help out the worthless Cleveland team, which had no business starting in on the season.

Mr. Day is evidently not in a good humor over the present conduct of affairs and was not especially complimentary in his allusions to the Chicago club. He did not think, however, much would come out of the threat to establish a rival organization to the big league. "To make it successful," he said, "would require a great deal of capital, and no one would go into such a scheme. I think there is room for two organizations, but do not believe they will be formed. Robison cannot continue as he is doing, for he told me when we were in Cleveland that he was losing too much. One hundred and two hundred at each game will hardly pay the 'bus hire. Brooklyn made a little over $19 on its last game in Cleveland.

"Our trip has been successful and everywhere we have drawn well. Even in Cleveland we did as well as any other team. We have not been together as a team until two weeks ago. With invalids playing and pitchers out of condition we were not in the best of shape. Since then we have won eight straight games, until we lost here at Chicago, and then we had our best pitcher in the box."

Calls the Cowboys "Dubs."

"Has the placing of a strong team in Brooklyn hurt the drawing power of New York?" Mr. Day was asked.

"I did not know that they had a strong team in Brooklyn."

"Why, we think so out here."

"Is that so?" ejaculated the New-Yorker. "I thought your dubs here beat them three games."

When reminded that 24,000 people had come out to see the "dubs" play, Mr. Day smiled.

"You do draw well out here, that is a fact," he replied. "The whole league draws well this year, but Chicago seems to do the best. We have no right to complain."

Regarding the Captainship muddle of the Chicago club Mr. Day said: "I don't see how being without a Captain is as good as having one, and it seems to me the best thing Burns can do is to appoint one. The men play better and keep together in better shape. It will surely pay.

"The opposition to Freedman still holds together. So long as he has the controlling interest in the New York club he can do as he pleases. He is a fine fellow personally, but he does not know baseball, and some of his moves are against the welfare of the team. He kept Seymour and Rusie out of the game because he did not like their playing and it put us back a great deal. Seymour is now playing, but he had to pitch too hard to get into shape and his arm will not be right for some time. Freedman has been in a game this year. He is liberal when he wants to be, but he can be exceedingly severe when he likes."

Grand Stands on the Roofs.

Judge Dunne issued an injunction yesterday afternoon, restraining the city and Commissioner Andrew D. Baird of the Department of Public Works from interfering with Andrew Brennan and his premises at 783 West Taylor street, and preventing him from renting seats on the roof of his building at reduced rates from which Chicago and visiting ball teams may be observed when a league game is under way.

Brennan says his building is a large one and substantially erected. He says further the structure is so located a desirable view of the proceedings within the Chicago baseball park can be had from the roof. Around the stand, high in the air, a substantial iron railing has been constructed to insure the safety of overenthusiastic fans. This has all cost a large sum of money.

Thursday the regular patrons of Brennan's roof were surprised to see several policemen standing in front of the entrance to the low-priced grand stand. They were informed, according to the orders of the Building department and Mr. McAndrews, the seats on the roof were not for rent. They also informed Mr. Brennan that in case he insisted on renting the seats his stand would be torn down.

Yesterday Brennan applied for and was granted the injunction. The right of the Building department to interfere in its own behalf or in behalf of the ball club with the use of private property will be decided when the case comes up on a motion to dissolve the injunction. The bill alleges specifically that several building inspectors have viewed the seats on the roof and have inspected the building, and that they have all pronounced it perfectly safe and of sufficient strength to accommodate twice the greatest number of spectators who are admitted to the stand.

Chicago and New York will play the second game of their series this afternoon at League Park.

WIN THREE FROM BROOKLYN.

Pirates Take a Hand in Reducing the Leaders' Big Average—Score Is 11 to 10.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 30.—Pittsburg made it three straight from Brooklyn by pluckily playing a hard up-hill game. Kennedy was knocked out of the box in the fifth, when three three-baggers, a double, and a single had been made, scoring four runs. Gardner had a bad inning in the second, when he gave five hits and six runs. Hoffer gave but two hits after he relieved Gardner in the fourth. Attendance 2,800. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, lf	2	2	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Will'ms, 3b	2	2	1	1	0	Kelley, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Beau'rt, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss	2	3	1	3	0
Clark, 1b	0	2	1	1	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Madison, ss	0	0	3	1	0	Daly, 2b	2	2	1	5	4
Eby, ss	0	1	2	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	1	2	1	2
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Farrell, c	1	1	5	1	0
Bow'man, c	1	1	2	2	1	Kennedy, p	1	0	1	0	0
Gardner, p	1	0	1	2	0	Yeager, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hoffer, p	2	2	1	2	0	Anderson	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	16	27	12	3	Totals	10	13	24	12	2

*Batted for Yeager in ninth.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	5	0	1	1	1

LLOR
LY
c Cigar
N THE COUNTRY
YWHERE
nless the name "Chancellor"
d.
Made of
Chancellor Stock.
r 5 Cents.
onroe Street, Distributor.
y Not
nt a
e
gulator
will be kept
andard time
ut any trou-
expense to
You can-
fford to be
e money to
a clock or
your old re-
when you
nt one so cheaply. For par-
rs call on or address
W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
Agents wanted.

ilox Fruit Fizz
A drink
everybody likes.
It is cool and
refreshing.
Made of
Philox
Fruit
Gin
First-class summer
gardens and bars
have it.
Trade supplied only by
ANAGH & CO., 273 E. KINZIE ST., CHICAGO.

adway's
Pills
e cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver
, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss
petite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness
stion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of
owels, Piles, and all derangements of the
rnal Viscera. It is purely vegetable, containing
rcury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
OBSERVE
llowing symptoms resulting from Disease of
estive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles,
ss of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the
mach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food,
ness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructa-
ns, Sinking or Flutterings at the Heart, Choking
d Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture,
ms of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly,
ots before the sight, Fever and Dull
in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yel-
ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,
ck, Limbs, and Flesh, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burn-
in the Flesh.
A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS will free
m from all the above-named disorders, or
, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or
mail upon receipt of price.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-st., New York.
Upmann's Extra 5
SUITS US AS WELL
AS THE AVERAGE TEN
CENT CIGAR."
Upmann & Wilcox, Chicago, Distributors.
UNTRY SMOKERS—If your dealer won't
you with Upmann's Extra 5, send $2.50 for
sent express prepaid."
Monarch
Bicycles
25 $35 $50
he World's Favorite
122 Dearborn St.
87-89 Ashland Blvd.
E KEELEY CURE
Drunkenness and Drug Addictions.
Parent Institute, Dwight, Ill.
E COLONIAL COTTAGE FOR LADIES
go Office, Room 402, 260 Dearborn-st. Cures to cured men and women. All cor-
ces confidential. Main 3685. THOMAS E. BARRY, Supt.
AIR DRESSING, Manicuring
Chiropody, Facial Massage
Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish
Baths, Wigs, Scalp treatment
rial Hair Regenerator and Toilet Pre-
ns are the best. Booklet free.
URNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.
THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS

GOLFERS TRY THE LINKS.

MANY MATCHES PLAYED OVER THE ONWENTSIA COURSE.

No Records Are Broken, Although the Play Is Good—Walter B. Smith, Findlay Douglas, and Herbert Harriman Go the Rounds in Eighty-four—Charles B. Macdonald Is Defeated by Walter Smith in the Forenoon—Many New Arrivals.

Onwentsia records, though many times attacked yesterday, remained intact. It was hardly to be expected the score of 80, made by Findlay Douglas on Thursday, would be beaten, yet with so many experts at practice there was always a chance for a surprise, and scores were watched with interest.

Apart from an 80 made by Peter Walker and an 83 by Jim Foulis, which for professional reasons do not count, the best performances yesterday were 84s by Walter B. Smith, Findlay S. Douglas, Herbert M. Harriman, 85 by C. B. Macdonald, 87 by Walter J. Travis, and 89 by John Stuart.

To Onwentsia members a pleasing feature of the day was the fine form displayed by Walter B. Smith. His driving, both in the morning and afternoon, was of a phenomenal character, and was characterized by Alec Smith, the Washington Park professional, as being the best amateur driving he had seen in this country.

Weather conditions were again all that could be desired, and the majority of the sixty-nine contestants now registered at the club were out on the links.

Walter Smith Defeats Macdonald.

In the morning Walter B. Smith and C. B. Macdonald, two of the players on whom the hopes of the West depend, played an eighteen-hole match, the Onwentsia man winning, 3 up and 1 to play. Smith went out in 43 and back in 41. Except for an eight in getting the fifth hole, he played consistent golf. Macdonald was unfortunate in getting bad lies on several occasions. He took one more stroke than his opponent, going out in 43 and in in 42.

Jim Foulis caddied and was mentor for Macdonald, Alec Smith serving in a similar capacity for his namesake.

Roderick Terry Jr. defeated his fellow-collegian, John Reid Jr., by one up.

Gardiner C. Hubbard of the Oakley Country club defeated W. J. Travis, 4 up and 3 to play.

J. G. Thorp, also of the Oakley Country club, won from Harold C. Smith, 4 up and 2 to play.

W. F. Pillsbury beat J. Prentice Kellogg, Seabright Golf club, 2 up and 1 to play.

Findlay Douglas halved his match with H. M. Harriman, both doing the round in 84.

Jasper Lynch defeated Walter Fairbanks of Denver, 4 up and 3 to play.

Travis-Colby Match.

In the afternoon Travis paired with Howard A. Colby of the Essex Country club, defeating him 2 up and 3 to play.

Travis, out	4	3	4	5	5	6	5	7	5—45
Colby, out	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	7	5—47
Travis, in	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	2—42—87
Colby, in	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3—43—90

In a three ball match, professional, Jim Foulis defeated C. B. Macdonald 1 up, the latter winning from H. M. Harriman, 2 up and 1 to play. Both the amateurs were in fine form.

William Holabird Jr., the youngest competitor in the tournament, defeated John Stuart, Captain of Princeton University team, 5 up and 5 to play.

J. I. Blair of the Morris County Golf club defeated A. H. Smith 2 up and 1 to play.

Charles P. Lineweaver of Philadelphia defeated Jasper Lynch 1 up. The former was 8 up at the fourteenth hole, but Lynch was even at the seventeenth. The Philadelphian won the last.

D. H. McAlpin halved his match with R. H. Poole.

J. M. Dirk defeated T. T. Watson 6 up and 5 to play.

John Reid Jr. defeated W. D. Vanderpool 3 up and 2 to play.

Walter B. Smith drove grandly and defeated Roderick Terry Jr. 6 up and 5 to play.

Professional Peter Walker essayed too large a task when he undertook to give William Waller 18 bisques. On the journey out the latter used up 6 of his handicap and in the homeward passage drew on his store to the extent of eight more, and so won the match with 4 strokes to spare. Walker played consistent golf, making the round in 80 strokes. Much interest was manifested in the match.

The cards:

Figure on the Winners.

Walker, out	4	3	5	5	4	6	4	5	5	—40
Waller, out	4	4	6	5	5	6	5	5	5	—46
Walker, in	5	4	5	6	4	4	3	5	5	—40—80
Waller, in	5	4	7	5	5	4	5	5	5	—45—91

Local critics by this time have seen enough of the play of the Eastern cracks to form an estimate of their caliber. Findlay Douglas seems to have the call among the professionals, Travis, Harriman, and Hubbard are all regarded as championship possibilities. Both Walter B. Smith and C. B. Macdonald, in their present form, should be in the running till the finish.

The arrivals yesterday were: Edward M. McGlachlin, Dyker Meadow; J. J. Parmlee Kellogg, Seabright, N. J.; David H. McAlpin, Mount Pleasant Field club; John Stuart, Princeton; Howard A. Colby, Essex County Country club; H. H. Shearson, Chicago Golf club; Alan A. Reid, Cincinnati Golf club; W. C. Carnegie, Allegheny C. C.; B. S. Horne, Allegheny C. C.; Sheldon Cary, Cleveland Golf club; T. S. Beckwith, Cleveland Golf club; Roy P. York, Cleveland Golf club; H. M. Billings, New York City; Burdett O'Connor, Staten Island, N. Y.; Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati Golf club; J. M. Sellers, Glenview; E. I. Frost, Chicago Golf club; John Moorehead, Pittsburg.

Many Matches Today.

A busy day is anticipated today, it being the last opportunity for practice before the tournament. At 2:30 o'clock D. R. Forgan, W. B. Smith, and C. B. Macdonald, representing the West, will play H. M. Harriman, Findlay Douglas, and W. J. Travis, representing the East. Each contestant will play a ball, the best ball on the side counting.

R. Bage Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf association, and James A. Tyng of the Monroe County Golf club are expected to arrive today.

The Midlothian club will hold an eighteen-hole handicap, medal play, "ball" tournament this afternoon.

The Chicago Golf club has arranged for a special train to leave Wheaton, next Sunday afternoon in time for passengers to catch the 5:48 train from Chicago to Lake View, for the benefit of the visiting golf players and their friends, to whom, with the members of the Onwentsia club, the use of the Chicago Golf club for that day is extended.

EDGEWATER TOURNEY TODAY.

There Is a Big List of Entries and a Good Contest Is Looked For.

The Edgewater Golf club will begin an open tournament today, and the play will be for eighteen holes, the lowest eight to qualify for the finals on the Fourth of July. The tournament has created much interest in the club, and the list of entries stands in numbers that of any tournament ever given by that organization. The links are in splendid shape, and the play of late has been of such a class as to insure a fine contest. The following men have entered:

F. B. Angell,	Frank H. Scott,
C. Crosbey,	J. F. Hobbs,
Ben Arden,	H. A. Knott,
C. Ferguson,	E. N. Lapham,
C. Perkins,	H. O. Crane,
Harry Emmitt Jr.,	F. E. Donohue,
Jr.,	H. E. Elmer,
Jones,	W. B. McCluer,
Jones,	W. G. Stoughton,
C. Andrews,	J. L. Bisbee,
Jr.,	S. S. Jackman,
C. Comstock,	M. P. Fullerton,
C. Perkins,	Jesse Low.
Ferguson,	

The couple went out over the course yesterday to see what the new bogey score should be, and the nine holes in an even forty, which is considerably lower than the eight bogey, is at present fifty. His score by holes was 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—40. He considers it still a good bogey for the ordinary amateur.

Notes of the Golfers.

Today the semi-finals in the Frazier cup and consolation desultory games will be played.

The Glenview caddies have been quietly talked to and decided to drop their complaints and accept the new rates, although many of them still rail against them.

Yesterday was junior day at Glen View, and the boys under 18 years had possession of the course. Only those who were eligible to play were relatives of club members who do not as yet belong to the list of actives. They played the preliminary round of what is to be a tournament for cups donated by Fred James. The play was medal play, and was over the regular course, eighteen holes. The following seven, who qualified, will play match games next Friday: F. Wheeler, 113; H. Wilson, 120; M. Means, 122; R. Burnet, 125; N. Towne, 145; R. W. Buckley, 158; J. Kennedy, 143.

The Evanston Golf club will hold a "bogey" tournament today on the nine holes of its course that are ready for play, and from the scores made the bogey of the course will be determined. The links are now thoroughly drained and the greens, for so new a course, are in good shape.

HE FEARS COLUMBIA'S SPEED.

Former Officer of Valkyrie III. Believes Shamrock Will Have Difficulty Beating the New Defender.

Southampton, June 30.—A former officer of Valkyrie III., the British yacht which was defeated by Defender in the races for the America's Cup, basing his opinion upon his personal knowledge of Defender's qualities during the contests and upon the reports of Columbia's recent trial with Defender, said to a representative of the Associated Press today he thought Shamrock had all its work cut out, and he added he greatly feared the result. This officer sailed on Britannia in its trial races.

In the opinion of the yachting world here Sir Thomas Lipton has made a great mistake in appointing two skippers, owing to the probability of friction between them.

It has now been decided Shamrock will not be docked here. Immediately after the trial races it will go to Belfast for inspection by the Royal Ulster Yacht club, and will return to Southampton before crossing the Atlantic. It will be convoyed to America by the steam yacht Erin, which will also accompany it on all its trips.

There is an unconfirmed report the racing gear of Shamrock will be shipped tomorrow on board the American line steamer New York, which sails on Saturday from this port to New York City.

The Field, commenting upon what it calls the "unfairness of the conditions of the cup race to the challenger," says:

"The Shamrock is of a fifty-year-old type of bottom, with a deep fin keel, heavily loaded with lead. Everything else is mere conjecture. Doubtless it will easily beat Britannia, but that will not prove that it is even as good as the Defender.

"What Britishers want to see is American yachts crossing the Atlantic and challenging for the Royal Victoria Gold Cup, now held by the Prince of Wales; but the theory is that if an American yacht won the cup it would never be recovered."

New York, June 30.—The new cup defender, Columbia, dropped anchor in the sound just off the New Rochelle Yacht club-house this morning. The yacht has come into New York waters to prepare for the races which are expected to prove its fitness to race with the cup challenger, Shamrock.

As it lay at anchor this morning Columbia attracted much attention, and the shore has been lined continually with admiring spectators.

Bob Cook May Be Recalled.

New Haven, Conn., June 30.—[Special.]—It is reported here today that Bob Cook, the old coach of the Yale crew, will be recalled and placed in charge of next year's coaching.

JACK O'BRIEN WHIPS NOLAN.

Philadelphian Gets the Decision After the Chicagoan Meets with an Accident—Other Bouts.

Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia was given the decision over Walter Nolan in the final bout at the Star Theater show last night. In the fourth round both men fell, and Nolan sprained his ankle so badly he could not continue. Up to that time the fighting had all been in favor of O'Brien. Though billed as weighing 142 pounds he appeared to be nearer 155, and was both taller and stronger than the local man.

He displayed far better form than on the occasion of his meeting with "Kid" Baxter last week, and is one of the best men of his weight that have appeared in the city for some time. He opened on Nolan with rushing left jabs, which the latter, with his wide open guard, seemed unable to stop. Nolan's head was forced back from the force of the blows, and many of his counters did not reach the Philadelphian, who Nolan fought a game fight, but was outclassed.

Steve Crosby, the colored boxer from Louisville, was accorded a draw with Perry Queenan. They met at 135 pounds, it being Queenan's third battle this week. Crosby forced the fighting most of the time. Both men played for the body, and punching in the clinches was the feature.

Adam Ryan of Philadelphia succeeded in getting a draw from Loudon Campbell of Pittsburg at 150 pounds. Campbell appeared to do the better work in the early part of the bout. As in the previous contest there was much body punching.

An unintentional foul in the fourth round of the bout between Eddie Campbell and Jack McCalled Referee Barry to announce a draw.

In the opening bout Sandow Snyder and Joe Hugelet drew at 115 pounds.

Smith and McKeever Fight a Draw.

New York, June 30.—Mysterious Billy Smith of this city and Charley McKeever of Philadelphia met at catchweights before the Broadway Athletic club tonight and fought a twenty-round bout to a draw. Smith was a trifle the heavier, but McKeever administered the most punishment.

In the opening rounds little was done except that in the second McKeever in reply to a kidney punch put a mouse over Smith's left eye. Smith forced the fighting for the next four rounds, trying hard to get his right over the neck, but McKeever was careful and unusually clever. A hot mixup in the seventh saw both force the fighting, and about a hard exchange of lefts on the face, Smith boring in with his left to the body. McKeever came back with a straight left, which closed Smith's damaged eye. Smith bled copiously, and when he went to his corner it took all the exertions of his seconds to stop the flow. Smith came out in the tenth in such a vicious manner that by a too free use of his elbow he incurred the displeasure of the spectators. From this on the end there was little to choose between the men. McKeever was fast and clever, landing his left frequently to the face, but Smith counteracted these with left hooks to the neck and hard right wallops over the kidneys.

Fatal Fight in West Virginia.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 30.—[Special.]—The tragic ending of the boxing match between George, alias "Kid," Wanko of Washington, Pa., and Felix Carr of St. Albans, this State, which took place at Fries Park, a summer resort about two miles below here, on the other side of the Little Kanawha River, last night, and resulted in the death of Carr, has caused intense excitement. "Ben" Morrison, "Red" Budd, and Jack Hunter, seconds for Wanko, and E. E. Wright of Huntington and William Anderson of Cincinnati, representing Carr and Nightingale, who took place at Carr's manager. Chester Williams, were arrested, and warrants were issued for several other sports. The postmortem examination of Carr's remains developed that one lung was diseased, and the heart covered with a fatty formation. The left nose of the assailant was pulped with clotted blood, and the man, though apparently strong and healthy, was really a physical wreck. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Carr came to his death by a blow at the hands of Wanko during a prize fight or glove contest at Fries Park.

Stevens and McFarland Win.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 30.—The first race meet in this vicinity under the auspices of the National Cycling association was held tonight on the Woodside Park ride. Summaries:

One mile, open, professional—O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Ia., first; Al Newhouse, Buffalo, second; Tom Cooper, Seattle, third. Time, 2:01 1-5.

Two mile, handicap, professional—F. A. McFarland, scratch, won; John Zimmerman, Philadelphia, 100 yards, second; Robert Thompson, 80 yards, third; A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, 125 yards, fourth. Time, 4:17.

Harry Peppers Is Discharged.

Harry Peppers, the pugilist whose recent battle with "Dutch Neal" resulted in the death of the latter last week, was discharged by Justice Martin at the Harrison Street Police Court yesterday. When the magistrate was informed that the Coroner's jury which investigated the death of the prizefighter had exonerated Peppers, he at once dismissed the case.

Play the Columbias Today.

The Brotherhood's baseball team of Louisville, Ky., the undisputed colored champions of the South, will play the Columbia Giants, the local team which claims the colored championship of the world, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Giants' park, Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue.

CLUB VANQUISHES ARMY SABER

Policeman Orlikowski Triumphs in a Duel with Jacob Michowicz and Locks Him Up.

Policeman Barney Orlikowski of the West Chicago Avenue Station engaged in a fencing bout last night with Jacob Michowicz, 16 Leavitt street. The policeman used his club, while Michowicz was armed with a government saber. Orlikowski disarmed his man, arrested him, and took him to the police station, carrying on his shoulder the sword of his opponent. Michowicz then attacked the lockup keeper, Edward Barrett. Bereft of the sword, a family heirloom which he had carried in many a lodge parade, he drew his pocketknife, but Barrett knocked him down, and locked him up. The trouble arose over a family quarrel, Mrs. Michowicz, who is said to be demented, tried to set fire to the house. She said she saw people walking on her bed, and to get rid of the trespassers she pulled out the feathers, and was proceeding to set fire to them when the policeman appeared. He was met at the door by the husband, sword in hand. After placing the man under arrest Orlikowski went back for the woman, who was locked up on a charge of creating a disturbance.

C. A. MAHONEY IS LOCKED UP.

He Is Accused of Hiring Women as Private Detectives, First Taking a $5 Deposit.

Charles A. Mahoney, alias C. A. De Lamanger, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Cudmore and Rohan in West Madison street, after he had hired a dozen women to act as private detectives. He is said to have obtained a $5 deposit from women who applied for employment in answer to an advertisement in Sunday newspapers. He is held for investigation of his record.

AWAKE MUSIC'S MERITS.

CINCINNATI PUBLIC TURNS OUT FOR LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

Program Draws an Audience That Tests the Capacity of the Big Building—First Effort of the Mass Chorus of the Band Greeted with Enthusiasm—Orchestra and Soloists Contribute to the Melody—Next Gathering in Buffalo in 1901.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cincinnati, O., June 30.—[Special.]—Cincinnati awoke tonight to the fact that a sängerfest was being held within its walls, and an audience that crowded the new hall to its full capacity was the result. All that that the weather man can produce in the way of delightful temperature, blue skies, and bright sunshine, he has showered upon the Queen City this week, and it is gratifying to realize that finally the public also is coming to look kindly upon the jubilee of the sängerbund. Much has been done upon the hall since yesterday, and it may now be considered as complete, and pronounced a success.

The concert tonight brought forward for the first time the mass chorus of the bund. Some 3,000 men filled the immense chorus amphitheater, and when they arose to sing Sitt's "Festival Hymn" the audience greeted them with true enthusiasm. Their singing is of course splendid in volume, and tonight was characterized by a firmness and precision in attack that were surprising in a chorus of such magnitude. The hymn by Sitt proved an unusually dull and unattractive affair, and a poorly sung middle section for small chorus in no wise relieved the dreariness.

Chorus Is Satisfactory.

In the simple songs like "Es Steht Eine Maechtige Linde," "Der Fruehling am Rhein," and "All Through the Night," the great chorus did enjoyable and satisfactory work. The orchestra contributed the overture to "Rienzi," the first "Peer Gynt" suite of Grieg, the "Academic overture" of Brahms, and Flikes' "Die Kreuzfahrer."

The soloists were Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, a local singer possessing a voice that is agreeable but not of a power sufficient to make itself effectually heard in Sängerfest Hall; and Carlotta Maconda, who won favor from the audience by her singing of the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia."

At a meeting of delegates this morning it was decided to hold the next sängerfest in Buffalo in 1901, and the constitution was altered, so that after the Buffalo meeting festivals will be held every four years instead of every two, as now.

Attendance Is Light.

The afternoon concert was but lightly attended, the 2,500 or 3,000 persons present making but poor showing in a hall built to accommodate 10,000. And enthusiasm was even lighter than the audience. The soloists were recalled after their numbers and the orchestral selections were applauded, but of the festival spirit that demands encores and will not be denied there was absolutely none. The männerchors were well received, and two of them gave an additional piece, but even for them the applause was in no wise spontaneous and imperative. Three societies sang—the Musik Verein of Milwaukee, the United Singers of St. Louis, and the Orpheus of Buffalo.

The last named did what was by far the most satisfactory part singing of the afternoon, pure intonation, precision, unanimity, and fine tonal quality ranging in the attack and plane of real artistic and musical worth. The St. Louis singers did well, when they did not fall from the pitch, but the Milwaukee Verein sang with such impurity of intonation, such ragged attack, and such roughness of voice that their numbers were anything other than enjoyable.

Orchestra's Good Work.

The orchestra proved a body of players of fine parts, and although again demonstrating the fact that in doubling the size of an orchestra the strings must be more than doubled if balance between them and the increased brass is to be preserved, yet much of the work done was of real merit. The Weber-Berlioz "Invitation to the Dance" and the "Kaiser Marsch" of Wagner were exceptionally well given, proved the conductor, Louis Ehrgott, to possess both imagination and spirit, qualities which seemed wanting in his reading of the Saint-Säens "Phaeton" and the Mozart "Don Juan" overture.

Songs by Soloists.

The soloists were Miss Sara Anderson, Mrs. Marshall Pease, and George Hamlin. Miss Anderson chose "Dich theure halle" from "Tannhäuser" and "Pourquoi" from "Lakme" for her numbers. Her voice is of more than average beauty, clear and strong, yet containing much of warmth and sympathy and revealing careful schooling.

Elizabeth's effective song of joyous greeting was well given, and the Délibès number, although a composition too finely conceived and treated for an encore return was large an the sängerfest hall, was accorded a careful, finished interpretation. Mrs. Pease is a singer, whose rich, well trained contralto voice is a source of enjoyment even under conditions as unfavorable as were those of today. "O, love, thy help," from "Samson and Delilah," is not an aria with which to rouse an audience, but it was sung with good understanding and tastefully, and had place among the musically best incidents of the afternoon.

George Hamlin also had selected an aria too quiet for festival purposes. He sang "Durch die walder," from "Freischütz," admirably, with the intelligence and the finish that characterize all he does, but the music, beautiful though it be, usually fails in effect even in the opera, and on the concert stage, under today's conditions, could but leave the audience unmoved.

MUSICIANS DONE AT QUINCY.

State Association Adjourns and Will Meet in Springfield Next Year.

Quincy, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—The convention of the Illinois Music Teachers' association ended tonight, after a most successful meeting. The association came to Quincy in debt, and goes away with all bills paid and a balance in the treasury.

The morning session was given over to musical work in the church. Professor P. C. Lutgin, dean of the music department of Northwestern University, read a paper on "Music in the Church," it being illustrated by anthem work by the choirs of the Congregational, Salem, First Baptist, and Vermont Street Methodist Churches and the Cathedral.

The business meeting today finished the official part of the convention. Springfield was chosen as the meeting place next year, the date being left to the Executive committee. Officers were chosen as follows:

President—W. D. Armstrong, Alton.
Vice President—Walter Spry, Quincy.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. W. Weeks, Ottumwa.
Program Committee—Allen H. Spencer, Chicago; Mrs. Chandler Starr, Rockford.
Advisory Committee—Emil Liebling, Chicago.
Press Committee—E. W. L. Hubbard, Chicago; C. W. Weeks, Ottumwa; George N. Holt, Rockford.
Auditing Committee—Joseph Reardon, Ottawa; H. W. C. Daab, Minier; Mrs. Lillian Brown Ingraham, Quincy.

The visitors were given an excursion on the river this afternoon to Hannibal on the steamer Reindeer. The final concert was given at the Congregational church tonight.

F. H. BRAUN BECOMES INSANE.

Begins Giving Away Stock in His Store, 129 Thirty-fifth Street—Once Overcome by the Heat.

Frederick H. Braun, keeper of a school supply store, 129 Thirty-fifth street, became suddenly insane in his store yesterday afternoon and began giving away his goods. The Stanton avenue police took him to the station. Later his brother of 1359 Diversey boulevard took charge of him. Mr. Braun was overcome by the heat some years ago.

Fourth of July Excursions.

The Wabash will sell Fourth of July excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip as follows: To stations west of Chicago, as far as 200 miles, July 1 to 4; to all stations within 200 miles, July 1 to 4; to all stations between Chicago and Detroit, July 3 to 4; return limit of all tickets, July 5. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

KILLS HERSELF IN A SALOON.

Mrs. Florence Bass, Whose Husband Had Left Her, Drinks Carbolic Acid and Dies.

Despondent over the desertion of her husband, Mrs. Florence Bass, 24 years old, killed herself last night by taking carbolic acid in A. Gazzolo's saloon, 461 West Madison street. Henry Murphy, the barkeeper, had served Mrs. Bass with a glass of sodawater a few minutes before she took her life. When Murphy went to the wineroom which the woman occupied to get the glass he found her lying on the floor unconscious.

Murphy called the police, who took Mrs. Bass to the County Hospital. The efforts of the physicians to save her were useless, and she died. Mrs. Bass lived at 6 Laflin street.

Although she recovered consciousness while on the way to the hospital, the woman refused to say why she had committed the act.

Mrs. Grace Martin, with whom she had lived a short time, said she thought despondency had prompted the deed. Mrs. Martin said Mrs. Bass was the wife of a man who is now in Liberty, Ia.

The body was taken to the County Morgue. Mrs. Bass, it is thought, had relatives in Chicago, as she often told Mrs. Martin she had been on the South Side visiting her mother.

CRITICISE REMOVAL OF GUARDS

Residents of Austin Resent Lake Street Elevated Road's Action in Taking Away Flagmen at Crossing.

Adverse comment has resulted from the fact that the flagmen who had been employed by the Lake Street Elevated railway company night and day to guard the crossing at Pine avenue, Austin, were removed yesterday. The crossing is considered the most dangerous in Cicero. The tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, the Lake Street Elevated, and the Lake street trolley lines run parallel as far as Pine avenue, where the trolley line turns and crosses both the other lines. Just to the east is the incline down which the elevated trains come at a rapid rate. Residents of Austin may ask the Town board to take action.

GEORGE SHARP LEAVES HOME.

Not Seen in Oak Park Since June 19, and His Friends Are Anxious.

George Sharp, son of J. P. Sharp of 117 Wisconsin avenue, Oak Park, has disappeared. He was last seen on the night of June 19, when, at 8 o'clock, it is said, he applied to his father for some money, and, upon being refused, disappeared. Four hours later there was a fire in the Sharp homestead. The father asked the police to find his son, but nothing has since been heard of him. Sharp is 23 years old and was employed by his father, who is a member of the firm of Sharp & Smith, at 73 Randolph street.

BAR ON SALOONS IN HARLEM.

Village Board Creates a Prohibition District—Passes Law Against Amusements in Dramshops.

The Village board of Harlem has set apart a district in that village as a prohibition territory. It lies between Harlem avenue and Cleveland street and the Wisconsin Central railway tracks. No saloons have invaded that territory, and the board by this action to prevent any attempt in the future. Another new ordinance passed by the board prohibits the holding of any amusement enterprises in connection with saloons without permit from the President.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Considerable business was cleaned up in the grain market, being done on the basis of 2 cents on corn to Buffalo. Charters—To Buffalo—Pueblo, Berlin, Morley, Siberia, Gratwick [wood], corn; Colonial, Marley, corn. To Milwaukee—Philip Minch, Dundee, corn. To Fort Huron—Blaine, oats.

CLEVELAND, O.—From Escanaba, 75 cents was paid on several cargoes of iron, but not allowed to report the charters, but it is known that three vessels at least were placed. Boats are scarce and 41 left the canal from the head of the lakes, but it could not be learned that any business was done. Coal shippers have filled up on boats at 40 cents to Duluth, and the market is quiet.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cleared—Vance, Buffalo; Hesper, Midland. Arrived—Atlantic, Cleveland.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Drake, Monarch, Commerce, Bessie. Cleared—Empire, Duluth; Smith and barges, Georgian Bay.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Wall. Cleared—Ketcham, lumber, Michigan City, Ore—Venice, Ralph, Harold, Chicago; Republic, Conneaut; Vulcan, Lorain.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—St. Andrew, Toledo; Runnells, Port Huron; Tecumseh and consorts, Duluth; Portia, Buffalo; Averill, Downie and consort, Melbourne.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Germanic, Hutchinson. Cleared—Ruse, Milwaukee; Manchester, Schlesinger, Chicago; Kearsarge, Flint, Rust, Owen, Empire City, Lake Erie ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Amasonas, Heland, Livingstone, Owen. Cleared—Coal—Hennepin, Gladstone, Livingstone, Superior; Saxona, Chicago; Amazonas, Superior; Wright, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Massachusetts, Wade. Cleared—Griffin, Richards, Hutchinson, Spontaneous, Cleveland; Chamberlain, Cincinnati, Conneaut; Manhattan, Cumberland, Fay, Cobb, Toledo.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Maryland, Ionia, Dundee, Colonial, Ft. Huckins, Wilson, Bay State, Hadley, Escanaba, Marina, Marcia, Two Harbors; Wetmore, Escanaba; Whitaker, Buffalo; R. Mills, Manitowoc; Wente, Manistee.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hickox, 2 a. m.; Westcott, 3; Pawnee, Edwards, Orton, Young, 4:30; Hinton, 6; Schroeder, Fayette, 8:30; Sawyer, Hall, 9; 9:30; Stephenson, Butters, 2 p. m.; Dan Fischer and consort, 9 last night; Soper, 10; Sawyer, 6 p. m.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Shores, Sandusky, Kelly, Quayle, Mahoning, Uganda, Osceola, Nicholas. Departed—Ericsson, Holley, Rees, Lake Erie, ore; Street, Ashland, light; Hudson, Northwind, Buffalo, coal; Rosedale, Kingston, grain; Smith and consorts, Aztec, Zapotec, Duncan, Constitution, Ningara, Lake Erie, lumber.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Majestic, 10:10 last night; Neosho, Pueblo, 3 a. m.; Merrimac, 3:40; Parks Foster, 6:20; Roby, 8; Milwaukee, 8:30; Bannockburn and consort, 9; Jesse Parker, 10:20; Manitou, 1 p. m.; John Duncan, 3:10; Iron King, Iron Queen, 3:50; Victory and consort, 4:10; Spokane, 6:20; Tionesta, 4:30; Argonaut, 5:10. Down—Moore, 11 last night; Andrew Jackson, 4 a. m.; Armour, Parnell, 4:30; Guide, 5; Clyde, 8:30; Davidson, Manitou, 10:30; Raleigh, Tokio, 12:30 p. m.; Ira Owen, 3; Wotan and consorts, 3:50; Empire City, 4:10; Rouse Simmons, Lotus, 4:30; Colin Campbell, 6:40; Vance, 7:10; Lewis, 7:30; Fitzgerald, 8; Charles Davis, 8:30. Calm, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—North Wind, 9 last night; Manhattan, 8:30; Centurion, 11; Wilson and whalebacks, 12:30 a. m.; Mariposa, Manda, 1; Cumberland, 1:30; Pioneer, Chattanooga, Bessemer, Bell, 2:30; Schuylkill, Harper, Syrene, 3:30; Nelson, Corliss, 5:30; Alva, 6:30; Phenix, 7; London, 8; China, Massachusetts, 9; Griffin, Corsica, 9:30; Magna, Lackawanna, Mahopac, George Gould, 10:20; Orinoco, Law, 10:40; Crange, noon; Athabasca, 1 p. m.; Lagonda, 2; Wade, Provenance, Wallula, Louisiana, 2:20; Gilbert, Zenith City, 3; Grover, 5; Hackett, McGregor, 7:40. Down—Victory and whalebacks, 9:50 last night; Schoolcraft, Nester, Bourke, Keewenaw, 11; Penobscot, 11:10; Neshoto, midnight; Linn, 3 a. m.; Myles, 4; Watt, Krupp, 5; Wallace, 6; La Salle, 8:30; Presque Isle, 9:30; Nyanza, Glengarry, Winnipeg, Andaste, 11:30; Gratwick, McDougall, Constitution, 12:30 p. m.; Mohegan, Mingoe, 1:30; Columbia, Castalia, 2; Hoyt and whalebacks Gilchrist, 5:30; Queen of West, Tasmania, Yuma, Norton, 7:30; Fulton, Nasmyth, 8.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Iosco, Jeanette, 8:30 last night; Queen City, 10; Senator, 10:20; Yale, 12:30 a. m.; Fairbairn, Roebling, 1; Nicaragua, Britannic, 1:40; Havana, Arthur Orr, 2:20; Rockefeller and whalebacks, 3:10; J. B. Ketchum, 3:50; Topeka, Greene, 4; Drake, 4:20; E. A. Shores and consorts, 5:20; Coffinberry, Curry, 6:40; Nimick, Antrim, 6:30; Cambria, 7; Blanchard, 7:20; Seattle, Minnesota, 7:40; Gladstone, 9; Caledonia, Pulaski, 11:40; Georges Stone, Rhodes, Negaunee, 12:30 p. m.; Mather and whalebacks, Arabia, 1; Presley, Redington, 2:10; Manola, Maia, 3; Mecosta, Argo, Bloom, Brunette, 3:40; Normandie, Progress, Cadillac, 4:40; Peshtigo, 5; Mohawk, Sacramento, 6:40; Elfin-Mere, 7:40. Down—R. Rhodes, Williams, Ewen, 9 last night; Bangor, Pilot Olympia, 11:30; Edwards, Golden Age, Maricopa, Minch, 2 a. m.; Brazil, 3:20; Fryer, Seeger, 4; Continental, Holland, 5; Saranac, 6:20; Huribut, 6; Veronica, Amboy, 7:50; Yakima, 11; Cyclone, 1:30 p. m.; Iron Age, 2:10; Corona, 2:30; St. Paul, 3:20; Appomattox, 5:40; Italia, Australia, Holden, 7:30; Cort, Whitworth, Russell, 7:40; Lehigh, 7:50; Russia, 8:20.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—J. J. Boyce, Bark River; E. B. Maxwell, Boyne City; A. Orr, Grover, Manistique; Alert, Peshtigo; Advance, N. Fork; Marinette; C. H. Starke, Robers City, Mdse.—Briton, Depot Harbor, Conemaugh, Erie, Ore; Westland, Ashland, Light—W. H. Wolf, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Mdse.—Wisashickon, Erie, Grain—F. Mercur, P. Pabst, Iron Chief, W. H. Wolf, S. S. Wilhelm, Santa Maria, Wayne, Galatea, Buffalo, Light—W. Stephenson, Otis, M. F. Butters, Menominee, M. Neff, M. Collins, Manistique; D. R. Martin, J. L. Hurd, Pentland, J. B. Wilbor, Ashland; M. Dall, Middle Village; L. B. Coates, Apprentice

CITY TO FINISH TUNNEL.

FINANCE COMMITTEE FAVORS DOING WORK BY DAY LABOR.

Decision Delights the Politicians, Who See Prospects of Caring for 350 Constituents Completing the Weir & McKechney Bore—Estimated Cost Is $150,000 — Order Recommended Authorizing Confessions of Judgment to Meet Excess Gas Bills.

City Hall politicians were made glad yesterday when the Finance committee voted to recommend that the city complete the 4,000 feet of the Weir & McKechney section of the Northwest land tunnel by day labor. It means the employment for an indefinite time of a number of laborers, estimated by Robert E. Burke last evening at 350. The understanding is these laborers will be selected from lists made by the ward committeemen and the places used for political purposes.

The estimate of City Engineer Ericson is that it will cost $150,000 to complete the work, but this is made from figures on labor and material as it would be supplied by a contractor. The experience of the city always has been that it costs almost twice as much to do work itself as by contract, and the general idea is this job will prove no exception to the rule. Commissioner McGann feels confident that he will be able to do this work at a fair cost.

Struggling Over Gas Problem.

Corporation Counsel Walker and Controller Kerfoot went before the Finance committee and secured from it a recommendation that the Council pass an order authorizing the confessions of judgment equal to the sum in which the city's gas bills for the year will exceed the appropriation.

"Some doubts have been expressed as to the legality of this move," said Mr. Walker, "but the city is confronted with an emergency. The shutting off of the gas from the city's street lamps would be simply an advertisement to all criminals to come to Chicago. Consequently, on the grounds of public policy, the using of extraordinary methods can be justified."

License for Auto-Stage Company.

The License committee recommended for passage the ordinance granting the Auto-Stage company the right to operate automobiles, the company to pay $10 a year license fee for every vehicle used. It was explained the company is not yet financed, and wants the ordinance for use in the East, where it expects to sell its bonds. In the meantime some of the Aldermen were claiming the ordinance would give the company the right to exclusive use of the streets used, as well as a right of way over other vehicles, but this was denied by Mr. Walker.

City Can Tax Telegraph Poles.

Corporation Counsel Walker has given an opinion that the city has the right to tax telegraph poles. Neither the Western Union nor the Postal company has any ordinance permitting it to do business in Chicago. They are operating under a federal statute allowing telegraph companies the right to use post roads and a Supreme Court decision that the streets of a city are such roads. The courts, however, have also decided that cities have the right to tax companies so using the streets a certain sum a pole. The proposition is to charge $1 or $1.50 a pole a year.

Favors New Saloon Ordinance.

The License committee reported favorably the ordinance forbidding the granting of a saloon license for a location within 250 feet of a church or schoolhouse and also in a purely residence street unless the consent of the owners of a majority of the frontage on both sides of the street in the block in which the saloon is to be kept is secured. Mayor Harrison, in speaking of the ordinance, said: "I have been seeking for two years to have some such measure passed. As things are now, I have no authority to refuse licenses asked for unless it can be shown the applicant is an unfit person to receive one."

Corporation Counsel Walker was asked yesterday by members of the Hyde Park Protective association if Nuttbaum's beer garden at Cottage Grove avenue and Fiftieth court would not have to obtain the consents in both streets, and said it would. As Nuttbaum and Klein, who has a garden on the other side of Fiftieth court, own a majority of the frontage in that street between them, the decision falls of any practical effect.

Licenses for Garbage Men.

The License committee also reported favorably the ordinance asked for by Health Commissioner Reynolds, licensing private garbage collectors in the down-town district as a means of controlling them.

Gossip of Asphalt Suits.

The story was told around the City Hall that the object of the suits brought by John J. Albright of New York against the various asphalt companies for infringement of a patent was to compel them to give way to the company to be organized in New Jersey to control the asphalt business of the country. Adams Goodrich, the attorney for Albright, however, explained the patent sued on has not expired and the suits are for infringements in the past. Any one can use the process now who wants to.

Other City Hall News.

The West Division Street Car company has brought suit in the Circuit Court to compel the West Park board to allow it to lay tracks across the boulevards in Kedzie and California avenues. The company bases its suit on the fact that the Council has granted it permission to lay tracks in the streets named, and it claims the Council and not the park board has authority in the matter.

The License committee reported favorably an ordinance making a prohibition district of a strip 150 feet wide on the west side of North Clark street from Cullom avenue to Irving Park boulevard. It is opposite Graceland Cemetery.

The subcommittee of the Finance committee named to consider the question of small parks has recommended the sale of the Boston Store property, 77 and 79 Madison street, and the property at Eagle and Union streets to provide the money. The whole committee will consider the report on Wednesday.

Members of the Drainage board and the State commission will take a trip on the Juliet down the Illinois and Mississippi to St. Louis next week to inspect the dams.

DETAILS PERILS IN THE WIRES.

Excerpts from Sworn Statements of C. T. Yerkes in Bill for Injunction on Trolley.

The statement on Thursday under oath by Charles T. Yerkes, as President of the Union Loop company, that overhead trolley wires in some instances are dangerous to life and property aroused much interest yesterday and considerable comment. The sworn statement was made in the bill for an injunction filed by Mr. Yerkes to stop the Chicago City railway company from stringing trolley wires on the loop structure during the time required in repairing its Twentieth street power-house.

The bill says that the trolley wires, which the Chicago City company has started to put up, "convey a strong electric current, which, if said wires should become loosened or fall to the street when charged with electricity, would cause almost instant death to any person or animal which they might strike."

According to Mr. Yerkes' bill, 1,200 trains, carrying 150,000 passengers, run every day over the "L" loop, and from carrying them the loop company obtains an income of half a cent a passenger, or $750 a day. This company now employs electricity as a motive power, using a third rail to carry it, and other electric wires are strung on the loop, all of which require the constant watching of the structure to prevent accidents.

Further on in the bill Mr. Yerkes continues: "If said trolley and feeder wires are placed on your orator's said structure they can only be placed thereon by injuring or damaging the structure to a considerable extent, and if said wires are placed thereon in a careless or indifferent manner there is great danger of the same falling and striking persons or animals passing along the street, thereby endangering life and property, and so placing said wires on said structure is liable to endanger the lives of the employés of your orator in doing the work required by your orator on said structure as necessity may arise.

"To place underneath said structure additional wires for conveying electric current makes so many wires for conveying a dangerous electric current underneath said structure that the slightest defect or breakage in the appurtenances or the wires will make it extremely dangerous for persons to pass underneath the structure of your orator, and will tend to keep people from going to the various passenger stations along the line of said railroad where they are compelled to pass underneath the said structure, because of fear of danger from said wires dropping and injuring such persons, and thereby a great many passengers will be lost to said elevated railroads operated over said loop."

Superintendent Nagle of the Chicago City company was disposed to scoff at Mr. Yerkes' claim.

"We operated trolley cars under the Union Loop all last summer, while the railway tracks at Sixteenth street were being elevated," he said, "and there were no accidents. It is a little late to come forward with such a complaint now."

President Hamilton was quoted as saying that if the company could not put up a trolley wire it would operate its State street cars north of Van Buren street by horses rather than make a legal fight for a ninety-day permit.

In street railway circles it was asserted Mr. Yerkes is getting even with the Chicago City company for some old scores.

ASKS WRIT ON PARK BOARD.

West Chicago Street Railway Company Seeks to Compel Permits for Boulevard Crossings.

After deliberations and consultations between the street railway officials and the West Park Commissioners over the disputed boulevard crossings, the West Chicago Street railroad company has carried out its threat of appealing to the courts for an injunction to secure its point. Notice of the filing of the suit was served on the commissioners yesterday, and the matter was set for argument before Judge Tuley on next Wednesday morning. Unless there is a previous settlement Governor Tanner will take a hand in adjusting the troubles on his return from the coast.

Several months ago the Park board passed an ordinance empowering the street railway company to lay the tracks of its Kedzie and California avenue lines across Washington, Jackson, Douglas, and Twelfth street boulevards. But its terms were such that the railway people refused to accept the ordinance. Since then the board and the corporation have engaged in continuous warfare.

Governor Tanner's interference was solicited by Robert Givins in behalf of the people who expect to be benefited by the extensions southward. The Governor said that on his return home he would take a hand in adjusting the matter, provided it has not been settled in the meantime. While he was making this promise to certain West Side citizens Clarence Knight, attorney for the street railway company, filed the petition in the Circuit Court for an injunction compelling the Park board to grant it a modified franchise.

The bill of complaint sets up the city ordinance of 1896, under which the street car line in Kedzie avenue is to be operated, and the same ordinance authorizing the operation of a street car line by the West Chicago Street railroad company in California avenue. A copy of the charter creating the West Park board and defining its jurisdiction is also included in the bill. The prayer of the petition in the concluding clauses of the bill is "and your orator prays that a preliminary writ of injunction may be issued enjoining and restraining the West Park Commissioners, their agents, employés, police officers, and attorneys, from interfering with or obstructing your orator in laying down and maintaining and operating two railroad tracks across said Washington boulevard and Central boulevard at the intersection of Kedzie avenue and across Humboldt boulevard at the intersection of California avenue." A petition to declare the injunction perpetual at the final hearing of the cause is included in the complaint.

DR. H. BAXTER WILSON CAUGHT.

Arrested in California for Taking Another Man's Trunk from the Saratoga Hotel.

Information was received at detective headquarters yesterday that Dr. H. Baxter Wilson, under indictment in Chicago for larceny, had been arrested in Marysville, Yuba County, Cal. He registered on May 4 at the Saratoga Hotel, leaving on June 17, it is said, with a trunk belonging to John D. Temple, a traveling salesman for John V. Farwell & Co. When he registered at the hotel he represented that he was a doctor aboard the United States battleship Oregon. Shortly after his arrival he entered the baggage-room and, it is alleged, secured possession of a check for a trunk and received the property. Proprietor Murray of the hotel notified Captain Colleran, and the latter detailed Detectives Brown and Buggie on the case. They learned that a man answering Wilson's description had passed a New York draft on a San Francisco bank for $450. It was similar to one Wilson passed here, and the authorities of San Francisco and the Chief of Police of Sacramento were notified and asked to aid in searching for the man. Captain Colleran has secured requisition papers, and Detectives Brown and Buggie will leave for California in a few days to bring the prisoner to Chicago.

Killed by a Policeman.

Moweaqua, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—John Tomolias of Assumption, Ill., became intoxicated and, refusing to be led to jail, Policeman Isaac Middleton dealt him a fierce blow on the head with a baton. He was dragged to jail unconscious, where he died. Middleton is arrested and under $3,000 bail. Tomolias was 30 years old.

C. E. EXCURSIONS TO DETROIT

Via the Wabash.

Rate from Chicago, $7.75 for round trip; returning by boat, $9.45. Tickets good going July 3 to 6; extreme limit, Aug. 15. Special trains. Only line running free chair cars. Write for official C. E. folder. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

One Dollar to Island Park and Return.

On July 4th the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets to Island Park (Momence) and return at the low rate of $1 for the round trip, tickets good that day only. Trains leave Dearborn Station 8 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 1:50 p. m. Returning, reach Chicago 5:40 p. m. and 9:15 p. m. Ticket offices, 182 Clark street and Dearborn Station.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

REVISED WESTERN PASSENGER AGREEMENT IN EFFECT TODAY.

Three Chicago-St. Paul Roads Not Yet Included, but Their Signatures Are Expected Next Week—Territory to Colorado Common Points Covered—Wholesale Merchants and Traffic Officials Discuss the Missouri River Rate Situation.

The revised Western Passenger association agreement, adopted by the executive officers a week ago, becomes effective today. Three of the roads between Chicago and St. Paul—the Chicago Great Western, Wisconsin Central, and Minneapolis and St. Louis—have not yet signed the agreement. It is probable, however, that they may be induced to become members at a meeting to be held in this city on July 6. The following lines are parties to the agreement:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.
Burlington and Missouri River.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.
Chicago and Alton.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.
Denver and Rio Grande.
Des Moines, Northern and Western.
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley.
Hannibal and St. Joseph.
Illinois Central.
Jacksonville and St. Louis.
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs.
Missouri Pacific.
Rock Island and Peoria.
Sioux City and Pacific.
St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern.
Union Pacific.
Wabash.

These comprise all the roads between Chicago, St. Louis, and Colorado common points.

The new agreement is much stronger than the old one. It provides for the maintenance of local bureaus in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. Dealing with ticket brokers or facilitating ticket brokerage business in any manner is prohibited.

Missouri River Rates.

Chicago wholesale merchants and traffic officials of Western roads held a conference in this city yesterday regarding the Missouri River rate situation. The merchants said the railroads from Chicago to the Missouri could not afford to let the gulf lines carry all the merchandise from the East to the Missouri River and help to ruin the Chicago trade in that section. They considered it unjust discrimination to be compelled to pay more on freight from Chicago to the Missouri River than goods can be shipped for from New York via the gulf to the Missouri River.

The railroad officials said they fully realized the justice of the complaints of the Chicago merchants and that they had been making strenuous efforts to induce the gulf road to refrain from aiding the steamship lines in demoralizing Missouri River rates. That road had at least agreed to attend a conference in New York on July 6 to bring about if possible an adjustment of existing troubles. In view of this statement it was decided to await the result of the New York meeting before taking further action.

The Southern Pacific owns the Mallory line, which is pushing the fight, and the Western roads talk of retaliating against the Southern Pacific if it is found to be at the bottom of this trouble.

Rates and Fares.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul yesterday put in effect the following rates on butter and eggs in straight and mixed carloads: From Sioux Falls and Emmettsburg to Chicago, 32 cents a hundred pounds; from Pipestone, 40 cents; from Albert Lea, 25 cents.

Chicago-Omaha roads will put in effect today a rate of 15 cents a hundred pounds on malt from Chicago to Omaha.

Presidents of Eastern roads have decided that the matter of differential rates between Chicago and New York and excess fare on through trains be rearbitrated. Commissioner J. F. Goddard of the Trunk Line association and F. C. Donald of the Central Passenger association have been appointed arbitrators, and these two are to select a third member. Orders also have been given to withdraw the reduced tourist rates to Boston and other New England points.

The Chicago and Alton will make a round-trip rate of $8.50 in both directions between St. Louis and Kansas City for the Fourth of July holidays.

Transmissouri lines have agreed to make a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip for the pilgrimage of the Cryptic Masons to Colorado in August.

Fast Burlington Run.

Fast runs on the Burlington are getting to be a common occurrence. Recently its eastbound fast mail train from Omaha made a great record. The train left Mendota at 1 a. m., forty minutes late. It passed Riverside at 2:02 a. m. and arrived at Chicago at 2:20 a. m., five minutes late, having made up thirty-five minutes in the run from Mendota. The distance from Mendota to Chicago is eighty-three miles and the run was made in 80 minutes. From Mendota to Riverside the distance is seventy-two miles, and that part of the trip was made in 62 minutes, or at the rate of 69.67 miles an hour for seventy-two miles.

RUMORED PLANS OF J. J. HILL.

Extension of the Great Northern in the Far West Under Consideration.

St. Paul, Minn., June 30.—[Special.]—It is reported that President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern is planning a number of extensive improvements in Washington, to be completed when the Great Northern tunnel is finished, in 1901. It is said that he intends to extend his coast line across Fraser River bridge into New Westminster, and thence into Vancouver, where the Canadian Pacific now dominates all railroad business. If the report be true his long-cherished project for a big Pacific coast shipyard is to become a reality at Fair Haven, on Bellingham Bay, where timber, coal, coke, limestone, and iron are all within reach. The Seattle and Northern railway, which taps the Skagit County iron deposits, near Hamilton, recently passed into the hands of a syndicate friendly to Hill.

[illegible] BOSTON & ALBANY DEAL

[illegible] Central's Long Lease of New England Road Ratified by Directors of Both Companies.

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—The directors of the New York Central railroad met this morning and ratified the lease of the Boston and Albany railroad for 999 years. Simultaneously, it was announced the directors of the Boston and Albany met in Boston and took similar action.

The New York Central guarantees the stockholders of the Boston and Albany system 8 per cent annually on their stock.

"Nothing more will be given out at this time," said Secretary Barger, "as there is no one here now who knows anything about the matter. William K. Vanderbilt, President Calloway, and the other directors have gone out of town and will not return until Wednesday."

The directors left immediately after the meeting in Mr. Vanderbilt's private car. It was thought the party had gone on a tour of inspection of the newly acquired road.

END OF B. & O. RECEIVERSHIP.

Railroad Surrendered to Reorganized Company at Midnight—List of the New Officers.

Baltimore, Md., June 30.—The receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad terminated at 12 o'clock tonight and the property was turned over to the stockholders without formal ceremony. The new officers are:

President—John K. Cowen.
First Vice President—Oscar G. Murray.
Second Vice President and General Manager—Fred D. Underwood.
Treasurer—W. H. Ijams.
Secretary—C. W. Woolford.
General Attorney—Hugh L. Bond Jr.
Board of Directors—William Salomon, chairman, New York; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; James J. Hill, St. Paul; Edward R. Bacon, New York; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; James Stillman, New York; Edward H. Harriman, New York; J. Kennedy Tod, New York; Charles Steele, New York; Alexander Brown, Baltimore; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; H. Crawford Black and John V. L. Findlay, Baltimore.

The Executive committee is composed of William Salomon, chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, Edward R. Bacon, Norman B. Ream, Edward H. Harriman, and Charles Steele.

For the reason that reorganization was possible without a foreclosure the original charter of the company remains in force, and the next annual meeting of the stockholders will be the seventy-third. President Cowen has issued a circular announcing the retention of all the employés of the receivers in the service of the company. No official changes of importance are contemplated.

Gulf Railroad Controversy Settled.

Omaha, Neb., June 30.—Herman Kountze, member of the firm of Kountze Bros., New York, announces that the fight between his interests at Sabine Pass, Texas, the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad has been settled. The road is to be built from its present terminus at Port Arthur to the deep water harbor at Sabine Pass, a distance of twenty miles. The Kountzes have control of a large tract of rich coal lands near Shady Point, and they intend to build a road from that place to the main line.

Will Build Relay Station.

Springfield, Ill., June 30.—The railroad lines entering East St. Louis will obey the mandate of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to begin the construction of a union relay station within sixty days, but instead of the $500,000 improvement they are talking of they will erect a $20,000 passenger station on the site purchased from the Vandalia road.

No Plans for Readjustment.

New York, June 30.—President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad said today regarding the rumored readjustment of his road's finances: "All talk about financial adjustment is premature. We are gradually working up to that, but so far no plans are proposed."

General Railway Notes.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania shows net earnings above all charges and interest of $10,228,728 and a surplus of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania of $2,405,534, making a total of $12,634,262.

The Reorganization committee of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking railroad, of which Louis Fitzgerald is chairman, finds it inexpedient to carry out the proposed plan of reorganization, and it has been abandoned.

Important changes in the transportation department of the Southern railway company are announced. J. H. Barrett has been appointed General Superintendent, J. A. Dodson Superintendent of Transportation, and D. W. Lum Assistant General Superintendent of Maintenance, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

VERDICT IS AGAINST SALOMON.

Jury Says Former Administrator to Collect in the Wincox Estate Must Pay $29,791.

A jury verdict awarding $29,791 damages against Joseph Salomon, formerly administrator to collect in the estate of George Wincox, and his sureties, Attorney Moses Salomon and Michael C. McDonald, has been entered in Judge Baker's court in the suit brought by Judge Jesse Holdom, the present administrator of the Wincox estate. Numerous suits between claimants of the Wincox estate have been brought since the death of George Wincox in 1891, and several of these now are pending in the upper courts.

BOY FOUND DEAD ON "L" ROAD.

Body of James Higgins, 10 Years Old, Taken from Metropolitan Line Tracks Badly Burned.

James Higgins, 10 years old, was found dead on the tracks of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad 300 feet east of Halsted street yesterday afternoon. He had been severely burned, and the railroad employés say his death probably was caused by his touching the third rail. The body was discovered by Conductor B. L. Davis and Elmer Burns, a city fireman. The child lived at 29 Pearce street. It is not known how he came to be on the structure, but it is believed he climbed up one of the supports.

Coroner's Jury Exonerates Lund.

A Coroner's jury yesterday investigated the death of Thomas Larson, 8 years old, and returned a verdict exonerating Abraham Lund, 271 West Huron street, who several days ago was held to the grand jury by Justice Severson to answer for the death of young Larson. The boy lived at 410 West Huron street. He was climbing on Lund's fence, when the man, according to the statement of the boy's father, pulled the lad from the fence. The boy fell to the ground and was injured. Lund says he did not lay hands on the child.

Jury Awards Mrs. Kiley a Dollar.

The jury which heard the evidence in the suit for $20,000 of Mrs. M. J. Kiley against the Chicago City railway company yesterday awarded her $1. The case was tried before Judge Kavanagh. Mrs. Kiley claimed damages for injuries she alleged she sustained by being ejected from a Wentworth avenue electric car on June 27, 1896.

$44.50 to Salt Lake City and Return

Chicago and Northwestern railway, June 25 to July 11, ninety-day limit. Leave 6:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily. Quickest time, perfect service. Office, 193 Clark street; passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

NEW LAWS TAKE EFFECT

MOST ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE OPERATIVE TODAY.

All but 33 of the 176 Statutes Enacted Can Now Be Enforced—Attention Especially Attracted by the Municipal Pawnshop, Juvenile Court, and Medical Practice Provisions—State Employment Bureaus—License Fee for Commission Men.

The law-abiding citizen must add several degrees to his watchfulness today, for 143 of the 176 laws passed by the Legislature date their effectiveness from July 1. The most important are the municipal pawnshop act, the juvenile court law, and the regulation of medical practice.

The act providing for municipal pawnshops will be taken advantage of immediately by the corporation of which Harry G. Selfridge and J. V. Farwell Jr. are the leading members. The law authorizes "pawners' societies" to be established in cities of over 250,000. These may make advances of $250 or less on goods, chattels, and savings bank deposit books at charges not to exceed 1 per cent per month, and not to exceed 1 per cent per month for storage and insurance. Such loans may be renewed from time to time, but in no case for longer than one year. One director is to be appointed by the Governor and one by the Mayor.

Establishing a Juvenile Court.

The preparations for establishing the juvenile court have been begun with the appointment of Judge Tuthill to preside over it. The court will start today.

Practice of Medicine Regulated.

The medical practice act provides a board to examine all applicants for certificates. A diploma from a reputable medical college also is required. The law expressly excludes faith healers. Drs. Florence W. Hunt and Morris Meyerovitz are the Chicago members of the board.

Will Wipe Out Obsolete Laws.

A legal practice commission is established to revise the code. This commission is to sit in the various Appellate Court districts and listen to suggestions for doing away with obsolete laws and customs. John S. Miller will represent the Appellate Court Judges and other members are to be appointed by the Governor, the Chicago and Illinois Bar associations, and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Art Commission to Be Appointed.

Another law allows city councils to establish art commissions to pass upon all works of art to be set up in public places. One member is to be the Mayor, and the others the President of the Art Institute, the Presidents of the park boards, a painter, a sculptor, and an architect.

State Employment Bureaus.

Three State employment bureaus are to be established in Chicago for the purpose of receiving without charge applications for situations, which are to be considered as confidential. The bureaus are forbidden to negotiate with employers whose employés are on a strike. One agency each is established in other cities of 50,000 or more. Private agencies must pay a license fee of $200 and furnish a bond of $1,000.

Captive Song Birds May Be Kept.

Captain Charles A. Hill, Assistant Attorney General, says that the law against keeping native birds caged does not apply to birds already in captivity. Mr. Hill and his associates hold that such birds have become the property of their owners and that the law cannot take away the property rights of a person without compensation. But on and after today any person who gets into his possession any live native bird in a cage may be fined $5 or sentenced to ten days in jail. The law covers mocking birds, redbirds, goldfinches, or wild canaries, as they are ordinarily called, and all other American songsters which it has been the custom to trap and sell. The Illinois Audubon society is largely responsible for the enacting of this law. Any Illinois man who wants a native caged pet must confine his choice to the house sparrow, native born and English descent, the chicken hawk, the crow, and the crow blackbird.

Little Game on the Market.

The advent of the new game law finds little game on the market, for the season is over, according to several of the largest dealers. Plover and snipe have been coming from Nebraska of late, but the dealers in question say the condition of the birds has been so bad that the shippers have been ordered not to send any more. The effect of the new law will be slight now, but the commission men say they would rather have the inhibition raised on Sept. 1, instead of a month later, as provided by law, since the laws of the States from which they receive most of their game are raised on Sept. 1, and they will be out a month's business. Henry W. Loveday says that under the new law the sale of game commences Oct. 1, the same as under the old law. He says the new law does not allow the catching of snipe and plover on their nests for sale on the local market, as did the old law.

Commission Merchants Licensed.

A commission merchants' law requires a license of $25 a year. A commission to establish complaints from country shippers. Offices have been opened in the Marine Building with H. W. Whitcomb as Secretary.

Can Consolidate Townships.

The consolidation act provides that upon the petitioning of one-tenth of the voters to the County board, a proposition to consolidate any county composed of five or more Congressional townships into one township organization may be submitted to the people at a general election. In cities of more than 125,000 the justices shall have their offices in the Congressional townships from which they are appointed. This is construed by some to mean that no justice has jurisdiction outside of his own township.

Several Commissions Established.

A number of commissions are established. One is to expend $9,000 for a statue of Frances Willard, to be placed in Statuary Hall at Washington. Another is to look after the Illinois exhibit at the Toledo exposition. A permanent commissioner is to see that the pure food laws are enforced. This office has gone to ex-State Senator Theodore S. Chapman. The salary is $2,500.

New laws make it unlawful to drive stock over or otherwise mutilate a bicycle path designated as such, to expose for sale any article marked "sterling" which is not such, to exhibit any deformed person or criminal in public, to use the American flag for advertising purposes, to employ any labor under false pretenses, or to import laborers into the State either armed or protected by armed guards.

Outside Insurance Companies Taxed.

Insurance companies organized outside the State are required to pay a tax of 2 per cent of the gross receipts for the preceding year.

The appropriation of $2,500 for a site for a State colony of epileptics becomes available today, and by law the name of the Lake Front Park is changed to Grant Park. The State Board of Mine Examiners will meet again today and organize for the coming year. The members are familiarizing themselves with the new mining law.

MANY FORGERIES ARE ALLEGED.

Confidential Clerk of Illinois Contracting Firm Arrested and in Jail at Peru.

La Salle, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—John Schmidler, confidential clerk for a contracting firm which is doing street improvement work in Peru, Ill., is alleged to have signed his employer's name to checks and orders to a large amount and floated them among merchants. He decamped yesterday, and was captured today in Spring Valley. He is now in the Peru jail. The money, it is said, was lost in gambling.

Burlington-Delavan Special Train.

Each Saturday at 1:55 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has a fast special train to Burlington, Elkhorn, and Delavan, reaching Burlington at 3:53 p. m. and Delavan at 4:25 p. m. Special trains returning Sunday night and early Monday a. m. Other trains leave Chicago at 9 a. m., 11:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Low rate excursion tickets each week end. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

We Close To-day at 1 p. m.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

MEN who have postponed until now, the purchase of

A Summer Suit,

can choose in our department from an *unusually excellent* variety of seasonable materials and patterns.

. . . . . .

Men's Fancy Mixed Business Suits at $15, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, $32, and $35.

Men's Blue and Black Serge or Cheviot Suits at $15, $18, $20, $25, and $30.

. . . . . .

Special Prices: 55 Men's All-Wool, Plain and Fancy Cheviot, Unlined Outing Suits at $6; formerly $12.

50 Men's Fancy Worsted, specially-made Bicycle Suits, at $10; formerly $15, $18 and $20.

30 Men's Bicycle Suits at $5; formerly $8, $10 and $12.

THE TRIBUNE'S

READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert. 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS.
F. C. WILSON & Co., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

ATHLETIC MEDALS & CHURCH GOODS.
The W. J. Feeley Co., 6 Monroe-st. Tel. Cent. 1106.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BUTTNER & MILLER, 160 Washington. R. 804.

BIRDS AND TAXIDERMY.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 KINZIE-ST.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments; 3 stores: 158 Illinois. 126 Dearborn. 505 W. Mad.

CUT FLOWERS AND PALMS.
A. LANGE, Florist, 51 Monroe-st. Tel. Main 2008.

CUTS AND ENGRAVERS.
ACME ENGRAVING CO., 157 Washington-st.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency. 110 La Salle.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2582.

FURNACES AND STEAM HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES; the best in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces, very low; steel and iron ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1818 Wabash-av.

GARBAGE BOXES, ASH CANS, ETC.
Sanitary Steel Box Co., 85 Dearborn. Central 1574.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
S. D. KIMBARK, Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

LOAN OFFICES.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

OPIUM, MORPHINE & COCAINE CURE.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
Ward & Co., 208 Wabash. Developing and printing.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
J. E. WILSON, Artist and Photographer, Studio 359 State. 12 platinum finish cabinets and a 9in 11x14 portrait $3. Pictures copied and enlarged. Photo buttons and jewelry. Open Sundays.

PICTURE FRAMES AND REGILDING.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. M. 4373.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. CARROLL, SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF men only. Inter-Ocean Bldg., 120 Dearborn.
DR. STEWARD, 218 S. Clark. Ladies' suel., 30 yrs.

Pocketbooks and Fancy Leather Goods.
Decker, Phillips & Popularum. Factory and salesroom, 19 and 21 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4624.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-st.

RAZORS AND BARBER SUPPLIES.
STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 83 5th-av. Razors ground

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, STENCILS.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2097. Catalog.

SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE CO. 175 Monroe-st.

SIGNS AND LETTERERS.
FRANK R. GROUT, 173 Madison. Tel. 2697 M.

TRUNKS, SATCHELS, ETC.
Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $12. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS.
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.

CHARLES H. LEECH IS RELEASED

Explains Why He Appeared in Court as an Attorney — Judge Chytraus Discusses the Case.

Charles H. Leech, who was fined $25 and sentenced to twenty-four hours in the County Jail by Judge Chytraus on Thursday for illegally appearing in court as an attorney of record, had his fine paid by a friend and was released shortly after noon yesterday.

"I am a victim of my own desires to be admitted to the bar," said Mr. Leech, "rather than any attempt to evade it. In 1897, when I graduated from the Chicago College of Law, I was in debt $120 for tuition. I signed two notes for $60 each and the college held my diploma as security. After I graduated the Supreme Court decided on a three-year legal course of study for law students. I started in to comply with this ruling, when the Campbell act, since found unconstitutional, was passed. I was legally advised then that I would be all right to practice."

"The most dangerous people are those who think that matters are facts when they are not," said Judge Chytraus in speaking of the Leech case. "This young man failed to have himself regularly admitted to the bar. Had he been a chronic offender I should have sentenced him to six months' imprisonment."

Louis P. Walters of the Chicago College of Law said: "We always found Mr. Leech an honorable student, and he struggled hard with poverty to secure a legal education."

Charged with Attempted Lynching.

Detroit, Mich., June 30.—Eleven citizens of Northville were arrested today charged with attempting to lynch Thomas Evans, who was accused of cruelty to his stepchildren. After being actually hanged by the neck Evans was cut down and finally eluded the lynchers.

FOURTH OF JULY RATES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Low rates via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway July 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until 5th, to points within 200 miles. Tickets at 95 Adams street and Union Passenger Station, Canal street.

Saturday, July 1, 1899.

We should be overrun if everybody knew the advantages in money and in goods, of keeping his wants for here.

THE ROGERS-PEET CLOTHING, F. M. ATWOOD.

"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
Northwest Corner
Madison and Clark Sts.

Lots of landlords would be getting rent for vacant property now if they had used a few dollars' worth of Devoe Paint.

Dealers: or Devoe, Chicago.

EYES TESTED FREE. OPTICIAN. L. MANASSE, 88 Madison, Tribune Bldg. Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

Where to go on your vacation.

The summer climate of Southern California is delightful. Go there and see the wonders of the great Western route. Low round-trip rates now in effect by the **Santa Fe Route,** with liberal privileges, choice of return routes and long limit.

Office, 100 Adams Street.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager

Commencing on Wednesday, July 19, at 10 a.m.
WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
At Our Salesrooms, 207 & 209 Madison-st., Chicago,
The Entire Salvage of the well-known
A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago,
Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers
consisting of
$75,000 Worth of
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
And Stationers' Supplies.
Stock on exhibition from Monday, July

at 1 p. m.

ELD & CO.

, the purchase of

r Suit,

n an *unusually excellent* patterns.

s at $15, $18, $20, $22,

heviot Suits at $15, $18,

and Fancy Cheviot, Un- 6; formerly $12.

y-made Bicycle Suits, at

$8, $10 and $12.

UNE'S

E DIRECTORY

LOAN OFFICES.
LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
tte's treatment grows hair on any bald head ok on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

OPTICIANS.
. 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes. LIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st. CH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams. ASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

M, MORPHINE & COCAINE CURE.
C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

PATENT LAWYERS.
R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
& Co., 208 Wabash. Developing and printing.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
WILSON, Artist and Photographer. Studio State. 12 platinum finish cabinets and a fine 4 portrait $3. Pictures copied and enlarged. to buttons and jewelry. Open Sundays.

TURE FRAMES AND REGILDING.
BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. M. 4378.

PHYSICIANS.
CARROLL, SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF only. Inter-Ocean Bldg., 150 Dearborn-st. TEWARD, 218 S. Clark. Ladies' spcl., 20 yrs.

ctbooks and Fancy Leather Goods.
r, Phillips & Populorum. Factory and sroom, 19 and 21 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4656.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
N & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

AZORS AND BARBER SUPPLIES.
UTZ & CLOTTU CO., 83 5th-av. Razors ground

BER STAMPS, SEALS, STENCILS.
SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.

SAFES.
OLD SAFE CO. 175 Monroe-st.

SIGNS AND LETTERERS.
NK R. GROUT, 173 Madison. Tel. 5837 M.

TRUNKS, SATCHELS, ETC.
ell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

USSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively ed with my new improved truss. Trusses from to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

FORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS.
TER. G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.

Where
to go on
your vacation.

The summer climate of Southern California is delightful. Go there and see the wonders of the great Western route. Low round-trip rates now in effect by the **Santa Fe Route**, with liberal privileges, choice of return routes and long limit.

Office, 109 Adams Street.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

ncing on Wednesday, July 19, at 10 a.m.
WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, For account of Fire Underwriters. r Salesrooms, 207 & 209 Madison-st., Chicago, The Entire Salvage of the well-known

. McCLURG & CO., Chicago,
Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers, consisting of
$75,000 Worth of OOKS, STATIONERY, And Stationers' Supplies.
k on exhibition from Monday, July 10.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

The West Side Auction House Co.,
351, 353, 385 W. MADISON-ST.
ay at 2 o'clock, Bicycle Sale of ies' and Gentlemen's Wheels, new and complete. Sale positive and ent reserve.
THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.

AINE STEAMSHIP CO.
RECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, necting with all railroad and steamship lines summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "Manhattan" leave pier No. 29, foot of Market-st., every Tuesday, Thursday, and day at 5 p. m. Steamers fitted with every n improvement for the comfort and safety ce of passengers. Ticket offices No. 226 way, corner of Reade-st., and general office, 2 South-st., opposite the pier, N. Y. City. TIO HALL, G. F. A., 222 South-st., N. Y. C.

MOTH SEASON IS HERE
Furs Stored and Insured.
Telephone 2430 Main or send postal to call for goods.
BISHOP & CO., The Reliable Furriers
Established 1860. 156 STATE STREET

URS—REMODELING and REPAIRING. Lowest prices for best work. Correct styles. SHAYNE & CO.
Y SHAYNE'S $3 DERBY
est on Earth | 167-169 the Money | State-st.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES.

HARTIGAN OFFERS HIS REGIMENT.

Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Tells the President His Men Are Ready.

ACCEPTANCE IS IN DOUBT.

Recruiting for Provisional Army to be Pushed in Western States.

GENERAL ALGER'S DILEMMA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 30.

Hartigan Offers the Seventh.

Colonel Thomas L. Hartigan of the Seventh Illinois called on President McKinley this afternoon, in company with Controller Dawes and Major Hugh Belknap, and offered the services of his old regiment for the Philippine campaign. It is extremely doubtful if this regiment will be given another opportunity to enter the army as an organization, as it has practically been decided to supply the number of troops needed by recruiting them in the regular way.

The President expressed his appreciation of the offer, and said that of the men now being recruited 2,000 would be used to fill up the three regiments which it was decided to recruit some time ago. After these regiments are full, he said, recruiting would continue until enough troops had been enlisted. The President said he believed sufficient men could be secured in this way, and it would not be necessary to call on any State organization. If organized regiments are to be accepted, however, the President said he would give the Seventh a chance.

President McKinley made many inquiries about the Seventh, and Colonel Hartigan not only convinced the President that the personnel of the regiment was all that could be desired, but that the men were willing and anxious to go to the Philippines to participate in the campaign.

Mrs. McKinley continues to improve, and was able to sit up for a short while this afternoon. The quiet of the White House has been beneficial to the invalid. General and Mrs. Leonard Wood called on Mrs. McKinley this afternoon. General Wood was Mrs. McKinley's physician at the outbreak of the war.

Recruiting for the Philippines.

Secretary Alger has determined to open a number of recruiting offices throughout the country to facilitate the enlistment of the troops which will be sent to the Philippines. One step in this direction was taken today by the closing of the recruiting office at Sacramento, Cal., where recruits are not forthcoming, and instructing Captain George A. Detchmendy to go to Butte, Mont., and open a general recruiting office, with branches at Great Falls and Bozeman. This officer will go from Butte to Bozeman and Great Falls at least once a week, and the recruits will be sent to San Francisco, where they will undergo a course of sprouts preparatory to sailing for Manila.

Recruiting offices will be opened in the East as well as in the West, but as the volunteers from the West happened to be sent to the Philippines, where the fighting has been protracted, and the men from the Western States have stood the campaign so well, it is said the majority of the provisional army will be made up from that section. While the government is not sparing any expense in putting down the rebellion as many men as can be secured in the West will be enlisted in order to save the expense of transporting them across the country. This policy is by no means a reflection on the men from the East, as recruiting is now going on here and will continue, but it is recognized by the department that the Westerners are more adventurous and many of them enlist "just for fun."

Colonel James R. Campbell of the Ninth Illinois Infantry left for McLeansboro tonight. He has been here for several days settling the accounts of his regiment.

Gen. Alger's Embarrassing Position.

Secretary Alger finds himself between the upper and the nether millstones, and in the opinion even of his friends in the administration a crisis has developed where it will be necessary for him to choose openly between Pingree and the President. It can be stated on good authority that the Cabinet outside of the Secretary of War is practically unanimous in believing General Alger has involved himself in a network from which he can extricate himself only by resigning or openly repudiating Pingree.

The latter's attack on the administration is felt to be too bitter to be overlooked, and by his alliance with the Governor, announced openly by both parties to it, the Secretary of War is considered to be responsible for the acts of the partnership. General Alger felt much the same way himself and telegraphed to secure a denial of the first interview. It was promptly furnished and is now in the possession of the Secretary, but while it was being transmitted the Governor unlocked his mouth again, and the fat was in the fire once more.

The President, it is said, does not wish to go to the extent of asking for the resignation of the Secretary of War, but the pressure for his retirement is becoming stronger every hour, and General Alger has been quietly informed of the fact. He is also aware of the feeling in the Cabinet, and as he has been rather roughly handled by both the Michigan Senators it is believed he will get out of the administration within a few days, with the idea that if he cannot be elected Senator he can at least beat McMillan.

Cruiser Boston To Be Extensively Overhauled.

When the cruiser Boston, which has left Manila, reaches the Mare Island navy yard it will be extensively overhauled. Fully $500,000 worth of work will be done on board, converting the ship into an efficient fighting machine. The battery will be changed, coal capacity increased, new boilers placed in position, and the present engines replaced by triple-expansion, horizontal machinery. The Boston will be equipped like the Atlanta, the sister ship. Both vessels represented the immature ideas of the designers of the new navy, being the earliest of the steel ships of war. Experience has shown that they can be materially improved.

Suppression of Liquor Traffic at Leech Lake.

It has been decided by the administration to expel all white men and others who sell liquor to the Pillager and Chippewa Indians from the reservation at Bear Island, Leech Lake, Minn. This was determined upon today at the Cabinet meeting, and the Secretary of the Interior has directed Indian Agent Sutherland to take steps at once to get rid of these undesirable people.

An investigation conducted by Inspector Tinker and Agent Sutherland shows that whisky was at the bottom of the trouble which occurred between the Indians and whites last October, when Major Wilkinson and six soldiers were killed. The fight was brought on by a Deputy United States Marshal, who arrested an Indian on a warrant, the deputy being overpowered and the prisoner taken away from him.

Secretary Hitchcock has concluded that the only way to prevent the recurrence of an outbreak was to deprive the Indians of firewater in the future. The President and his Cabinet took this view of the matter, so it was decided the saloons on this reservation will be removed forthwith. If any one is found selling liquor to the Indians he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The Navy department is still searching for officers for ships in commission. The service is seriously embarrassed by the dearth of officers, and some of the ships must be kept in ordinary or put into commission with an inadequate number of officers.

Gage-Alger Bitterness Is Revived.

There was a story afloat around the hotels this evening that Secretaries Gage and Alger had some unpleasant talk at the Cabinet meeting over the Michigan situation. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has the authority of two Cabinet officers for the statement that the subject was not even mentioned. The rumor, however, is rather a forecast than a history. The old difficulty between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War has been revived with added bitterness, and while the two principals are discreetly courteous their respective friends are pouring oil on the fire to the full capacity of departmental pipe lines.

Increase in Exports of Manufactures.

The Secretary of War is responsible for the renewal of the feud, because in his interview last Sunday he referred in a rather sneering fashion to the well-known fact that Secretary Gage's banking scheme was not favored by the President or any other member of the Cabinet. This undoubtedly annoyed the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is a distinct anti-Alger sentiment about the Treasury department. Per contra, Secretary Alger's incendiaries charge the Secretary of the Treasury with having fomented the present agitation.

It is quite possible the two Secretaries are friendly enough, at least on the surface, but it is evident the departmental toadies and talebearers are doing their best to create trouble, and they have at least succeeded in creating the general impression that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War cannot sit together much longer at the council table without either an explosion or a frank explanation.

Postmaster General Smith is to be the mouthpiece of the administration in the West. His revised plans are to open the Omaha Exposition Monday, and make a Fourth of July oration at St. Louis Tuesday, and in both speeches it is expected he will voice the sentiments of the President.

Gen. Wood Remains in the Army.

General Leonard Wood has decided to remain in the army and has declined the offer of the Presidency of the Consolidated Street railways, with a salary of $25,000. He called on President McKinley and the Secretary of War today and completed some business preparatory to his departure for Santiago. General Wood and his wife leave for New York tomorrow and will sail for Santiago on Monday or Tuesday. He will remain in charge of Santiago Province and complete the work of cleaning the city and putting things in good shape. When asked about the report that he would succeed General Alger as Secretary of War the Governor of Santiago Province smiled and said the story was too silly to be given serious consideration.

Manufactures are now forming more than one-third of our total domestic exports. During the last month they were 33.77 per cent of the total domestic exports, during the three months ending with May they were 35.50 per cent, and during the fiscal year just ending they will form a larger percentage of the total domestic exports than in any preceding year, and exceed by many millions the total exports of manufactures in any preceding year. The fiscal year 1898 showed the largest exports of manufactures in our history—$290,697,354—and in the eleven months of the fiscal year 1899 the increase over the corresponding months of the preceding year has been $45,164,000, so it is now apparent the exports of manufactures in the fiscal year just ending will be about $335,000,000, as against the high water mark of $290,697,354 in the fiscal year 1898.

Admiral Schley will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Santiago on the cruiser Brooklyn at the navy yard in the borough of that name. He will stand on the platform in front of the conning tower, and fight the battle over from the place in which he stood when the Maria Teresa was being pounded to death.

SILVELA SIGNS THE PACT.

SPAIN'S CESSION OF ISLANDS TO THE GERMANS.

Last Official Act at Madrid Confirming the Agreement of Feb. 12—Mutual Grant of Most Favored Nation Treatment in Commerce—Text of Treaty by Which the Dons Part with a Number of Colonies.

Madrid, June 30.—The treaty confirming the agreement of Feb. 12, ceding the Caroline, Pellew, and Mariana Islands to Germany, and the declaration granting Germany the most favored nation treatment from July 1, were signed today by Premier Silvela and the German Ambassador here, Count von Radowitz.

Here is the text of the treaty and of its preamble, which is curious:

To the Cortes:

The government which preceded the one which has the honor of addressing the Cortes signed on Feb. 12 of the present year an agreement with the German Ambassador, ceding to the German Empire the Caroline Islands, with the Pellews and Marianas, except Guam.

The burden for the treasury which was implied by the islands still possessed by the crown of Spain in the Pacific; the responsibilities and expenses that would be the consequence of the defense of such distant possessions; the lack of moral and commercial interests in the present time, and the difficulties lying in the way of creating any in the future without incurring expenditure out of all proportion with the results that could be hoped for, were the reasons that prompted that government to ask the Cortes in a project of law, already drawn up, and that it was found impossible to place before them, for an authorization under the rules of the fifty-fifth article of the constitution of the monarchy to enable it to ratify the international engagement duly contracted.

This project of law contains also stipulations altering the commercial régime in force between Spain and Germany. The engagement which Spain now takes is the same as the one placed on record in the law of July 10, 1894, which extended to several nations, including Germany, the tariff advantages granted by the treaties of commerce with Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, and Holland. In exchange for these advantages Germany undertakes to grant Spain the most favored nation treatment, ceasing to inflict upon Spanish products differential duties. The present government, assenting to the above-mentioned reasons and duly respecting the engagements entered upon in the name of Spain, has the honor of submitting to the Cortes the following project of law:

Articulo Unico: The government is authorized to cede to the Emperor of Germany the Caroline Islands, with the Pellews and the Marianas, with the exception of the Island of Guam, subject to the following stipulations:

1. The German Empire will grant in those islands to the Spanish religious orders the same rights and the same liberties as will be granted to the German missions and religious orders.

2. The German Empire will grant to the commerce and agricultural establishments of Spaniards the same treatment and the same facilities that it will give in the said archipelagoes to the agricultural establishments and commerce of German subjects.

3. Spain will establish and keep, even in time of war, a coal depot for her navy and for her trade in the archipelago of the Carolines, one in the Pellews, and another in the Marianas.

4. The German Empire will give as an indemnity for the cession of the above territories a sum of 25,000,000 pesetas, which will be paid to Spain.

Besides, the government of his Majesty and the imperial government have agreed and the latter will ask the Federal Council and the German Parliament the necessary authorization to grant Spanish imports in Germany most-favored-nations duties.

By way of reciprocity his Majesty's government will grant German imports in Spain the duties of the conventional tariff, as empowered to do so by the law of July 16, 1894.

These mutual concessions in customs tariffs will enter into force at the same time in both countries and will continue in force for five years, if in the meanwhile no fresh agreement is made for commercial relations between the two nations; and at the close of this term they shall be considered prolonged from year to year as long as one of the two high contracting parties does not object to the same.

Dated Palace Madrid, June 12, 1899.

Signed the Minister of State,

FRANCISCO SILVELA.

WILL TEST CONSTABLES' BONDS

Acts of Justices of the Peace and Their Court Officers to Be Sifted by Judge O. N. Carter.

Judge O. N. Carter will investigate the acts of several justices of the peace and constables in Cook County and the reliability of their bonds. He has been in receipt of many complaints against certain of these men and has been informed of the worthlessness of their bonds. Yesterday he ordered citations to be issued against the following constables to qualify on the bonds which they have filed with the County Clerk:

Charles L. Jenson, Village of La Grange Park.
William B. Scott, Lake View
Ole Hyden, North Chicago.
George Gabriel, Niles.
Charles Fahning, North Chicago.
Martin J. Hruby, West Chicago.
W. H. Underdown, Evanston.
W. D. Kruse, West Chicago.
Jacob D. Turner, police magistrate, Edison Park.

In nearly every one of these cases Judge Carter says he has information that the bonds are worthless. In many of the cases the names on the bonds are Philip D. Bulfers, Henry Winn, and John J. Servis.

Some of those cited were in court. W. H. Underdown partly justified the bond he had filed.

Charles L. Jenson could not be found. The police are looking for him and court officials as well.

W. E. Servis was called as a witness. It was shown that he had signed bonds of constables, using the name of his father, John J. Servis, and scheduling property owned by the latter. When asked to explain the witness, under objection of his counsel, refused to answer on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

Further hearing in these cases was continued till July 5 at 10 a. m.

NORMAN WILLIAMS' WILL FILED

Estate Is Valued at $205,000, Largely Personal Property—Widow Is Made Executrix.

A single sheet of note paper bearing a few lines in the handwriting of the late Norman Williams, for years one of the prominent attorneys of the city, directing that his entire estate become the property of his widow, Mrs. Caroline Caton Williams, was filed yesterday in the Probate Court as the last will and testament of the deceased lawyer.

The document was executed on Jan. 24, 1890, and reads:

I, Norman Williams, declare this to be my last will and testament. I devise and bequeath all of my estate, both real and personal, to my well-beloved wife, Caroline Caton Williams, and nominate her as my executrix.

A further clause concluding the will directs that no bond be required of the executrix for the performance of her duties, the testator "having entire confidence in her love and ability to wisely administer for the good of herself and our children."

The will was witnessed by Charles S. Holt, Russell Whitman, and Arthur D. Wheeler.

Late in the afternoon the petition for the issuance of the letters testamentary was filed in the court, with the estimate which places the valuation of the estate at $205,000, consisting principally of personal property in the shape of notes, stocks, and bonds.

WINDING UP TRACTION DEAL.

Inspections Made by Representatives of the Syndicate That Will Buy the Yerkes Lines.

Some time today will see the completion of all the details necessary to the transfer of the control of the Yerkes surface lines to the Chicago Union Traction company. A careful scrutiny of the books of the West and North Side lines and an investigation of the physical condition of the several properties have been going on for several days and were practically terminated yesterday to the satisfaction of the various representatives of the Elkins-Widener-Whitney syndicate. Active in this investigation were William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, P. A. B. Widener, B. J. Burke, representing H. B. Hollins, and C. M. Wicker of New York; F. E. Smith and R. O. C. Smith of Boston, and E. A. Ballard of Philadelphia.

This investigation will be completed today. Another preliminary to actual control will be the election of directors at a meeting scheduled to take place at 10 o'clock. Later these directors will elect officers.

While it is considered a foregone conclusion that Jesse Spalding will be chosen President he declined to discuss the traction situation further than to announce that nothing of an entangling nature had entered the negotiations. Today, however, Mr. Spalding will have something to say.

Milwaukee a Military Post.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.—Governor Scofield today issued an order constituting Milwaukee a military post of the National Guard and placing Colonel Otto H. Falk in command of all the troops of the State stationed here.

FACULTY FREE TO TALK.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY CONGREGATION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS.

Principle of Unrestrained Speech Cannot Be Called in Question, but the Institution Must Not Bear Responsibility of Individuals' Opinions—New Members of Governing Bodies Elected—Alumni Meeting and Banquet—Program of Founders' Day.

On the much mooted question of public utterances at the University of Chicago the proceedings of Alumni day yesterday tipped the balance in favor of entire freedom of speech, with the clause that the responsibility for views on public questions should rest upon the individual rather than upon the institution. The discussion took place in the meeting of the University Congregation, the highest ruling body of the college, and the whole afternoon was devoted to the arguments of the faculty and the alumni. The result of the deliberations was framed in the following resolution:

Resolved, 1. That the principle of complete freedom of speech on all subjects has from the beginning been regarded as fundamental in the University of Chicago, as has been shown both by the attitude of the President and the Board of Trustees and by the actual practice of the President and the professors.

2. That this principle can neither now nor at any future time be called in question.

3. That it is desirable to have it clearly understood that the university, as such, does not appear as a disputant, on either side, upon any public question; and that the utterances which any professor may make in public are to be regarded as representing his own opinions only.

Introduced by Professor Chamberlin.

The original question was introduced and defended by Head Professor T. C. Chamberlin, and the speakers in the debate were Professors Hale, Laughlin, Tolman, and Anderson, President Harper, and Dean Judson. It was admitted by all the speakers that the question had been prompted by the expansion agitation and an inclination on the part of the public to consider the utterances of individual professors as the opinion of the university as a whole. The members of the congregation were urged to drop the discussion, as the institution was suffering from the publicity of the affair.

New Members Elected.

The new members of the University Senate elected are: Alexander Smith, G. P. Foster, R. F. Harper; of the Council: R. F. Harper, I. M. Price, Galusha Anderson. The following alumni were elected members of the congregation:

C. W. Barnes, Miss Agnes Lathe, H. B. Larned, G. C. Sikes, Mrs. G. C. Sikes, J. P. Gardner, E. B. Tolman, John Ridlon, W. L. Burnap, G. Sutherland, H. T. Clendenning, H. A. Howe, E. L. Jayne, C. C. Wheeler, J. D. S. Riggs, C. W. Brinstad, J. F. Mills, W. M. Blanchard, Geo. Baker, D. B. Coon, W. O. McNaul, G. M. Lamberton, Frank Walsh, H. A. Fisk, J. F. Sanders, D. W. Huribut, S. E. Price.

There was considerable disappointment among the 200 alumni present that John D. Rockefeller did not stop for the exercises. For two days it had been rumored that he would be present.

Alumni Elect Officers.

The annual business meeting of the alumni was held in the afternoon at Kent Theater. The following officers were elected:

President—Frank A. Helmer, '78.
First Vice President—Henry G. Gale, '96.
Second Vice President—Miss Marjorie Cook, '99.
Secretary—F. D. Nichols, '97.
Treasurer—E. A. Bizzell, '96.
Executive Committee—W. S. Bond, '96; Miss Grace Eberhart, '99; J. F. Hagey, '98; Mayo Fessler, '97; Charles Goodman, '97.

Many alumni of the old University of Chicago were in attendance and will stay in the city until today when their degrees will be reconferred by the new university.

A luncheon was given in Haskell Oriental Museum at noon, and after the business meetings the crowd surged out to Marshall Field where a more or less informal baseball game was indulged in by two teams of old college players who took an oath before going to bat that they had not touched a ball since senior days. After two innings it was found necessary to decrease the base distance by half and to obtain a large, soft ball, with which the game was continued with impunity.

Alumni Have a Banquet.

In the evening at the Quadrangle club was held the alumni banquet. Judge C. C. Kohlsaat acted as toastmaster. The speakers were: William France Anderson, '99; Miss Glenrose Bell, '97; Ralph H. Hobart, '95; A. J. Fisher, '76; and President Harper.

The celebrations were closed with a band concert and "varsity sing" on the quadrangle. Among those present during the day were:

W. S. Bond, Miss Graves, R. M. Hamill, W. W. Atwood, W. P. Anderson, Ned Vaughan, F. D. Nichols, Ralph Hobart, Robert Malley, Miss Johnson, R. B. Smith, M. D. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. R. Payne, Professor L. B. Raycroft, C. L. Burroughs, Caldwell, N. Anderson, Miss D. Butler, Miss Effie Gard-Miss L. Pierce, Miss Spray ner, R. N. Tookerit, D. Davidson, Mrs. Nichols, Jr., H. M. Adkinson, J. F. Hagey, H. Ickes, E. A. Bizzell, Miss Allis, M. G. Clarke, Miss Reddy, Miss M. Cook, Miss Reed, Miss Bell, Henry Gale, Miss Harris, Miss A. Cook, Miss Harding, H. W. Stone, E. O. Sisson, H. Lozier, G. W. Bliss, Stacy Mosser, C. V. Drew, Mayo Fessler, W. H. Jackson, Miss Knight, R. Dudley.

Program Planned for Today.

The university will entertain the Presidents of two State universities today at the twenty-ninth convocation and other celebrations of Founders' day. President Angell of the University of Michigan will address the convocation on "The Old College and the New University." The exercises will be held in the graduate quadrangle at 3 p. m. President Northrop of the University of Minnesota will deliver the address at the installation of the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, which will be held in Kent Theater at 10:30 a. m. His subject will be "The Education Which Our Country Needs." The detailed program today is as follows:

8:30 a. m.—The graduate matitutinal at the President's house.
10:30 a. m.—Meetings of the college divisions—attendance required, at Cobb Hall.
10:30 a. m.—Inauguration of the Beta of Illinois Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Kent Theater.
2 p. m.—Meeting of candidates for degrees with executive officers at Cobb Lecture Hall.
3 p. m.—Convocation in the graduate quadrangle.
7 p. m.—The congregation dinner at the Quadrangle club.

TO ELECT FESTIVAL OFFICERS.

Charles Truax Slated to Be Made President at Today's Union League Club Meeting.

A copy of the articles of incorporation of the Autumn Festival association was filed with Recorder Simon yesterday, and at the meeting of the Union League club at 1 o'clock this afternoon permanent officers, including Charles Truax as President, will be elected. The association will then be in a position to issue stock for immediate delivery, and the Subscription and Finance committees will take up the work of securing funds.

Chairman Truax will announce the various committees and subcommittees that will plan the details of the celebration. He went to Milwaukee yesterday to inspect the decorations of the carnival recently held in that city.

South Side property-owners are now regretting they did not secure the stadium for the old Coliseum site in Sixty-third street. Within the last few days a number of South-Siders have been pleading with members of the General committee to have the stadium located there, but have met with little encouragement. Several large holders of real estate on the South Side have offered to raise $75,000 in the event of the North Side deal falling through and the stadium being given to the South Side.

The question of a site will be settled at the meeting of the General committee next Wednesday.

CONFERS ON AUTOMOBILE DEAL

Martin Maloney in Chicago to Represent W. C. Whitney in Illinois Electric Vehicle Matters.

Martin Maloney of Philadelphia, William C. Whitney's representative in the Illinois Electric Vehicle and Transportation company, arrived in Chicago yesterday and was in session most of the day with Samuel Insull and other local representatives of the company at their offices in the Monadnock Building. The subscriptions to the stock of the company are due today, and business in this connection was stated to be the cause of Mr. Maloney's visit. He is taking part also in the deliberations of the stockholders of the Union Traction company, in which he is interested.

SUPERSEDEAS IN TOWNE CASE.

Is Granted by Appellate Court and Acts as a Stay Till the Trial Is Passed On.

A writ of supersedeas in the case of Edgar Owings Towne and John L. Mowatt, sentenced on Wednesday by Judge Burke for their share in the alleged conspiracy to wreck the Lumberman's Building and Loan association, was issued yesterday afternoon by the Appellate Court. The writ acts as a stay of execution and releases Mr. Towne till the case has been passed on by the Appellate Judges. The amount of the bond was fixed at $14,000. The sureties, who were approved by the court, were Mrs. Sarah J. Towne, Mrs. Emma Mowatt, and Mrs. Nancy Cooper, mother of Mrs. Towne.

TANNER SAYS HE CAN GET IT.

Claim That He Can Secure Renomination Taken to Mean He Will Try.

MEETS LOCAL LEADERS.

Secret Conferences Reported to End in Truce with John M. Smyth.

C. W. KOPF ON PARK BOARD

Before leaving for the West last night Governor John R. Tanner stated that he could be renominated, and added that the politicians who are fighting him would not be strong enough to prevent it. This declaration from the Governor was accepted as being tantamount to an open announcement of his candidacy. He made it after conferences and consultations during the day with a number of leading politicians.

Early in the forenoon Governor Tanner and Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Danville were closeted together more than an hour in the former's rooms at the Great Northern Hotel. It is understood that they discussed the situation on lines that contemplate Mr. Tanner's renomination and the chances of Shelby M. Cullom's reelection to the United States Senate. In this connection the attitude of Charles P. Hitch, who is opposing Tanner, supporting Cullom, and working to get control of the State Republican organization, came up.

As Mr. Cannon took his departure Congressman William Lorimer, T. N. Jamieson, John M. Smyth, E. J. Magerstadt, Fred A. Busse, Joseph E. Bidwill, Joseph Dunton, and other local party leaders gathered about the Governor. Ostensibly they called to confer regarding West Park and Lincoln Park matters, but to talk State politics was a real object of their visit. One of the Governor's chief lieutenants, who happened to be near by at the time, subsequently said that the majority of these men urged him to enter the running for a second term.

Say Smyth Is More Friendly.

Lorimer, Jamieson, and Smyth remained a long time after the others went away. Everything of importance pertaining to the Governor's administration was talked over, and with the result that Mr. Smyth, according to report, left the hotel in a more friendly frame of mind towards the Governor than he has been in since before the State convention of 1898.

The Governor admitted that there had been some talk of the reasons for existing differences between himself and certain main cogs in the Cook County machine, but insisted that no understanding was reached regarding future plans.

Declares He Can Get Renomination.

"I am not worrying," he continued, "over anything political that may or many not develop hereafter. If I want a renomination for Governor I can and will get it. Probably I would not have as many delegates in the convention as voted for me three years ago, but I would have considerably more than enough to nominate me."

Governor Tanner has gone out of the State and expects to be absent at least six weeks, perhaps longer. He wanted to leave his interests in such condition that W. J. Calhoun, Judge O. N. Carter, or some one of the numerous other candidates should not be able to steal a march on him. Having seen so many of the slatemakers, and having expressed so much confidence in his ability to land a renomination, he left an impression among the party workers that the Hertz-Pease combination has been weakened by the loss of strong influences supposed to be with it in opposition to him.

Appoints Charles W. Kopf.

At the request of Lorimer, Smyth, and Bidwill the Governor appointed Charles W. Kopf a West Park commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation several months ago of W. J. Wilson. It was given out by the Chicago politicians that this matter was the only thing considered. The appointment was settled, however, before Lorimer, Smyth, and Jamieson went into a secret conference with the Governor, the chief purpose of which was to give the Governor and Mr. Smyth an opportunity to compare notes and harmonize their differences.

Mr. Kopf, who resides at 503 Ashland boulevard, is engaged in the flour and feed business at 447 South Center avenue. He has not been known in politics outside of his own ward.

Governor Tanner also reappointed Day Hogan of Mound City as State Grain Registrar. Mr. Hogan resigned last fall and went to Porto Rico in quest of an opening for an enterprise of almost any kind looking to the development of the island.

Mary Henneberger was appointed a clerk in the new West Side Free Employment bureau.

Smyth's Hostility to Tanner.

Mr. Smyth's antagonistic attitude towards the Governor has been an open secret in Republican organization circles since last fall's election. Mr. Smyth then attributed the reduced vote in Chicago of Floyd K. Whittemore for State Treasurer to Tanner's approval of the Allen bill.

On top of this came the loss of the city election last spring by the Republicans, which only served to strengthen the conviction of Mr. Smyth and many other influential leaders of the party that with such anti-Tanner sentiment in this city it would be bad policy to place the Governor at the head of the State ticket again in 1900.

Split in Machine Imminent.

The situation, it appears, has undergone a change. Not all the machine managers of Cook County would consent to take up arms against the Governor. Congressman Lorimer and his personal following, comprising Sheriff E. J. Magerstadt, John A. Cooke, Joseph Bidwill, John McKenna, William Webb, and others, elected to stand by Tanner. Henry L. Hertz and James Pease, representing Hertzville and the North Side wards, declared war.

If the lines remain drawn, this means a wide-open split in the machine, especially on the Gubernatorial matter. The Smyth-Blount-Mamer combination stands between the factions openly opposed to each other. It must go with one or the other. Each side claims Mr. Smyth's support.

Plan Move Against Altgeld.

Local Democratic leaders say they have information concerning the recommendations that will be made to the national committee for F. J. Devlin's removal from the press bureau that convinces them there is no question of the result. The Mayor and his friends think they also have found a way to secure action that will be a rebuke to John P. Altgeld. Through Thomas Gahan, the committeeman for Illinois, they will ask the national body to recognize officially the right of a local Democratic organization to conduct a local campaign on purely local issues. The adoption of a resolution to that effect, they say, would knock all the ground from under Altgeld's feet and leave him without defense.

One of Mr. Altgeld's strongest charges against the Mayor is based on the fact that neither the platform on which the Mayor was nominated, the printed matter used in his campaign, nor the speeches made contained the word "Democratic." The national committee will be asked to sanction this. It was this that Mayor Harrison and Mr. Gahan consulted Acting Chairman Stone about when he was here a week ago.

FIRST REGIMENT I. N. G. STORMING THE MIMIC SAN JUAN HILL IN WASHINGTON PARK CLUB'S GROUNDS

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Stories of the South Sea.

"Ridan, the Devil, and Other Stories." By Louis Becke. J. B. Lippincott company.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, in one of his letters, makes a humorous protest against the inanity of the modern novel, which too often appears under some such title as "Aunt Anne's Tea Cozy," when it really ought to bear the thrilling name of "Blood Money" or some other stirring title. Mr. Becke's stories are after Mr. Stevenson's own heart. They are tales of out-of-the-way people in out-of-the-way places. The out-of-the-wayness of the people consists in their purely elemental qualities, and the author paints them with much daring skill.

The first story is a pathetic tale of a miserable, oppressed laborer in Samoa, who has been picked up at sea by a labor-ship and who does not speak the language of his employer or fellow-workers. "To them he was a wizard, a devil, who could send death in the night to those he hated. And so when any one died on the plantation he was blamed and seemed to like it." But when Ridan is rescued from his miserable situation and is on his way back to his beloved island, Oneata, he shows that he is not proof against human kindness and he performs a heroic act of self-sacrifice in behalf of his deliverer.

There are many men of Ridan's stamp throughout the book, but all do not reveal his touch of idealism and all are not so successfully portrayed. "The Vision of Milli, the Slave," is another story of naked passion, where a poor little slave girl, goaded into frenzy by the thought of the approaching marriage of the chief's son, who has loved her, poisons her lover and then brings about her own death.

More touching still is the tale of dying Addie Ransom, whose drunken father's misery is intensified by the knowledge of his own brutalities.

"God help me, Tom!" he says. "She's a-dyin' an' I'm near drunk. She was took bad this mornin', an' has been callin' for the teacher an' Lita—an' I'd as lief go to hell as to ask a damned Kanaka mission'ry to come an' talk gospel an' heaven to a child o' mine—not in my house, anyway. It ain't right or proper. But she kept on a-pesterin' me, an' at last I said I would come an' arst him . . . an' while I was waitin' outside the church I hears the damned feller a-prayin' an' sayin', 'All flesh is grass, and the grass withereth'"—his voice quivered and broke again—"an onct I heard my old mother say them words when she was a-dyin', more'n forty years ago, in the old country. An' Addie's dyin' fast, Tom—dyin'; an' I can't say a prayer with her; I don't know none. I'm only a drunken old shellback an' I ought to be struck dead for my bloody sins. She's all I has in the world to love, an' now—an' now——" He turned away and, covering his face with his coarse, sunburnt hands, sobbed like a child.

Lita, the friend of the dying girl, comes to tell her how the preacher prayed for her in the church, and when Addie reminds Lita that the missionary had once told her father would "go to hell because he get drunk all de time," Lita answers:

'Don' you b'lieve him, Ati; he only dam Kanaka missionary. What he know 'bout such things? You go to heav', sure 'nuff, and you' fath' come to you there, by-an'-by. He never steal or lie; he only eat drunk. Don' you be 'fraid 'bout dat, Addie. An' you will see yo' mother, too, yes, yes, yo' will see yo' mother; an' yo' fath' will come there, too, all nice, an' clean; an' sober; in new pyjamas, all shinin' white."

There is a brief and affecting death scene, and then the story closes with a bit of gossip from the natives. They told the other white man on the island that Ransome had gone mad. "Tah! He hath taken every bottle of grog from two boxes and smashed them on the ground. And then we saw him kneel upon the sand, raise his hands, and weep. He is mad."

Many of the stories are marred by a kind of gross flippancy and brutal frankness, but they take hold of the reader by their virility and power of suggestion. Those who share Mr. Stevenson's taste will find these stories full of strong interest.

Almost a Great Novel.

"The Children of the Mist." By Eden Phillpotts. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Despite its poetic title, "The Children of the Mist" is intensely realistic. These sons and daughters of Devon, instead of being hidden by the mists of their two coasts, are shown in the clearest of lights, every detail outlined with almost photographic accuracy. This is not saying that Mr. Phillpotts uses a camera instead of a brush. He is an artist and works with the artist's tools. His descriptions of Devon landscape, fen and forest, are the work of a true poet; one who understands the "witchery of words" and has learned the secrets of nature.

As in and again we are reminded by these poetic touches of the work of Mr. Phillpotts' fellow-countryman, Blackmore, in that famous story of a neighboring county, Somerset. But all likeness to "Lorna Doone" disappears when Mr. Phillpotts takes up his character study. His people have no poetic atmosphere about them; that is, they are not conscious of any. The music and the brook, the song of birds, "the patches of mist all full of silver light which moved like lovely things on the face of the high moor," all of which are real to Mr. Phillpotts and in some degree to his readers, hardly appeal to the men and women of Dartmoor, in the County of Devon, England.

It was evidently the author's purpose not to write anything that could by any possibility be regarded as a romance such as Lorna Doone." His plot is insignificant, deed, the book can hardly be said to have plot at all. All interest is concerned with half score or more individuals who work their destiny regardless of the parts they e playing. The major characters are Will Blanchard, a young fellow who is well described by an old resident as having "enough energy for ten men, an' enough folly for twenty"; his sister, Chris; Miller Lyddon and his daughter Phoebe; John and Martin Grimbal, and Clement Hicks, a half-crazed poet. Some of the minor characters are scarcely less vividly drawn than these.

The chief interest centers around Will Blanchard, in whom honesty, irritability, and rashness, his chief characteristics, strive for the mastery. He is introduced together with his sweetheart, Phoebe Lyddon, in the midst of a poetic description of "the Pixies' Parlor," a fantastic pile of giant rocks forming "a sort of rude chamber, sacred to fairy folk since a time before the memory of the living," and located on the edge of Dartmoor, the scene of the story. The practical outcome of this lovers' meeting in the Pixies' Parlor is a decision on the part of Blanchard to see Phoebe's father and ask his permission for his daughter to wed. This proves a serious undertaking, for the old man is not only surprised but obdurate. Blanchard, after receiving Phoebe's promise to wait for him, decides to leave home and win fame and fortune abroad.

Here John and Martin Grimbal appear upon the scene, the first as a suitor for Phoebe's hand, the latter as a secret lover of Blanchard's sister, Chris, whose faith is plighted to Clem Hicks, the poet and bee-keeper. John Grimbal and his brother have just returned from south Africa, rich men. John is encouraged in his advances by Miller Lyddon, and though unloved by Phoebe, is about to win her when Blanchard secretly returns and carries Phoebe off on the eve of her marriage to Grimbal, whose one thought afterwards is revenge. From this on there is little smooth sailing for these people. It is all cross currents, rapids, and whirlpools.

Of all the persons named there is none beside Martin Grimbal who is altogether noble, and he appears too seldom to be quite understood. His brother is a vindictive, brutal sort of man. Miller Lyddon is intensely selfish, improving toward the close of his life. His daughter Phoebe is rather weak, though a true wife. Blanchard's sister would have been altogether lovely but for one act, for which the author has no condemnation, but which society agrees in punishing with social ostracism. That Martin Grimbal marries her after her former lover's death is a beautiful testimony to his love and courage. Taking the story as a whole it may be said that if these characters fairly represent Devonshire life, England has still much to do within its own borders. There is much of the savage in these lives. Superstition seems to have taken the place of the Christian faith.

The chief defect of this book—a defect which will stand in the way of any great success—is its peculiar ethical and religious teachings. The author takes pains to combat such a generally accepted doctrine as that of immortality. Some of the things he says are even more bitter than Hardy's flippant

EDEN PHILLPOTTS, THE ENGLISH NOVELIST.

sentence, "The President of the immortals | teristic of the writer. But in none of the had ended his sport with Tess." He represents the creator as having the spirit of a devil with the power of a god.

With the commonly accepted ethics regarding the birth of children out of wedlock Mr. Philpotts seems to be at variance. He treats his readers to pages of the usual brand of free love argument, which sounds no better for being put into the mouth of a Devonshire peasant. These passages raise the suspicion that the author has used his characters to preach his own doctrines. This is poor art, and always a mistake in a work of pure fiction—particularly when the preaching is pagan and the audience presumably Christian.

Miss Wilkinson's Romance.

"The Lady of the Flag-Flowers." By Florence Wilkinson. H. S. Stone & Co.

Daintily bound, with the green of the forest and the purple of flag-flowers on its covers, Miss Wilkinson's story is an attractive one in appearance for midsummer reading. The story itself is even more dainty than its setting. Poetical, elusive, flecked with light and shade, as of forest aisles, this French-Canadian-Indian romance holds a promise of exquisite work. The promise, it must be confessed, is not altogether realized, but this is no reason for discouragement. A more mature grasp might readily have failed to give as much of pure but somewhat tenuous enjoyment as comes to the reader who follows this story of Yvonne, the French-Huron maid, in whom the currents of ancestral civilization and savage life meet, eddy, sparkle for a while in the play of the sunlight, and then pass on in a shadowed silence into darkness.

It is not difficult to read the genesis of this story, in which the weird Indian legend of the "Lady of the Flag-Flowers" is used. Given a young girl world in French poetry and romance, Canadian outings in summer on the Saguenay and the St. Lawrence, the ambition and the ability to write, and the story follows naturally. The theme chosen, however, was a difficult one, and it would have taxed a more practical hand to prevent the legend of la Jungleuse from seeming somewhat ridiculous, even in the pages of a Canadian Indian romance.

In one respect the book has undeniable claim: The love of nature is everywhere evident. Miss Wilkinson may be somewhat too profuse in displaying the wealth of French-Canadian lore, into which she has delved, but she has been an even more studious and apt pupil of cloud and stream and sky. She possesses poetical intuition, and with practice and growth will probably be able to utilize powers which at present are only partially developed. If in that development she can still keep close to nature, and not lose the early morning charm and freshness of her first effort, she may yet write a book which will not be forgotten along with the midsummer reveries of the readers of the "Lady of the Flag-Flowers."

The story is not all compact of the sadness and melancholiness which have such a fascination for the young, and which are wisely renounced as far as possible in later life. There are touches of humor which are a hopeful indication. Perhaps one of the best of these is that in which Yvonne wards off a declaration she does not care to entertain—that of an impecunious aristocratic Englishman who is ignorant of her Indian parentage, believes her to be an heiress. As he begins to "avow" his feelings, Yvonne is looking at a picture of a "French Peasant Woman," and, breaking in upon his sentence, she exclaims:

"She looks so precisely like my grandmother," said Yvonne. "My grandmother wore a wadded skirt just below her knees. She never had a hat on in her life."

"Wh-wh-what?" exclaimed the Englishman. His grandmother lived in a hall and wrote on crested paper.

"My grandfather never slept on a bed. And I—"

"And you?" he repeated automatically.

"I never wore a pair of gloves till I came to Spuyten Kill."

Yvonne was looking at the man's kid gloves that lay in glossy propriety beside her muff.

"I never heard of cavaire toast before a certain dinner two weeks ago. I—"

The consternation of the Younger Son's face spurred Yvonne to on the climax.

"I have often danced a war-dance with feathers round my head."

The whole chapter from which this extract is given tempts to quotation. The effect is probably heightened by the contrast with the remainder of the book. The chapter referred to and glimpses here and there show, however, that Miss Wilkinson has the entrée to the same humor which characterizes most of the world's great fiction. She should not be so sparing of it in her future writings.

The "Other Tales" Are Better.

"The Carcellini Emerald, With Other Tales." By Mrs. Burton Harrison. H. S. Stone & Co.

It is said that an author is frequently the poorest judge of the relative merit of his own works. One is persuaded of the truth of this assertion after reading Mrs. Harrison's volume of short stories. Why she should have put the worst of them first and used it to name the title of the book it is difficult to imagine.

"The Carcellini Emerald" is a story of a leader of New York's four hundred, a Mr. Ashton Carmichael, who was "as much a power as was Beau Brummel in the days of the Regency." And yet this darling of society is not above beating his own sister, or stealing the jewels of his hostess. And he never by chance betrays any of the qualities which might entitle him to social leadership, but on the contrary exhibits throughout the story the manners of a stage villain. The other characters in the story are as weakly drawn and are almost as offensively goodish as the hero is baddish. When the supposedly well-bred Tom Oliver introduces the devoted sister of the society leader to his brother-in-law, he pays a patronizing tribute to the girl, whom he is afterwards to marry, and to journalism of which she is a representative by asserting: "This lady is entitled to the best respect any man has to give her Farnsworth." We had expected better things of the four hundred; we had expected better things of Mrs. Harrison.

No do literary lions fare much better than the social ones at this author's hands. When, in the story entitled "An Author's Reading," one of them is feted at the little village of Sutphen, he turns over his plate at the dinner table in order to see the trade mark on the bottom, and remarks to his hostess that the china is a "fair imitation," and that at home he uses that patter for every-day wear.

Some of the stories are more clever than these, and all of them are marked by that easy and graceful fluency which is charac-

ciesiastical wire-pullers who are wont to forget their high calling when a bigger salary is in sight.

Hamlin Garland in Alaska.

"The Trail of the Gold Seekers." By Hamlin Garland. The Macmillan company.

Hamlin Garland has succeeded in writing a book of travels which combines good poetry with the most realistic description of country and human struggles and suffering. He essayed to reach the Klondike about a year ago by way of the Ashcroft route and the upper waters of the Stikine. The anticipations, pleasures, and hardships of the journey are now described in a handsome volume entitled "The Trail of the Gold Seekers."

Mr. Garland left home in April of last year, not as a gold seeker, he explains, but as a nature hunter. His anticipations he put into verse:

I will wash my brain in the splendid breeze,
I will lay my cheek to the northern sun,
I will drink the breath of the mossy trees,
And the clouds shall meet me one by one.
I will fling the scholar's pen aside,
And grasp once more the broncho's rein,
And I will ride and ride and ride,
Till the rain is snow and the seed is grain.

Some of this Mr. Garland actually experienced. He did grasp the broncho's rein and had to let go. With charming realism he tells his experience with a pony he bought in Quesnelle of a German, who "had a hair-lip and a most seductive gentleness of voice." The pony was christened the Blue Rat. But he was not as blue as the air was after he had given one of his free performances. At his first exhibition, according to Mr. Garland's realistic description, "he all but threw somersaults. He stood on his upper lip. He humped up his back till he looked like a lean cat on a graveyard fence. He stood on his toe-calks and spun like a weather-vane on a livery stable, and when the pack exploded and the saddle slipped under his belly he kicked it to pieces by using both hind hoofs as neatly as a man would stroke his beard." His owner took measures to cure him, but going down a steep and slippery hill the Rat "passed into another spasm, opening and shutting like a self-acting jackknife."

It was on the whole a terrible journey. Here and there the party came upon entrancing views of "wooded promontories, around which the wavelets sparkled," mountains "untouched by man's all-desolating hand," meadows "lit by little ponds filled with wild fowl," and so forth, but for the most part it was all the other way. It was, doubtless, after a peculiarly hard day that Mr. Garland wrote the following on "Relentless Nature":

She laid her rivers to snare us,
She set her snows to chill,
Her clouds had the cunning of vultures,
Her plants were charged to kill.
The gloom of her forests benumbed us,
On the slime of her forests we sprawled;
But we set our feet to the northward,
And crawled, and crawled, and crawled!
We defied her, and cursed her, and shouted:
"To hell with your rain and your snow.
Our minds we have set on a journey,
And desite of your anger we go."

He did "go" for something like 4,000 miles, crossing hundreds of icy streams and snow fields, reaching home several months later with his faithful horse, Ladrone, whose good points Mr. Garland has immortalized. His treatment of that horse ought to placate every enemy and win him a multitude of new friends.

Valuable Work on Hypnotism.

"Mind and Body." By Professor A. C. Halphide of Hahnemann Medical College. Chicago: The author.

Hypnotism is looked upon as evil and dangerous by the great majority of mankind for two reasons, first, because we are all prone to distrust what we do not understand; second, because potent hypnotic or mesmeric influence has been abused by charlatans who did not understand the fire they played with. For this reason it is a pleasure to welcome any new work that throws the light of reason and common sense on this important subject.

Hypnotism, according to Professor Halphide, is nothing but suggestion. We influence the thoughts and actions of others and are ourselves influenced by suggestion. We are susceptible to this influence in our waking state; more susceptible or "suggestible" in our natural sleep, and still more so in the induced hypnotic sleep. The author makes plain the fallacy that Mesmer believed—viz.: that a subtle "fluid" passed from the mind of the hypnotizer to that of his subject. Indeed, he convinces one that every act of the hypnotized subject is voluntary, every feat performed the result of his own inherent, though sometimes otherwise latent, powers, and that all that the operator does is to guide the mind of the subject by natural and plausible suggestion in the direction desired.

Much space in this most interesting work is devoted to the therapeutic value of hypnotism, and the author claims that the pulse-rate, the respiration, and even the temperature of the body can be controlled and varied at will. More important still, all sensibility to pain can be instantly removed and suffering banished. Christian science, mind cure, faith cure, spirit cure, and kindred healing "arts" are nothing more or less than forms of hypnotism or suggestion—in some cases auto-suggestion—where the patient directs his own mind toward the hoped-for cure, and in other cases hetero-suggestion, where the directing force comes from the "healer." The mysteries of all these cults the author explains by the existence in all of a dual mentality—which he terms the conscious and the subconscious minds. The conscious is uppermost in our natural waking state and the subconscious in both the natural and hypnotic slep. It is this subconsciousness that responds most directly to hypnotic suggestion. It is the subconscious mind that dreams solutions to problems, which the waking mind cannot solve. It is the subconscious mind that enables a somnambulist to see in the dark and the hypnotized subject to perform feats that betoken what is apparently a superatural power. The author scoffs at the idea of divine or supernatural interposition, and gives all the credit of cure to the subconscious mind. Even medicine owes much of its potency to the suggestions that go with it, and the faith of the patient in its effectiveness. Instances are cited where the suggestion without medicine was exactly as effective as with it. Faith, he says, produces cures, and whether the object of the faith is real or false, the cures are the same. The miraculous cures effected by the image of the Virgin at Lourdes are ascribed wholly to the same subconscious agency.

A hypnotized subject will undergo the most painful surgical operations, be conscious of every act of the surgeon, respond to his every suggestion, and yet feel none but pleasurable sensations. Drunkenness, or indeed any bad habit is cured by suggestion, administered either in the natural or the hypnotic sleep. Any organ of the body can be made to wake up from a lethargy and perform its proper function by hypnotic suggestion. Hypnotism is also of the greatest service in education. A school girl, who "just hated algebra" and could not be made to understand its simplest formulæ, was led to love it and to achieve marked success in it through hypnotic suggestion.

The possibility of inducing a hypnotized subject to commit crime at some future time and in the absence of the hypnotist is conceded, and instances are given when students were led to perform ridiculous acts in the classroom the day after the suggestion was given and when they were otherwise in possession of their rational senses. A student was also led to sign a note of hand for a considerable sum by suggestion, and a society woman to write a letter inviting a comparative stranger to meet her at a certain lecture the following day.

When one closes this book one does so with an uncomfortable conviction that our vaunted "free will" is little else than a name; that we are but feathers tossed and whirled about by the varying breezes of suggestion on the part of our own subconscious minds or of our fellow-beings. The book cannot fail to make its impress on the metaphysics of the day.

Has a Preacher for Its Hero.

"The Minister of Carthage." By Caroline Atwater Mason. Doubleday & McClure.

The hero of this dainty little story is a young minister of great eloquence and literary attainments who had been given a pastorate in a grimy factory town where his poetic flights were not understood by the unlettered and uncouth congregation. Though suffering a daily martyrdom in these uncongenial surroundings, he has the manhood and courage to refuse to accept a call to a cultured college town because the charge had been at first intended for a friend.

A second trial and a severer one was the refusal of a call to a large and wealthy city congregation. At that time he was desperately in love with a refined and wealthy girl, but dared not declare his love because he revolted from the idea of asking her to live among such grimy, cheerless factory surroundings. He had preached his "trial" sermon and was informed that if he would take back what he said about the possible existence of a second Isaiah he could have the church. Though the coveted church meant escape from a life he detested and the winning of the hand of his adored one, he refused to kill off the second prophet.

That everything will come right in the end is a foregone conclusion. But the solution is not the conventional one. Instead of getting a third call to a wealthy congregation that will concede him as many prophets as he wishes, he is brought to a sense of his duty to his factory folk by a noble woman who divines his state of mind and helps him through his difficulties.

The story is intensely human. Its characters are flesh and blood men and women; its situations natural. And there is a deal of food for thought in it for church officials, pulpit committees, and particularly for so-

Thorne, the daughter of Captain Thorne of the warship Ariadne. She was born while the vessel lay off Carthagena, Spain, in the year 1739. During the engagement which took place on the day of her birth her father was killed. From that time until her marriage with Captain Barry of the prize ship Mignonne she was the pet of the navy, brought up to believe that none but seafaring men could be depended upon in an emergency. Coming into a good property at the death of a relative, she is courted by a dude of the period named Algernon Bufton, whose Lieutenant, Lewis Granger, is the man who could say "Fortune's my foe." Bufton is disappointed in his ambition to win an heiress and is made to marry, unknown to him, the sister of a serving girl whom he had wronged. That seems to be one of the ways the women of the period got revenge. After that Bufton with Granger are engaged in plots against those whom they regard as enemies—Captain Barry, Bufton's wife and mother-in-law, and others. There are some good descriptions of the press gangs, life on board his Majesty's war vessels, and the naval engagements of the times. It is a pity that one who knows his material so well has not succeeded better in handling it in a skillful and interesting way.

Good Poems by Mrs. Perry.

"Impressions." By Lilla Cabot Perry. Copeland & Day.

The title, "Impressions," is the one thing about Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry's volume of verses which is not distinctive. The name has been used before, and quite as appropriately, by others. Her poems, fulfilling as they do the promise of the modern minor versifier, have still another note of sweetness and high purpose, wrought out through an enduring love—the end, if not the instrument, of all true poetry—which makes them of their own kind. This devotion is to be felt through the scanty pages rather than caught and transfixed in a single set of verses, but "The End" will serve to hint at the meaning of the comment:

The moon through trackless forests finds a way,
The ocean's pulses swell beneath its sway,
Whom sacred love hath joined can never part,
Heart of my heart.

The waves that gently lap the sands at eve,
The winds that sobbing through the forest grieve,
They are thy messengers of peace or strife,
Life of my life.

All high endeavor draws me close to thee,
Space cannot dominate the spirit free,
Thy love, my part, makes me know God, the whole
Soul of my soul.

There is a rondeau redoublé "In Days Gone By" which is not excelled by any other example of that difficult form in English, and the entire book leaves impressions quite distinctive and worthy of a distinguishing name.

More of the New Byron.

"The Works of Lord Byron." Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The second volume of the elaborate Coleridge edition of Byron is given up to the revised text of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," and to detailed introductions, notes, and footnotes, carefully and skillfully selected. This poem, Mr. Coleridge declares, may be dealt with in two ways. "It may be regarded as a repertory or treasury of brilliant passages for selection and quotation; or may be read continuously and with some attention to the style and message of the author."

There is an interesting account of how "Childe Harold" first saw the light, of its fate at the hands of publishers, and of the poet's own fierce objection to any modification of the politics and metaphysics of the poem. Byron strictly denied that his hero was himself "masquerading in disguise." "I should not be such a fellow as I have made my hero for all the world," he declares, but the editor adds: "Byron was not Harold, but Harold was an ideal Byron, the creature and avenger of his pride, which haunted and pursued its presumptuous creator to the bitter end."

The book is certainly what the editor has tried to make it "a compendium manual of reference." It is also a proof of the fact that Byron is still a vital figure in English literature.

Brief Mention.

If serious reading must be undertaken in summer days, it may be found in convenient form in the Riverside Literature Series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Carl Schurz's "Essay on Abraham Lincoln," and Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" are among the latest additions to this handy series.

Mary H. Norris, formerly dean of women at the Northwestern University, edits the volume of "Kenilworth" included in the eclectic series of English classics offered by the American Book company. Her careful abridgement of the story shows a knowledge of class requirements, but lovers of Scott outside the schoolroom may resent this free tampering with the text of their favorite author.

"The Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick" (Macmillan), is a book which teachers will find uncommonly full of points of interest in all matters of education and "schoolmastering" generally. Mr. Quick, an English teacher, has been known in this country chiefly as the author of "Educational Reformers." Out of some forty notebooks of the "journal intime" character left by Mr. Quick the editor of this variously and often curiously interesting volume has gathered up a multitude of "remains" too valuable to be left to oblivion.

"Our Insect Friends and Foes" (Putnam), by Miss Belle S. Cragin, tells how to collect, preserve, and study insects. It is an admirable book for the beginner in entomology. Miss Cragin is a teacher, and she tells in her picture how a small boy once stopped her in the midst of a discourse on participles to ask where a grasshopper's ears were. That was a normal boy, and it is a pity every boy cannot have a chance to pursue his natural interest in bugs and birds. Miss Cragin's book is not for children, but for students old enough to understand something of scientific terms. She gives comprehensive descriptions of all the more important species found in this region of the United States, with over 250 illustrations, which add greatly to the practical value of the book. The author is mistress of her subject and also has the knack of making it remarkably interesting.

"Public School Sermons" (Dutton), by H. Montagu Butler, D. D., master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and formerly head master of Harrow School, is a volume of sermons strikingly well suited to their occasion and purpose. One can hardly speak too highly of their excellence, in this respect. They are models in their way, worthy of the most careful study of those who have occasion to preach to college students. Dr. Butler knows how to give timely and pertinent warning, and especially does he understand how to appeal to what is manliest and best in his hearers. While making abundant use of the highest Christian motives he is intensely alive to British patriotism, and feels the full force of the "tie of brotherhood between our great public schools." The style is a model in the use of the purest English.

Books Received.

"Of Necessity." By H. M. Gilbert. John Lane.

"A Lost Day of Old Years." By John Buchan. John Lane.

"A Man from the North." By E. A. Bennett. John Lane.

"The Caruthers Affair." By Will N. Harben. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Second Year in German." By I. Keller. American Book company.

"Sea Drift." Poems. By Grace Ellery Channing. Small, Maynard & Co.

"French Sight Reading." By L. C. Rogers. American Book company.

"Alaska and the Klondike." By Angelo Heilprin. D. Appleton & Co.

"A Cosmopolitan Comedy." By Anna Robeson Brown. D. Appleton & Co.

"Sun Beetles." A comedy of Nickname Land. By Thomas Pinkerton. John Lane.

"Ridan the Devil, and Other Stories." By Louis Becke. J. B. Lippincott company.

"The Golden Rule." By George Schorb. Second edition. Evanston, Ill.: The author.

"The Heart of Miranda, and Other Stories." By H. B. Marriott Watson. John Lane.

"The Story of the Thirteen Colonies." By H. A. Guerber. American Book company.

"Ward's Letter Writing and Business Forms." Four books. American Book company.

"Two Women in the Klondike." By Mary E. Hitchcock. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"An Ode to Girlhood, and Other Poems." By Alice Archer Sewall. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

"Lady Louise Shart: Selections from Her Manuscripts." Edited by James Home. Harper & Bros.

"Porto Rico: Its Conditions and Possibilities." By William Dinwiddie. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

"Alaska: Its History and Resources." By Miner Bruce. Illustrated. Second edition, revised. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Ornamental Shrubs for Garden, Lawn, and Park Planting." By Lucius D. Davis. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Our Insect Friends and Foes: How to Collect, Preserve, and Study Them." By Belle S. Cragin. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries During the Year 1896." Vol. I. Washington, D. C.: Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

"The Constitution of the United States." A critical discussion of its genesis, development, and interpretation. By John Randolph Tucker. Two vols. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

Mr. Wright's Sociological Work.

"Outline of Practical Sociology." By Carroll D. Wright. Longmans, Green & Co.

There is no one who is a more thorough master of the facts and figures as regards American conditions than Carroll D. Wright, and few men have studied the meaning of these facts, political, social, and economic more earnestly. In the preparation of this handbook of the study of "practical sociology," especially in this country, the author makes free use of statistical results and special studies of his own and of those associated with him, and which, in various forms, in his official reports and in articles in the leading monthlies he has from time to time matured during the last twenty-five years. This may detract somewhat from the formal unity of the work, but hardly so from its real value. A strong and earnest thinker often does his best thinking only under the immediate compulsion of the particular occasion for it and in the moment of it.

Mr. Wright is a wholesome reasoner. He is in no sense a faddist. He has also a clear and straightforward way of expressing his thoughts or of stating a group of related facts. In the general division of his subject he treats in order of the basis of practical sociology, the units of social organism, questions of population, questions of the family, the labor system, social well-being, the defense of society, and the matter of remedies. Prefixed to each chapter is a list of books, reports, articles in various periodicals, pamphlets, etc., that may be useful as references.

A curious variety of opinion is cited as to the motive at the basis of all human organization; some finding it in the imitative tendency, the desire of men to be like each other; others in the consciousness that they are already alike and of the same kind; others that "men who think alike will act together." "It is not until the highly developed animal, man," says Mr. Wright, "appears, with heart and soul, or those attributes which may be termed spiritual, that organization is resorted to as an expression of the social instincts. It is in this thought that the true province of sociology lies." The word "practical," he says, is chosen to make clear that the book deals with actual, pressing social questions, which may be understood even though the science of sociology be still uncertain.

Mr. Wright is especially instructive in the statement of facts and expression of practical judgment in respect to such matters as immigration, marriage, and divorce, the public schools, employment of women and children, labor organizations, wages, the effect of the use of machinery, strikes and lockouts, accumulation of wealth, causes of poverty, organized charities, the causes, prevention, and punishment of crime, the barbarizing effects of lynchings, prison labor, etc. On the temperance question he speaks earnestly but wisely. His views on this point are not quite so colorless and non-committal as are the two reports thus far published by the so-called "Committee of Fifty." When the "ethical" section of this committee makes its report considerably more light may be thrown upon the problem. Perhaps the most important effort to break up the drink habit, says Mr. Wright, is to be found in the action of employers of labor, as in the case of the management of great railroads. It is getting to be the custom for such employers to insist upon employés being sober, and especially in railroad employment of abstaining absolutely from the use of intoxicants. This, he says, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

The real labor question, says Mr. Wright, is the struggle of humanity for a higher standard. We must agree with John Stuart Mill that "there is not any one abuse or injustice prevailing in society by merely abolishing which the human race would pass out of suffering into happiness." As Henry D. Lloyd puts it, "There is a new self-interest of the individual who puts his family before himself, his country before his family, mankind before his country, because there is filtering into his conscience the vast fact that his share of what is done for him by mankind is of far more value to him than what he does for himself." Mr. Wright closes with the statement that the science of sociology—and this volume as a contribution to the science—has no function or reason for being if it does not help us to adapt our social institutions to mankind, and equally to do our part to bring about that rise of human character which must be the foundation of social reform.

Mr. Bloundelle-Burton Nods.

"Fortune's My Foe." By John Bloundelle-Burton. D. Appleton & Co.

The affectation in speech and manners, the artificiality in thought, and the intolerable dullness of eighteenth century life have so affected John Bloundelle-Burton that his new romance, "Fortune's My Foe," not only represents the characters but reproduces the spirit of that age. Certainly no one will deny that the story is dull. The plot is commonplace and the people talk so much inane stuff that one wonders how the author, whose other stories have won him a good reputation, could have had the patience to set it all down. He evidently set out with the intention of painting a picture of the middle years of the eighteenth century, but his studies have produced an hypnotic effect, so that he has not only written of the times, but he himself has become a part of the times. His style is, therefore, a progressive study in dullness—fairly bright and interesting at first, heavy and involved toward the end.

The heroine of the romance is one Ariadne

The Youth's Companion

Will publish in its issue of July 6th, an article on

The Fall of Manila

describing the plan and conduct of the military operations following the battle of Manila Bay, by

Major-General Wesley Merritt.

This is the only contribution made by General Merritt to the literature of the Spanish-American War, and is a simple, straightforward account of the brave deeds of brave men.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE COMPANION IS $1.75.
SAMPLE COPIES SENT ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL CARD.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

BOOK GOSSIP OF LONDON.

New Encyclopedia Promised by New Alliance—Exclusive Issue of Stevenson in Press.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY NORMAN TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 30.—There is a rumor current here that among the first fruits of the alliance between Harper & Bros. and the Doubleday & McClure company will be the announcement of a great encyclopedia superior to anything ever published.

Here is an interesting literary clew for your dryasdusts to follow up. A friend of the family tells me that George Meredith's father was a naval outfitter in Plymouth, and is mentioned in "Peter Simple." This connection between Meredith and Marryat is interesting. Of course everybody will remember in connection with this Old Mells in "Evan Harrington."

Douglas Sladen has ceased to be the editor of Who's Who, and is about to adopt the business of literary agent.

A supplementary volume in the Edinburg edition of Stevenson has been published for private circulation. Only thirty copies are printed. Subscribers will resent this exclusiveness, but the volume is only important as throwing interesting light on Stevenson's life in Samoa.

A copy of Charles and Mary Lamb's "Poetry for Children" will be sold at Sotheby's next week.

Wagner Letters Translated.

Ashton Ellis has translated for the Wagner society, for the first time, two little volumes of Wagner's letters to Otto Wesendonck and Eliï Henckel.

Sarah Grand's new novel is expected in September. She has written the first dozen chapters three times.

Max Pemberton is writing a romance of Russian family life, entitled, "Princess Falka," telling of a girl banished from society for extravagance and gambling.

Morley Roberts' new novel, "The Colossus," to be published in October by Edward Arnold, is suggested by the career of Cecil Rhodes.

Ernest Williams, the author of "Made in Germany," is writing "The Case for Protection," which Richards publishes in September.

Plays Now in Promise.

Charles Frohman has accepted an American comedy by Jerome and commissioned John Davidson to undertake an English version of "La Reine Fiamette," by Catulle Mendes.

Comedy reopens in September with "The Ghetto," by Herman Heyermans, adapted from the Dutch. The leading parts will be taken by Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Brown Potter.

Tree himself will play King John in a magnificent Shakspearean revival in September, Julia Neilson being Constance.

"The Lady of Ostend," a farce adapted by Burnand from the German, will be produced at Terry's on Wednesday.

ADORNING ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Memorial Windows and Altar to Be Put in Evanston's Oldest House of Worship.

The St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Evanston is to be adorned with two memorial winds and a memorial altar. The children of the Sunday school have ordered a large window from England, which represent Christ blessing the little children. Mrs. Franklin G. Beach, a member of the church who died recently, gave $4,000 for a window that is to fill the space over the altar. The design has not as yet been selected. A gentleman, who does not desire his name to be made public, has asked for the privilege of donating a memorial altar within two years. It is expected that with the Beach window it will be ready two years hence. St. Mark's is the oldest Episcopal church in Evanston and has recently purchased a parish house for its rector, Dr. A. J. Little.

A Stumbling Block.

Do the spelling reformers imagine for a moment that a real post can ever be induced to write "nimf" for "nymph"?—Detroit Journal.

Half Fare July 1st to 4th.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets between all stations July 1st to 4th inclusive, good returning until July 5th, at half rate. On July 3d and 4th tickets will be sold to points on connecting lines within a radius of 200 miles at one fare. Ticket offices, 181 Clark street and Dearborn Station.

THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES

Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans

M. A. DeWOLFE HOWE, EDITOR

The most practical, beautiful, convenient, and readable American biographies on the market.

NOW READY

PHILLIPS BROOKS
By the Editor

DAVID G. FARRAGUT
By James Barnes

ROBERT E. LEE
By W. P. Trent

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
By Edward Everett Hale, Jr.

DANIEL WEBSTER
By Norman Hapgood

MANY OTHERS IN PREPARATION

Bound in blue limp cloth, and printed in a newly designed type on special paper, with copperplate title-pages and photogravure portraits. Size, 5¾ x 3¾ inches.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION

Price 75 cents a Volume.

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS OR OF SMALL MAYNARD & CO. 6 BEACON ST. BOSTON

NEELY'S PHOTOGRAPHS

Albums with 180 Views in Each.

Half-tone Engravings 4¼x7 inches.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS

A superb collection of beautiful views of these cities.

Fighting in the Philippines

160 photographs of the actual fighting of our soldiers.

The Little I Saw of Cuba.

By Burr McIntosh. The only completely told and illustrated story of the war in Cuba.

Greater America.

160 views. The best collection yet issued.

Our New Possessions.

Being the most complete collection of photographs of our new islands in the Pacific, Porto Rico, and Cuba.

The five albums above are published in cloth at 50 cents; paper, 25 cents each.

For sale everywhere—Sent for the price.

F. TENNYSON NEELY,
88 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO. 114 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.
AGENTS WANTED.

DOC HORNE

GEORGE ADE'S LATEST.

ONLY 75c AT

FALKENAU'S BOOK STORE,
167 MADISON ST.

BOOK-BINDING

Well done and with good materials for Harper's, Century, and magazines of same size. Handsome binding and 25c per vol. Specialty. CHAS. MACDONALD & CO., Periodical Agency, 53 Washington.

60c SUBSCRIPTIONS . .

th's
nion

General Merritt
American War,
account of the

COMPANION IS $1.75.
OF POSTAL CARD.
Boston, Mass.

THE BEACON
BIOGRAPHIES
Brief Memoirs of
Eminent Americans
A. DeWOLFE HOWE, EDITOR
The most practical, beautiful,
convenient, and readable Ameri-
n biographies on the market.
Now Ready
PHILLIPS BROOKS
By the Editor
DAVID G. FARRAGUT
By James Barnes
ROBERT E. LEE
By W. P. Trent
AMES RUSSELL LOWELL
By Edward Everett Hale, Jr.
DANIEL WEBSTER
By Norman Hapgood
MANY OTHERS IN PREPARATION
ound in blue limp cloth, and printed in
newly designed type on special paper,
ith copperplate title-pages and photo-
avure portraits. - Size, 5½ x 3¾
hes.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION
rice 75 Cents a Volume.
OF ALL BOOKSELLERS
R OF SMALL MAYNARD
CO 6 BEACON ST. BOSTON
NEELY'S
HOTOGRAPHS
Albums with 160 Views in Each.
alf-tone Engravings 4½x7 inches.
AGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS
rb collection of beautiful views of these
ting in the Philippines
otographs of the actual fighting of our
Little I Saw of Cuba.
r McIntosh. The only completely told
ustrated story of the war in Cuba.
ter America.
ws. The best collection yet issued.
New Possessions.
the most complete collection of photo-
of our new islands in the Pacific.
tico, and Cuba.
ese albums above are published in
$ 50 cents; paper, 25 cents each.
ails everywhere—Sent for the price.
TENNYSON NEELY,
bash Avenue, 114 Fifth Avenue,
HICAGO. NEW YORK.
AGENTS WANTED.
OC HORNE
GEORGE ADE'S LATEST,
ONLY 75c AT
KENAU'S BOOK STORE,
167 MADISON-ST.
OK-BINDING.
e and with good materials for Harper's
Century, and magazines of same class.
Handsome binding and fine work a
specialty. CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.
Periodical Agency, 33 Washington-st.
SCRIPTIONS...
n for all Newspapers and Magazines.
EAD THE TRIBUNE
OR SPORTING NEWS.

FOUR ISSUE NEW STOCK.

QUARTET OF CHICAGO CORPORATIONS SWELL THE TREASURY.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, City Railway, Chicago Telephone Company, and Electric Vehicle Transportation Company Each Enriched to the Extent of a Million Dollars Through Issues of New Stock—June Bank Clearings Break Records.

Four Chicago corporations will receive for new stock to be issued today $1,000,000 each. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has already had paid into it the full $1,000,000 under the resolution of the Board of Directors for the issuing of $1,000,000 of new stock, making the capital of the bank $3,000,000. It has a surplus of $2,000,000 and undivided profits of $1,000,000. The City railway is to issue $1,000,000 of new stock, which stockholders will take at par today, making the capital stock of the company $13,000,000. The Chicago Telephone company is to issue today $1,000,000 of new stock to its stockholders, making the authorized capital of the company $6,000,000. There will be paid into the Chicago Electric Vehicle Transportation company today the last of the $1,000,000 called on the stock of the company, this being the first payment to the stock made by the subscribers.

In addition to this there has been paid into the Illinois Trust by subscribers to the Chicago Union Traction company $3,000,000, and there is an additional $9,000,000 which has been paid in in New York and Philadelphia, but which will be transferred to the credit of the traction company with the Illinois Trust in Chicago, to provide for the payment of the $10,000,000 to Charles T. Yerkes for his holdings of the North and West Chicago stock, the remaining $2,000,000 to be held in the treasury of the company. Other reorganizations and new stock issues have called for considerable sums of money, which have been paid in recently or are soon to be paid in. Notwithstanding the large sums of money which have been required for new stock issues, the money market in Chicago remains practically unchanged. Banks have had such large surplus reserves that the calls upon them by depositors have not affected the loaning rate materially. Although New York has seen a big advance in money in the last few days, rates in Chicago have been maintained at practically the rate which has ruled during the recent weeks. At the close of the market yesterday money in New York was loaning at 15 and 16 per cent, while in Chicago rates ruled at 4 to 6 per cent.

Increase in Beer Stamp Sales.

The increase in the internal revenue tax on beer has not materially affected sales. During the six months, ending yesterday, sales of stamps for beer aggregated 1,501,013, as compared with 1,467,056 for the corresponding six months of 1898, or an increase for the period of 24,957. During the first four months of the year there was a decrease in sales of stamps for beer ranging from 9,000 to 20,000 brls each month. May and June showed a sufficient increase to considerably more than make up the loss of the four preceding months. The following table gives the sales of stamps for the first six months of 1899, as compared with the corresponding six months of 1898:

Months—	Brls. 1899.	Brls. 1898.	Inc. or Dec.
January	177,221	186,700	9,479
February	172,433	179,816	7,383
March	223,774	240,081	16,307
April	265,560	290,444	24,884
May	305,017	295,947	*19,070
June	362,909	333,068	*29,901
Totals	1,501,013	1,467,056	*24,957

*Increase.

Clearings in Chicago for the month of June were in excess of those for June of any year in the history of the clearing-house. The total for the month was $550,261,493, as compared with $480,932,876 for June, 1898, or an increase of $69,328,617. For the last six months of the fiscal year, running from January to June, clearings were $3,243,-093,817. For the corresponding six months in 1898, clearings were $2,703,425,850, showing an increase in the clearings for the last six months over the corresponding period in last year of $539,667,967. These figures give an idea of the increase in business in Chicago in the year as compared with last year. Clearings by months, with figures for the corresponding months of last year, were as follows:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
January	$ 552,251,171	$ 428,680,998	$123,550,173
February	474,754,821	411,332,351	63,422,470
March	565,854,869	439,308,827	146,526,042
April	505,418,214	441,076,588	64,341,626
May	574,563,349	502,094,310	72,469,039
June	550,261,493	480,932,876	69,328,617
Totals	$3,243,093,817	$2,703,425,850	$539,667,967

Stocks Are Strong and Active.

Notwithstanding the high interest rates which prevailed in New York and the forecast of the New York bank statement, which is for an unfavorable one, and also notwithstanding the fourth of July holidays, which are coming and which usually have a depressing effect upon the market, strength was shown in nearly all active stocks in the list. The market was more active than it has been on recent days and prices were better than they have been for some time, the first dull tendency, however, with prices in New York, where there was a decided bull market. At the opening yesterday there was a weaker tendency shown, but before the close everything was strong. This was particularly true of railroad stocks, in which some other bull issues were also shown. Burlington opened at 134¼ and advanced to 135¾, with the close one-quarter point under the high quotation and following a net gain of 2 points from Thursday night's close. Northwestern made a net gain of 1 point, closing at 181½. Rock Island sold ex-dividend 1¼ per cent, closing at 117¾, as compared with the close the previous day at 116¾. St. Paul gained more than 1 point. This was all the more remarkable, as the advance came at the close, just as interest rates were advancing.

Linseed preferred was the most active stock on the local list, with sales of 1,725 shares. It advanced from an opening at 44½ to 46 and closed at 45½. National Biscuit common showed sales of 1,410 shares, but in this opening quotation of 43¼ was the high quotation of the day. It sold down to 42¾ and closed at 43. A dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock of National Carbon company has been declared and the stock sold ex-dividend at 80.

The Chicago Stock Exchange will be closed over today, Monday, and Tuesday on account of Fourth of July. The New York Stock Exchange will be open today, but will be closed Monday and Tuesday.

Curb quotations and unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper		
Electric Vehicle	93¾	94½
Do pfd	102	106
Kennecott	115	118
Distilling	16½	17¼
Do pfd	55	57
Old Elevator	31	33
Do pfd	88	90
Republic Iron and Steel	17	17¾
Do pfd	60	61
Powder	96	98½
Standard Oil	461	463

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	195	9¾	9	9¼
Do pfd	1,725	46	44¼	45½
American Radiator	400	40¼	40	40
American Straw Board	170	31¼	31	31¼
American Tinplate pfd	300	83	82¾	83
Chicago City Railway	60	284	284	284
Chicago Packing	50	12	12	12
Chicago Telephone	16	220	220	220
Diamond Match	410	153	151¼	151½
Lake Street Elevated	220	16¼	16¼	16½
Do certif	200	14¾	14¼	14¾
Masonic Temple	50	60	60	60
Metropolitan Elev. pfd	211	56	55¾	56
National Biscuit	1,410	43¼	42¾	43
Do pfd	150	98	98	98
Nat. Carbon pfd. ex-div	135	80	80	80
National Steel	50	49¾	49¾	49¾
North Side Elevated	200	86¾	85½	85¾
Street's Stable Car	10	20¼	20¼	20¼
West Chicago	105	120	120	120
Western Stone	100	44	44	44

BONDS.

$10000 W Ch con 5s 106¾ | $20000 Met L g'd 4s. 96¾
11000 Lake deb 5s. 95 | 15000 Do 96¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 28.	June 23.
New York	$220,189,615	$178,699,986
Chicago	21,020,308	20,065,172
Boston	21,870,068	20,726,938
Philadelphia	18,065,581	14,162,868
St. Louis	4,325,670	4,606,365
Baltimore	2,843,194	2,443,352

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid, 50c discount asked.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN VALUES.

Unfavorable Influences Fail to Depress the Traders in Wall Street.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—Although the matters which engaged attention today were of a character to discourage bullishness and operation for the long account, they did not check the market's advance nor were they effective to any extent in restricting the trading. The general market held well in the face of selling for both accounts early in the day and then ran up sharply in the last hour, even when the dreadful advance in money materialized.

Expectations of a heavy decrease in bank reserves in the weekly clearing-house statement tomorrow merely furnished food for discussion and did not in any way influence quotations. There was renewed buying by strong interests and the larger commission houses were heavy purchasers, despite the fact that no new stimulus was apparent.

The market showed a good demand for all the standard railway issues and a general indifference towards the industrial stocks. The selling came chiefly from professional traders and from such outsiders as were willing to close out their contracts in view of the approaching extended holiday. The strongest features of the market were the grangers, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Louisville, the Pacific shares, and the local traction group. In the industrial quarter there was apathy. Sugar being the only stock of that class to show any activity. London was not a factor and but little attention was paid either to the prices established there for American stocks or to the dealing in this market for foreign account.

New York Central was decidedly strong and the coincident buoyancy in Pennsylvania was looked upon as significant of a disposition among the larger financial interests to make standard shares rather than speculative stocks the leaders of the present upward movement.

Vanderbilt purchases were to some extent responsible for New York Central's strength, but still more effective in this direction was the heavy and aggressive buying by leading commission houses. The same was true of Pennsylvania, where the buying was excellent in character and indicated renewed outside confidence in shares of Pennsylvania.

The company's excellent earnings for the month of May, showing an increase of over $700,000 in net, was, of course, widely discussed and responsible for much of the commission-house buying. Expectations of excellent May statements by both Burlington and Rock Island led to considerable speculative buying of all the granger shares. Wall street interests identified with the properties were among the heaviest buyers.

The local traction shares—Manhattan Elevated, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan Street railway—were but little effected by the public rumors of a combination between these systems. The reports were fostered by the equivocal statements of insiders, but the street was not inclined to credit them. Yet, recent buying of all of the group, as well as that of today, would seem to indicate that some deal of immense importance is pending between the local railway interests. People who have been in a position to know the facts have been intimating for some time that a combination would be arranged, or at least a working agreement made, whereby the earnings of all the properties will be materially increased.

The portion of this morning's consolidation story which seems to have the best foundation is that an option on the control of the Manhattan property has passed into the hands of Metropolitan Street railway interests, and that through the execution of this option the elevated is hereafter to be operated by the Metropolitan.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 30.—There was a remarkable demonstration of the underlying strength of standard railroad stocks today. In spite of the happenings which the bears have been relying upon to put down prices before the triple holiday. The squeeze in the money market proved more severe than for many months, the rate for call loans jumping at one time to 12 per cent. Loans made today carry over until next Wednesday, and the shifting incident to the heavy demands on the eve of semi-annual disbursement caused an active bidding for money.

There was besides the natural hesitation on the part of most operators to making large commitments on the eve of the holiday and the general tendency to close up accounts. This kept the market dull throughout the early part of the day and prices were disposed to sag. The opening was indeed a fraction below last night for most of the railroads and a liquidating movement in sugar and the city traction stocks pulled the railroads back again, after they had first started up again. But during the second hour of the trading a determined and confident demand sprang up for St. Paul and New York Central after the latter stock, which was dealt in ex-dividend, had fallen ½ below last night's level. This demand grew and spread through the most prominent stocks on the list, including the leading trunk lines, the grangers, the Pacifics, and one or two of the Southwesterns.

The manner in which this buying ignored the flurry in the money market indicated that it came from sources not dependent on the ordinary resources of the banks. Notwithstanding the noteworthy strength of the movement in these few stocks the general market continued much neglected and little changed in price. The total sales for the day were considerably below the average for the week and dealings were almost wholly concentrated in the few stocks which developed so buoyant a tone.

In these the strength continued with a slight reaction at the close, the level of prices being lifted for them from 1 to 2½ per cent above last night's level. Pennsylvania, which is usually little dealt in on the New York Exchange, showed marked activity and rose at one time 1¾. Numerous blocks of 1,000 shares and upwards of this stock were taken on the rise.

The industrials were almost wholly neglected, and with one or two exceptions the usual quiet was shown was at the expense of values.

Sugar recovered from its early weakness and closed about a point higher. Leather, preferred, and Amalgamated Tennessee Coal were also strong. The local traction stocks were notably weak, Brooklyn Transit being the most affected. A feature of the early market was the number of cash sales of gilt edged preferred stocks. There was quite a long list of stocks selling ex-dividend, including the Vanderbilts, Rock Island, and Atchison preferred. The most prominent of these more than recovered their dividend on the day's trading.

All opinions seem to agree that a heavy decrease in cash will be shown by tomorrow's bank statement, some estimates running as high as $10,000,000. This includes over $7,000,000 of the gold shipments, a loss in the subtreasury on account of the government's small expenditures this week and a net loss for the New York banks on the interior movement of currency. Besides this the speculative activity of the week foreshadowed an expansion in loans and a sharp decline in surplus reserves.

There was considerable activity in the bond market and prices as a rule are higher. Total sales par value $2,372,000.

Government bonds are unchanged.

Money on call strong at 5@12 per cent, last loan 9 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand and 485¼@485½ for sixty days; posted rates, 486 and 488½; commercial bills, 485.

Silver certificates, 60¼@61. Bar silver, 60¼. Mexican dollars, 48¾.

Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive, railroad bonds strong.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 355,921 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jn.30.	Closing Jy.29.
Amer. Sugar	15,700	153¾	152½	153¾	153¾
Amer. Tobacco	200	92	92	92	92
Anaconda	1,200	53⅝	52¾	53¾	52
Am. Malt	100	19	19	19	18
Do pfd	100	83	83	83	
Tinplate	100	19¾	19¼	19¾	19½
Atchison	4,900	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
Do pfd	19,400	58⅜	57	58⅜	58⅜
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co	900	6¾	6	6¼	6¼
Do pfd	100	30	30	30	30¾
Am. Steel & Wire	3,800	54	53¾	53¾	53½
Do pfd	300	95	94½	94½	
Car Foundry	250	18¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	200	61	60¾	61	61½
Bkln. Rap. Tran	11,800	115¾	114¼	114¼	115¼
Balt. & Ohio	1,700	49¾	49¼	49¼	49¾
Do pfd	400	72	71¾	72	71
Amer. Spelting	300	38	37¾	37¾	37
Do pfd	150	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Brunswick	700	15¾	14¾	15¼	
C. B. & Q	34,600	135¾	134¼	135¾	134½
C. & N. W	800	161¾	160½	161¾	160¾
Do pfd	100	198¼	198¼	198¼	
C., M. & St. P	3,600	129¾	128¾	129¾	129¾
Do pfd	600	174	173¼	173¾	173½
C., R. I. & P	26,100	117¾	115¾	117¾	117¾
Ches. & Ohio	600	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
C., C., C. & St. L	2,600	58	57¾	57¾	57¾
C. R. R. of N. J	800	118½	117¾	118	117¾
C. & E. I. pfd	100	122	122	122	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	187¼	186½	186½	
Chi. Traction	500	57¾	57¼	57¼	58⅜
Chi. & Alton	100	174	174	174	173½
Cont. Tobacco	3,200	39¾	38¾	39	38¾
Do pfd	350	79¾	79¾	79¾	79
Con. Ice	700	42¼	42	42	
Central Pacific	500	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	52¼
Chi. Gt. Western	600	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
Do pfd A	900	69¼	69	69¼	
D., L. & W	100	171½	171½	171½	171½
Del. & Hudson	2,000	122¾	122¼	122¾	122¾
Den. & Rio G	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Do pfd	900	78¾	78	78¾	78
D. M. & Ft. D	240	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Erie	800	13	13	13	
Do 1st pfd	800	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¼
E. & T. H	400	39	39	39¼	39¼
Federal Steel	2,700	58¾	58	58¾	58¼
Do pfd	900	81¼	80¾	81¼	81¼
Homestake	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	
Gt. North. pfd	1,950	170¼	169¾	170¼	169¼
Glucose pfd	75	107¾	107¾	107¾	
Ill. Central	180	111¾	110¾	111¾	111¾
Lake Shore	1,200	115¼	115	115¼	115
Do pfd	200	201¾	201¼	201¾	
Int. Paper	100	49	49	49	49
Iron Silver	500	43	43	43	42¾
Louis. & Nash	8,200	55¼	55	55¼	
L. E. & W	200	18	18	18	
Do pfd	700	71	71	71¼	
Laclede Gas	450	52¾	52	52	53
Int. Silver	100	13	13	13	
Manhattan	25,900	114¾	113¼	114¾	113¾
M. St. P. SSM pfd	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	65¼
M. K. & T. pfd	1,800	35¾	34¾	35	34
Met. St. Ry	3,400	229¾	226¾	229¾	227
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
Mob. & Ohio	400	41	40¾	41	
Missouri Pacific	13,000	44¼	43¾	44¼	43¾
Mex. National	1,000	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
Minn. & St. L	200	55¼	55	55¼	55
Do 2d pfd	100	91	91	91	94½
North. Pacific	15,700	49¾	48¾	49¼	48¾
Do pfd	1,000	78	77¾	77¾	77¾
N. Y. Central	21,140	137¾	136¾	137¾	136¾
Norfolk & West	800	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
Do pfd	1,700	70¾	70	70¾	70
N. Y. Ont. & W	2,900	26¾	25¾	26¼	25¾
Nat. Lead	1,300	29¾	28¾	29¾	29
N. Y. Air Brake	450	180	177	177	183¼
Nat. Steel	1,500	49¾	49	49¾	49
Ore. Ry. & Nav	500	88¼	87¼	88	87¾
Do pfd	200	73¾	73	73¾	73
People's Gas	2,500	129¾	128¾	129¾	129¾
Penna. R. R	22,900	134¼	132¾	134¼	132¾
Pacific Mail	400	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¼
Pullman	100	194¾	193¾	194¾	
Pac. C. & St. L	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Pressed Car	500	49¾	49¾	49¾	51
Reading 1st pfd	1,400	61¾	61	61¾	60¾
Do 2d pfd	400	34¼	34	34¼	34
Southern Ry	800	11¾	10¾	11¾	11
Do pfd	3,300	51¾	50¼	51¾	50¾
Southern Pacific	2,800	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¼
St. L. & S. W. pfd	1,500	33	32¾	32¾	32¾
St. L. & S. F	100	11	11	11	
Do 2d pfd	100	37	37	37	36¾
St. Paul & Duluth	500	51	50	51	50¾
Standard Distg	1,400	13	12¾	13	14¾
Texas Pacific	2,600	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	2,800	84¾	83¾	84¾	84
Third Avenue	100	156	156	156	160
Union Pacific	4,900	43¼	42¾	43¼	42¾
Do pfd	6,400	78¼	77¾	78¼	
U. S. Rubber	300	53¾	53¼	53¾	53¾
U. S. Leather	70	6	6	6	
Do pfd	2,600	71	69¾	70¾	69¾
U. S. Express	20	50	50	50	
Union Bag	50	28	28	28	
Do pfd	100	78	78	78	78
Wabash	1,000	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	21
Wells Fargo Ex	200	110	110	110	
Western Union	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Wis. Central w. i.	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Do pfd w. i.	400	53¼	53	53¼	53¼

*Ex 6 div. ¾ per cent.
†Ex. div. 1¾ per cent.
‡Ex. div.
††Ex. div. 1 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	46
American	135	Fargo	126

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	101	U. S. old 4s, reg	112¼
U. S. 2s, reg., ex-int	108	U. S. old 4s, coup	113½
U. S. 3s, coup	105¾	U. S. 5s, reg	112¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	129½	U. S. 5s, coup	112¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	129½	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	119

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

141000	Atch gen 4s	102¾@108	
91000	do adjmt 4s	84¼@85	
31000	Ann Arb 4s	66½	
1000	Amn Spir 6s	91	
11000	Adams Ex 4s	106¾@107	
5000	A-N W 1st	100¾	
81000	B-O 4s	101½@¾	
46000	do 3½s	100¾	
8000	BW-W 1st	91	
20000	Bkln Un El 1st	103¾@104	
16000	Bkln Queens Co cons	106¼@107	
1000	B R T 5s	113	
5000	C B-Q deb	111½	
34000	C C C-St L gm	95¼	
1000	C-O gen 4½s	94¾	
5000	do con 5s	119¾	
4000	Cent Ga con 5s	95¼	
5000	C-E I cons	108	
15000	C R I-P 4s	110¾	
4000	Cal Mid 1st	74½	
18000	Colo-So 4s	89¾	
11000	D-R G 4s	105¾	
7000	Del Gen 5s	130¾@101	
39000	Erie gen lien	74½	
13000	do prior 4s	96	
4000	Ev-Ind 1st A-M	103	
	P div 5s	103¾	
5000	G H-H 1st	104	
10000	Gila Val 1st	84	
7000	H-T C gm 4s	89¾	
20000	H V 4½s	102¾	
40000	I-GtN 2d	92¾@94	
59000	L-N coll tr 4s	100¾	
22000	L V 4½s	111¾@112	
25000	Mo P 1st coll 5s	104@¼	
50000	Mex Cent 2d inc	12	
5000	M-O new 6s	127½	
3000	M-St.PC-P W 5s	124½	
3000	M-St L 4s	98¾	
6000	M-E 1st	106¾	
20000	M K-T 1st 4s	93¾@¾	
5000	do 2d	85¼	
3000	Met El 1st	121¾	
33000	Met St Ry 6s	122½	
5000	MK-T 5s Tex	90¼@¾	
2000	N-W 4s	95¼	
1000	N Y C L S 3½s	102¾	
26000	N P gen lien 3s	67¾@68	
15000	do prior 4s	100¾@¾	
5000	Nor Ohio 1st 5s	102¼	
10000	N Y S-W gm 5s	101@¼	
11000	O S L con 5s	110	
28000	P-E 1st	84¾@85	
20000	do inc	90	
124000	Rdg gen 4s	91¾@¾	
73000	R G W 1st	74¾@¾	
165000	St L-I M gen 5s	111¾@¾	
26000	do 4s	85¼@¾	
256000	St L S W 1st 4s	90¾@¾	
147000	do 2d inc	68@¾	
3000	St L S F gm 5s	112¾@¼	
10000	S A-A P 4s	82¼	
12000	Tex-No 5s	113	
5000	T C-I R div	110	
6000	Tenn Sett 3s	90	
2500	U P 4s	104¾	
4000	Wab 1st	117	
7000	do 2d	101	
11000	do deb	34@¼	
17000	W N Y-P 1st	117¾	
10000	do gm	70¾	
18000	Wis C 1st	76¾@¾	
10000	do 4s	95	

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $279,841,606; gold reserve, $239,208,948.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30.—[Special.]—The Boston market was quiet but firm, and gained strength as the day progressed. Centennial was a strong feature, gaining from 33¾ to 35¼, with renewed reports of absorption by the Standard Oil or combine interests. White Knob was off ¼ at 8, closing at 10, and other mines were steady to firm. Dominion Coal reacted from 55¼ to 55¾, rallying to 54¾, and closing at 54. A fair business was done in bonds, but some railroads and pretty much everything else were neglected. Oscoia rose 2¼ to 86¼, closing at 86; Old Colony, 1 to 184; Boston and Albany, 4 to 274; Utah was ½ lower at 42½; Old Dominion off ¾ to 37, rallying to 37¾; Rhode Island up ¾ at 7¼; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s up 2 at 96; Mergenthaler was up 2 at 206. Call loans, 4@5½; time money, 3@5½; commercial paper, 3@5½.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	3,500	153¾	154¾	153¾
Do pfd	25	118	118	118
Atchison	1,200	19¼	19¼	19¼
Do pfd	1,200	57¼	58¾	57¾
Allouez Mining	100	8	8	8
Arcadian Mining	150	56¼	56¾	55¾
Adventure	200	9	9¼	9
Bell Tel., ex-div	150	346	351	346
Boston Elevated	100	165	165	165
Bost. & Mont. Min	15	340	340	340
Butte & Bos. Min	25	77	77	77
Baltic Mining	30	34	34¼	33¾
C. B. & Q	2,500	134¼	136¾	134½
Cal. & H. Mining	30	785	785	785
Centennial Mining	2,500	35¼	35¾	35¼
Dominion Coal	2,300	55¼	55½	53¾
Franklin Mining	800	19¼	19½	18¾
Royal	200	43¾	44	42¾
Parrott	200	52	52	52
Osceola Mining	800	84¼	86¼	84½
Old Colony	200	184	184	184
Old Dom. Mining	300	37	37¾	37
Santa Fe	300	12	12	11¾
Pioneer Mining	100	2¼	2¾	2¼
Pullman	75	160	160	160
R. I.	100	7	7	7
Santa Ysabel Min	100	13	13	13
Tecumseh Mining	150	5	5	5
Utah	400	42¾	43	42¾
Union Pac	300	44¾	45¼	44¾
Do pfd	1,500	77¾	78¾	77¾
West End R. R	75	95	95	95
Wolverine Mining	200	45	45	44¾
Washington	700	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$2000	Atch 4s	102	$11000 Steel p'n 5s. 101
2000	Atch adj	84¾	8000 Gas 1st 87
5000	KCFS-M 6s	99	4000 DRG-W 4s 96

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were listless today, before the holiday, but buoyant at the close on the announcement that President Kruger is "climbing down." Americans were heavy early, except for Northern Pacifics, which were taken on the traffic statement, and Atchisons, which hardened later, closing at the best. Spanish 4s were 59¾@60¼. Tintos were offered freely and then rallied to 44⅝. Anacondas were 10¾. The 8¾ of Monday was strong on end of the month requirements; 46,000 gold in bars were bought by the Bank of England and 125,000 arrived from Paris.

LONDON, June 30.—Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £31,000. American securities irregular and weak and without decided feature. Business was restricted and the final tone was firm. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

Consols for money, 107 9-16; do for the account, 107 9-16. Canadian Pacific, 100⅝; Erie, 13¼; do first preferred, 36¼; Illinois Central, 117¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¾; St. Paul common, 132⅝; New York Central, 142¾; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 23; do first preferred, 59; do second preferred, 29; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 72⅝; Grand Trunk, 8¼. Anaconda, 10⅝. Bar silver dull, 27 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2¼@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and 3-months' bills, 2@2¼ per cent.

PARIS, June 30.—At the opening of the bourse today there were a number of realizations. Later business was quiet and the settlement was easy in the light conditions. During the last hour there were heavy forced sales and a rapid decline, especially in Spanish 4s. After the close of the bourse there was a slight recovery in Kaffirs on London purchases owing to reports that the dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain was upon the point of reaching an amicable settlement.

BERLIN, June 30.—Business on the boerse today was quieter. Locals reacted and Austrian credit relapsed, unfavorably affecting stocks all round.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	27	Ontario	750
Crown Point	35	Ophir	100
Con. Cal. & Va	180	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	70	Quicksilver	200

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy..... 2 cents
Sunday, single copy..... 5 cents
Daily, per week..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 75 cents

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:
Daily, without Sunday, one year..... $4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months..... 2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months..... 1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months..... 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
Sunday issue, one year..... 2.00
Sunday issue, one month..... .25
Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.
Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.
Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint at the office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.
FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.
Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BEN HUR LODGE NO. 818, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication will be held on Saturday, July 1, at 12:30, to attend funeral of our late brother, Joseph Klicka. Carriages will leave hall at 12:30 sharp. Members of the lodge are requested to attend.
H. MICHAELSEN, W. M.
H. H. SCHLEE, Secretary.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

Elevated Railroading.

In a lecture "On Some of the Larger Transportation Problems of Cities," recently delivered before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Mr. Higgins said the elevated railway system of a "peninsular city" like Manhattan Island is profitable because an immense tide of travel sweeps south in the morning and north at night. In "radiating cities," however, like Brooklyn and Chicago, the elevated railroad is distinctly unprofitable, because it is impossible to get the density of traffic necessary for the payment of operating expenses and interest upon the heavy capital outlay required. This is specially true where the surface cars run at frequent intervals and at high speeds, and therefore obtain the short distance or more profitable class of traffic, leaving the long distance or unprofitable class only to the elevated lines.

An Appeal to Harvard Alumni.

Some time ago Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of New York agreed to contribute $50,000 for the establishment of a Semitic museum at Harvard University to illustrate the courses of Semitic instruction given in that institution, provided that $25,000 more was raised by July 1. Of this amount $16,000 has been donated, leaving $9,000 more to be secured. The time limit expires today, and the money must be forthcoming today to make the original contribution available. There are hundreds of Harvard graduates in Chicago who will probably be glad to help secure Mr. Schiff's offer, but what they do must be done at once. Any donations may be sent to Dr. Lyon, who occupies the chair of Semitic instruction at Harvard, and any information required can be had by consulting Mr. Albert Silverman at the Stock Exchange Building.

Soldiers and the Hot Climate.

General Charles King makes a point worth noting with regard to the acclimating of the new volunteers about to be sent to the Philippines. He says the troops should be sent out as soon as possible in order to permit them to become thoroughly acclimated before the time for the renewal of heavy fighting. General King regards this as an important factor in securing the greatest efficiency from the troops. The reason why the regulars at Manila for a time suffered in comparison with the volunteers may be found quite as much in the fact that the regulars had not become thoroughly acclimated as in the large proportion of green soldiers among them. It is undoubtedly true that the new volunteers soon to assemble at San Francisco will need experience in the Manila brand of climate as well as in the manual of arms. No matter how effectively they may drill, they cannot be expected to go into heavy campaigning in the Philippine swamps and jungles immediately upon their arrival in the country. For this reason it would be wise to send them out as soon as possible and let them do most of their drilling in the country where they will have to do their fighting.

The New Pure Food Commissioner.

Ex-State Senator Chapman of Jerseyville has been appointed Pure Food Commissioner under the act passed by the last General Assembly. Mr. Chapman is a fine lawyer and a man of high character. The general opinion is that Governor Tanner has made a good selection. Mr. Chapman knows little or nothing personally about food adulterations, but the law gives him two assistants, one of whom must be an analytical chemist and the other an expert in the matter of dairy products. It is not likely that the commissioner and his assistants will do much in the near future towards protecting consumers against adulterated food, for the penalties of the pure food act and prosecutions under it are suspended until July 1, 1900. This is in order to enable dealers in products affected by the act to dispose of them without loss. The dealers will keep on selling such products up to the last day if they can make any money by doing so. It will be a year before the commissioner can sue offenders, but he and his assistants can employ the time profitably in investigating the subject of food adulterations. They can warn the public against adulterated products, even if unable to punish those who offer those products for sale. The new law, intelligently administered, will be a benefit to the pockets and the stomachs of consumers.

Answering Anti-Imperialists.

Dr. Briggs, the jurist, and a robust American, who is connected with the faculty of the Catholic University at Washington, maintains in the Catholic World for July that no other course was open to the President in carrying out his oath of office than to send an army to the Philippines to subdue an insurrection. Dr. Briggs says: "The President is absolutely bound by his oath of office and by the explicit language of the constitution to 'take care' that this treaty which vests the sovereignty over the Philippines in the United States and which is 'the supreme law of the land' be 'faithfully executed' throughout all the 'land' over which floats our flag. To do less would constitute an executive violation of the constitution and the laws." Dr. Briggs commends to the anti-imperialists the fact which they studiously ignore, that "the initiatory attack of the Tagalos and Chinese half-breeds, styling themselves 'Filipinos,' was made upon the American army on the night of Feb. 4, 1899, while the peace treaty was still pending; and their armed resistance to the authority of the United States has been maintained since the ratification thereof." He also calls attention to the fact that Mr. Lincoln was confronted with a similar condition of affairs in 1861, and that he "faithfully executed" "the supreme law of the land" without allowing the national sovereignty to be flouted while waiting for Congress to "declare war" against "insurgents." When his acts were subjected to the judicial scrutiny of the Supreme Court "the constitutional doctrines then laid down could not more completely cover the present emergency if the courts had been gifted with prescience."

"THE TRIBUNE'S" WAR POSITION.

The New York Evening Post, anti-expansionist, recently printed a list of five Republican newspapers which are opposed to expansion and the war and of fifteen others which it classifies as "not opposed to expansion, but criticising the conduct of the war." In the last-named list it sets down THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Upon the face of this statement the Post is correct. THE TRIBUNE is not opposed to expansion and it has criticised the conduct of the war. Reading between the lines, however, it may give some one the impression that THE TRIBUNE is opposed to the war itself. If the Post intended to convey this impression THE TRIBUNE insists upon correcting it, and will explain to its contemporary why it has criticised the conduct of the war. THE TRIBUNE believes in expansion. It believes in this war against the insurgent Filipinos until they acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States, acquired by virtue of the treaty with Spain. It believes in crushing out this rebellion and establishing the authority of the government. It will be time enough then to settle what shall be done with the Philippines, and not until then. It has criticised the conduct of the war because it believes we have not troops enough there and because it believes time has been wasted. It would have the President call for all the volunteers he is authorized to enroll, if necessary, and if they are not enough he should have authority to call for more. If General Otis cannot crush Aguinaldo, then send a General who can or take one already in the field.

The Post would have been more honest if it had stated why THE TRIBUNE has criticised the conduct of the war. It has never criticised it from any point of view with which that paper would be in sympathy, and it protests against this indirect form of misrepresentation. It has criticised the war because it does not believe men enough have been sent and because it suspects there has not been sufficient energy displayed in bringing the war to a close.

The Post is respectfully informed that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has no respect for the little American crowd with which it trains, and that, so far as the Philippines are concerned, it believes in war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, until the last insurgent has laid down his arms.

Free Speech for the Kaiser.

The German Kaiser and the professors of the University of Chicago are both confronted by the problem of free and official speech. An Emperor by divine right is in hard lines when he cannot speak his mind without consulting the rest of his government, but this is what the Reichstag is inclined to insist upon. The action of the President of the Reichstag in rebuking a speaker for referring to certain speeches by the Kaiser on the anti-strike bill is evidently a hint for Emperor William to curb his non-official utterances on official subjects. The memorable telegram to Oom Paul Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid, with the subsequent bad blood between England and Germany, is a case in point. The Chancellor and the Reichstag are naturally loath to bear the consequences for everything that the young Kaiser's ready tongue may utter. Like the Central Music Hall utterances of the Chicago professors, the unofficial speeches of the German Emperor are liable to be regarded in an official light. The Kaiser is somewhat worse off in this regard than the professors, for it is hard to see how he can talk on questions of state without expressing to a considerable degree the will of the state. A muzzled Emperor—especially one with so many ideas and such a ready speech as the German Kaiser—is a melancholy spectacle, but the Reichstag can hardly be blamed for trying to avert a repetition of the Jameson raid telegram.

THE BUFFALO REFORMERS.

One tie alone seems to unite the sundry isms and odds and ends of social reforms now gathered at Buffalo. The delegates and speakers have various hobbies of their own, but on the one great question of hauling down the Stars and Stripes in the Philippines they are agreed. The one man who undertook to rebuke the assembly for its unpatriotic attitude was evidently in the wrong pew. Even the Rev. Dr. Thomas of Chicago made a dreadful mistake in admitting that Dewey won a great victory and that it was a fine thing to drive Spanish cruelty forever from the Western hemisphere. Those were not the sentiments the delegates had gone to Buffalo to hear.

It is pleasing to note that the audience was orderly and that there was no hissing or throwing of chairs when Dr. Thomas referred to "the great victory of the magnificent Dewey." There was simply the deathlike stillness and glacial coldness of an Alaskan winter scene. Nor does there seem to have been any disposition to mob the speaker when he remarked upon the glory of that other great victory at Santiago. The audience simply maintained the rather unresponsive silence of the graveyard. This shows a commendable degree of self-control something like that of an iceberg, only superior, for an iceberg would at least send back an echo of a shout for Dewey. The coldness of these so-called reformers is more in the nature of the absolute zero to be found in the inter-stellar spaces. It is the coldness of emptiness.

Mr. Ghent was right when he told this aggregation of cold-blooded and supercilious critics that, with all their boasted intelligence, their ability to withhold all signs of appreciation at the mention of Manila and Santiago was nothing but a proof of their impotence. One drop of good, red patriotism can achieve more in a day than all these croaking pessimists can accomplish in a lifetime. Any body of men whose sympathies are with the Spaniards and Butcher Weyler's methods in Cuba, and whose cheers are reserved wholly for Aguinaldo and such of his followers as he has not yet assassinated, can never reform anything. A reformer, whether social or political, must gain the confidence of somebody before he can do any reforming, and the American people have no use for a man who lacks respect for the flag wherever it flies.

The rantings of Professor Herron concerning "a military dictatorship of the most despicable kind" are pitiable, except from the humorist's point of view. According to the professor's notions a republic with a population of 75,000,000 and a regular army of 65,000 is a military autocracy like that of Rome under the Cæsars. The only ideal republic at present in existence is that under Aguinaldo. It would be interesting to know which the Iowa professor knows least about—imperial Rome, his own government, or the Philippine natives. It is a close shave any way one looks at it, but from the evidence at hand it seems safe to conclude the professor's ignorance of his own country is a little larger and more complete than any of his other ignorances. The so-called social and political conference at Buffalo is evidently the best place for such persons to go in order to preserve their ignorance unspotted from the world.

The Smoke Nuisance.

The first prosecution in Glasgow since the supervision of the smoke nuisance has been transferred to the Sanitary department took place recently. The evidence of the two smoke inspectors showed that on the 11th of May the chimney of Messrs. Arrol's bridge and roof works emitted excessive smoke during fifteen minutes of a forty minutes' observation, and drawings of the smoke were exhibited to the court. The police procurator fiscal asked for smart penalties, as the corporation had come to the decision that the air of the city must no longer be laden unnecessarily with unconsumed carbon. The bailie fined the defendants, and said there was no difficulty in carrying out the mechanical stoker system, by which any quantity of coal could be used and at the same time the smoke would be absolutely consumed. The saving of fuel would soon recoup a firm for any trifling expenditure which it might incur in adopting mechanical stokers. If this is true of Glasgow it must be true of Chicago.

THE RIGHT OF SPANKING.

An episode recently occurred in Port Chester, N. Y., which will be of general interest to women and of special significance to men. There is more or less uncertainty how far a wife can go in administering corporal punishment to a refractory husband, and as this, among many other problems, must come up for settlement as woman advances along the line of new concessions, it is well that one woman has staked her claim and that the preliminary steps have been taken to ascertain the limits of feminine authority. It is well also that men should realize just how far they can go in resisting the authority of the stronger vessel.

The case in question is that of a Mrs. Brown, who is a woman of the advanced type. In a single moment she avenged the heaped up wrongs of centuries. Mr. Brown had long imagined himself to be the head of the house, and with a sinister purpose in view, probably to find out just how far he would go, Mrs. Brown had indulged him in his delusion. Her encouragement made him haughty and presumptuous, and superinduced an attack of megalomania so unbearable that Mrs. Brown decided the time had come to apply a drastic remedy. One morning, when she was busy about the house and the servant girl was occupied, as now and then servant girls are, she requested Brown to go down cellar and bring up a scuttle of coal. Brown, being in a peculiarly haughty mood, not only refused but intimated that if she wished coal she knew where it was, making the remark not only with a supercilious air but enveloping it in an atmosphere of irony which was peculiarly cutting to Mrs. Brown. There is nothing which enrages a woman more than sarcasm. She may bear abuse complacently, because she can return it, but, being destitute of the sense of humor, she is at a disadvantage in retorting ironically.

Mrs. Brown, however, was fully equal to the occasion. Finding that Brown was in earnest, she ordered him to go, issuing her order quietly but firmly and warning him what the consequences would be if he refused again. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and they evidently had destructive designs against Brown, for he was mad and plumply refused to budge, again notifying Mrs. Brown she knew where the coal was. She did not reply in words. She took Brown by the collar, placed him across her knee, and taking off her slipper gave him a thorough spanking in the locality which nature has provided for that purpose. When Brown found that remonstrance and struggles were in vain he lifted up his voice and howled. His screams attracted the attention of neighbors, who rushed in with the impression that Brown was being murdered. When they took in the situation, however, and Mrs. Brown had explained the reason for the spanking, they not only applauded but urged her to resume. This was unnecessary. Brown was vanquished. The slipper had revived memories of other days. The smart had a familiar old-time feeling. He agreed to get the coal, took the scuttle, and went for it. What he did in the cellar no one knows. He may have kicked the scuttle all over the cellar or he may simply have wept. It is of little consequence what he did. He knew who ruled the house. He abdicated. He will now bring coal or any old thing when ordered.

This case is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it would have been more satisfactory if Brown had had the courage to take it into court and get a decision establishing the limit to which Lovely Woman can go in subjugating the Tyrant Man; for if spanking is to be introduced generally as part of the family discipline it should be decided by the courts for what offenses the slipper may be used, how many spanks may be administered, and what shall be the thickness of the slipper sole.

BLIGHTED TOWNS OF INDIANA.

A plant for the manufacture of starch from corn was the chief industry of the little town of Edinburg, in the neighboring State of Indiana. It employed seventy-five men, who got $600 a week, most of which was spent among the merchants of the town. The farmers of the vicinity had a profitable home market for their corn. This starch factory, which was worth about $125,000, has been bought for $175,000 by a concern which is endeavoring to get a monopoly of the business.

That sale is a good thing for the owners of the Edinburg factory, who receive an excessive price for it. Their gain, however, is the great loss of others. The factory has been closed, for the consolidated concern does not have to operate all the factories it owns in order to make the amount of starch it thinks the market can absorb. The seventy-five employés have been discharged and most of them have moved away. The merchants have lost good customers and the farmers have lost the home market for their corn, which does not bring them as much as it did. Real estate has depreciated in value because the population has decreased. Edinburg is a blighted town.

Naturally the people of that place and the immediate neighborhood have positive opinions on the subject of trusts and combines. They see that they have been grievously injured, while nobody has been benefited except the old owners of the factory. If the combine had lowered the price of starch it might be claimed that the general gain to consumers offset the special loss to Edinburg. The price of starch has been advanced, however.

Edinburg is not the only Indiana town which has suffered. The desolate buildings of the wire fence company at Crawfordsville have stirred General Lew Wallace to indignation against trust methods. Though the iron and steel industries of the United States are at the present moment turning away bids and doing the greatest business in their existence, the Crawfordsville shops are closed and the workmen are without employment. The trust got control of the plant merely to close it. The merchants and other business-men of the town feel the blow severely, but the trust is naturally indifferent as to whether it kills the town and impoverishes its inhabitants or not. Its business is to make money for itself, and it has decided that shutting down the Crawfordsville works is one way to do this. When it decides that raising the price of its product will put money into its treasury it will gouge the consumers with the same conscienceless indifference it has shown toward the Crawfordsville workmen.

General Wallace is right in comparing the reign of the trusts to that of the feudal Barons in medieval Europe. The robber Barons lived by holding the common people in vassalage and using them to make predatory war upon the surrounding country. They had their castles, as the trusts have their vast capital, making them impregnable to attack, save from some stronger rival of the same sort. As long as a feudal Lord had use for his own vassals he treated them as well as his horses or dogs, but the rest of the race were regarded as his legitimate prey. If one of his vassals offended him he killed the offender out of hand. If he chose to abandon one castle for another he left his surplus liegemen to starve, as the trust leaves the Crawfordsville workmen.

The feudal régime could not last forever as a system of government and it cannot last forever as an industrial system. The majority of the people finally rallied around a King, and the Lords and Barons thenceforth were held in check and lost their much-abused power. The King in the present instance is the federal government of the United States. Congress and the Executive must find ways to curb the insolent power of the trusts and divest them of the ability to ruin towns and raise prices at their own sovereign pleasure.

Mrs. Young's New Work.

It will be gratifying intelligence to all who are interested in the educational advancement of the city that it is not to lose the valuable services of Mrs. Ella F. Young, who recently resigned her position as Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools. Mrs. Young has accepted a position as teacher in the elementary school of the University of Chicago, and will also be an associate professional lecturer in the department of pedagogy in the College for Teachers, which is affiliated with the university. She will, therefore, continue her work in departments for which she is admirably qualified by training and experience, and in these positions she will exercise a powerful influence for good upon the advancement of pedagogy. It goes without saying that in the Teachers' College she will have for her students the teaching force of the city, both in public and private schools, and that her lectures will be of great practical benefit.

LADY LIARS.

Whether the Judge who recently charged all women with being liars has himself given the most convincing argument for the superiority of his own sex in the matter is a question that men and women must settle between themselves. The forces of literature seem to be arrayed against the woman. In the recently published life of Mrs. Oliphant that lady tells of a visit to the Tennysons, when the poet, listening to the farewell amenities exchanged between his wife and Mrs. Oliphant, remarked: "What liars you women are!" In a late novel the truth-loving hero is repelled by the way in which the heroine openly expresses contempt for her musical guest while the latter is performing at the piano, and then as openly bestows fulsome compliments upon the player.

Some venture to believe that the feeble fibs of femininity offered at the altar of convention are more than offset by the masculine misrepresentations that so often occur in trade. The business-man sands the sugar of his sales in the name of gain, while the worldly woman sugars the sands of society in the cause of geniality. Which is worse?

Lying is no longer a study in blacks and whites, but the art of shading with intermediate grays. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all ye know on earth and all ye need to know," said the poet. It is a great deal to know.

Science versus the Humanities.

In his recent address to the Teachers' Guild, in London, Professor Bryce hoped that "the teachers would express their opinion on the change now going on in the direction of substituting physical science for literary and human subjects in education." He himself thought that the change had already gone too far, for it tends to produce "a hard, dry, unfertile type of mind, as compared with the type of mind which literary and human subjects ought to produce." Commenting on this speech, the Schoolmaster says: "Naturally, the member for Aberdeen is strong on the 'humanities.' It is significant that Scotsmen, nurtured solely on the 'humanities,' score easily in departments of life where we would have thought the specialized training on technical and scientific sides would have won an easy victory. Possibly, however, the perfervidum ingenium may have something to do with the matter, and the success of the Scot may, after all, be achieved in spite of his Latin and Greek."

THE NEW GERM CURE.

Dr. Oscar Loew of the Agricultural department at Washington is said to have discovered a new method for curing germ diseases by means of an "enzyme," secreted by the germs themselves. It is difficult to see from the published reports how Dr. Loew's treatment differs in any respect from the anti-toxin method exploited so thoroughly by other scientists in the last few years. The idea of the anti-toxin treatment is to isolate the diphtheria or other germs and cultivate them until they produce the poison fatal to themselves, and to inoculate the patient with this fluid in the early stages of the disease. The basic idea of Dr. Loew's method is said to be the securing of a "class of enzymes which are produced by the bacteria that produce the disease," and the introduction of the "pure enzyme" into the human system so as to kill the disease germs without injuring the patient.

Scientists have for some years believed that it was the overproduction of a certain anti-toxin which caused diseases like typhoid fever to run their course and die out of the system if the patient survived beyond a given time. The bacteria are supposed to be killed by the ferment they produce. The cultivating of this ferment has been studiously followed in the Chicago Health department within the last year or two, and in certain cases the serum thus obtained has seemed to justify the claims made as to its curative properties. The latest experiments in this city with the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria indicated that the principle was correct, though the injection of the serum into the veins of the patient was often attended with other dangers scarcely less than that of the disease itself.

It may be that Dr. Loew has discovered some improvement on the anti-toxin treatment, but if so the correspondent who writes of it to a Chicago paper has carefully concealed the fact behind his own ignorance. He merely gives a new name to something already widely known under the name of anti-toxin. It is said that Dr. Loew has found that enzymes of certain diseases will kill not only their parent germ, but also the germs of other diseases. There is no corroboration, however, of this interesting statement. Until his friends can produce some more palpable evidence on the subject Dr. Loew's great discovery will be widely discounted by his fellow-scientists.

Watterson Eats His Crow.

The platform and candidate of the Democratic party in Kentucky have thrown Colonel Henri Watterson into a singular state of mind. As to the platform, he says: "There is much in the platform adopted that we subscribe to. We shall try to confine ourselves to what we consider the good that is in it. As far as possible we shall ignore that which we cannot approve. Of late years platforms seem to have been made chiefly to be disregarded. It may be that this one will prove to be no exception to the rule." As to the nomination of Goebel, he says: "The finality of the long drawn battle is given to the people of Kentucky with this issue of the Courier-Journal. Mr. Goebel heads the ticket. It has been loudly proclaimed that he was the candidate of the Courier-Journal. If it were so, it were a wise forecast, and is a glorious consummation. As a matter of fact, it is not so; but severe and sad as are the dispensations of Providence, we shall be compelled to support the ticket." It must be conceded that Colonel Watterson sat down to his banquet of crow courageously and gracefully, but it would be interesting to know his private opinion of the fowl which composed the principal dish. There are few sadder sights than that of a brave man struggling with adversity.

PUGILISTIC circles were excited yesterday over the rumor that Dreyfus was about to land hard on France.

FOR neglecting to provide water for a carload of live stock in transit over its road, the Great Northern railroad company was fined $100 the other day. Failure to water its stock is an offense of which a railway company is seldom guilty.

SEVERAL hundred pardonable headaches have been indulged in by Harvard boys at large since last Thursday.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer—At His Worst.

"It's a darned shame, the way these trusts are taking the country," remarked the suburban passenger with the receding chin, opening out another page of the paper he was reading and addressing himself to the tall and limber passenger sitting next to him.

"Er—yes," replied the other, who was also reading a paper. "Quite so."

"Something has got to be done," pursued the first speaker, pushing his hat back and becoming more earnest, "or the whole country will go to destruction!"

"Er—likely."

"There's the sugar trust, and the steel trust, and the glass trust, and the coal trust, and the——"

"Yes, you're right," said the tall, angular man, vaguely, and trying to resume his reading.

"And it beats me that our public men can't see how things are going. It looks like they didn't care——"

"As if they didn't care," interrupted the other, folding his paper with an attempt at resignation and preparing to listen.

"Yes, as if they didn't care. I was talking the other day with a friend of mine about this thing——"

"Which thing?"

"The trusts."

"O, yes. The trusts. These things. Yes?"

"And I says——"

"You said——"

"I said, 'the people won't have it'——"

"That is, I presume, the people won't have the trusts. They won't have them. Yes?"

"I says——"

"You said——"

"I said, 'The people won't have them. That's all there is to it!'"

"All there is of it. Yes?"

"He says—he said—'What would you do?' I said, 'I'd put the hooks into 'em! I'd——'"

"Into the people?"

"No, no! Into the trusts."

"I see. What hooks?"

"Don't y' understand? I'd enforce the laws against them."

"What laws?"

"The—anti-trust laws, blame it!"

"Blame what?"

"You don't seem to take much interest in this. Perhaps you think the right thing for a man to do is to simply sit down——"

"By no means. Simply to sit down——"

"Isn't that what I said?—to sit down and let the trusts have their own way. I don't. I propose to have——"

"You purpose to have——"

"To have my say about it—I know people——"

"Persons."

"Maybe, sir, from your standpoint——"

"Point of view?"

"Haven't you anything better to do than to pick me up on my style——"

"I protest, sir. It is your lack of style."

"I express myself in language as good as the average, mister. I know that much——"

"Colloquial, and not in correct taste. 'Thus much,' or 'so much,' or 'as much as that.' The word 'that' is not an adverb. Hence is can't qualify an adjective. A man who will say 'that much' would not hesitate, under sufficient provocation, to talk about his 'speciality,' pronounce 'guns' 'gooms,' or ask somebody on whose corns he had stepped to 'excuse' him. He would say, if sick, that he was 'poorly,' and——"

"I think you're the biggest darned crank of any I ever——"

"Wrong again. Biggest darned crank of all. See the distinction?"

"I supposed I was talking to a man that had some opinions about things——"

"You are, sir, and one of my opinions is that it is the height of incivility to seek to draw a man into conversation when it is evident he is interested in something else. You mean well, my friend, but you need to learn the lesson that—Madam, will you have this seat?"

But the other man jumped up first, and moved a few feet down the aisle, where he stood and looked savagely at him, and compressed his lips together, and indulged in wild longings to kill him, until the train rolled into the station downtown.

PERSONALS.

Thomas A. Edison's handwriting bears a close resemblance to that of Edgar Allan Poe.

B. C. Klusmeier, postmaster of La Grange, Mo., has just passed his twenty-first birthday.

In the person of Thomas Shaw, Boston has a citizen who is a double of the Czar of Russia.

The Prince of Wales has a collection of portraits of himself clipped from newspapers and periodicals.

Queen Margherita of Italy keeps a diary, in which she notes her impressions of the people she has met.

The Duchess of Devonshire is devoted to racing and seldom misses an important event on the English turf.

John D. Rockefeller's usual luncheon consists of a glass of milk and two crackers, with an occasional piece of fruit.

Queen Victoria has no family name, her family having attained prominence before family names became common. The Prince Consort had no family name either. It is said sometimes that he had such a name, Wettin, but the statement is incorrect.

A Sudden Relapse.

"He's a mean man," was the earnest comment; "a mighty mean man."

"What has occurred?"

"I was explaining to him my success in demonstrating the power of mind over matter. I was telling him how I had brought my will and my intellect to bear upon a corn, and how I had subjugated the delusion called pain, when he deliberately stepped on my foot!"—Washington Star.

Milwaukee's Boast.

With an equipment of saloons which is startling to the professional champions of temperance, Milwaukee is in sober verity a temperance town—that is, an abode of sobriety. Here beer is as freely drunk as water, yet no crude surfeit reigns, and the people of all degrees, drinkers and non-drinkers alike, conduct themselves with decorum, requiring no curbing by the police.—Evening Wisconsin.

Limitations of Weekly Journalism.

It is impossible for a paper which appears but once a week to give any satisfactory information about matters in France. The present Cabinet has remained in office six days at this writing.—Smithfield Sun.

On the Safe Side Whichever Is Right.

An Atchison woman is taking Christian Science and old-fashioned medical treatment at the same time.—Atchison Globe.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

IT CAME NEAR NOT BEING THE FOURTH OF JULY.—When we shoot off our firecrackers on the Fourth of July we are not apt to remember that the Declaration of Independence was not passed by the unanimous vote of the colonies, and that it had a hard time in getting through the Continental Congress at all. The original resolution announcing to the world that the "United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent" was introduced into Congress by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia on June 7, 1776. It finally passed, after several days of debate, by the bare majority of 7 to 6. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland were expressly instructed against it. New York, Delaware, and South Carolina refused to vote for it. On July 1 only nine colonies voted for the declaration, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina still standing out against it. Finally, on July 4, two of the four delegates from Pennsylvania who opposed the passage of the declaration absented themselves from the meeting, leaving a majority of the delegation in its favor. The other colonies, with the exception of New York, finally voted in the affirmative. It was not, however, until July 9 that New York finally swung into line and the Declaration of Independence became the unanimous act of the thirteen colonies.

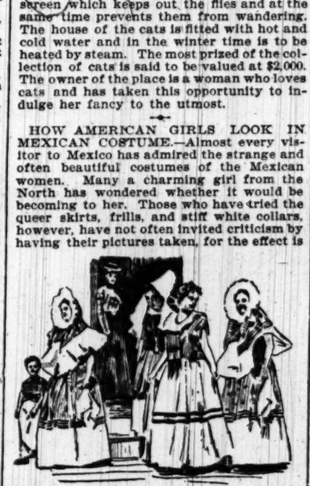
Richard Henry Lee.

PEANUT TRUST NOT TO BE LAUGHED AT.—Now that the lowly but nutritious peanut has passed into the hands of a trust with a capital of $5,000,000, it is worth while to consider that each year more than 530,000 acres of land in the United States are planted in peanuts and that the retail value of the crop, at five cents a pint, is upwards of $12,000,000. Virginia, the mother of Presidents, is also the home of the peanut, for that State raises nearly one-third of all the peanuts grown in the country. Altogether thirty-seven States are to a greater or less degree victims of the peanut growing habit. Even in Maine somebody with a taste for goobers planted an acre in 1899 and got a crop of twenty-one bushels. Illinois had nineteen acres of peanuts under cultivation in the same year and produced, altogether, a crop of 481 bushels.

Peanut Plant.

LUXURIOUS HOME FOR CATS.—There has just been built near Highland Park certainly the most luxurious and probably the only home for cats in the State. The cat mansion is at the rear of a handsome house which was built this spring. It is surrounded by a wide veranda on which the forty lucky felines can take the air inside a wire screen which keeps out the flies and at the same time prevents them from wandering. The house of the cats is fitted with hot and cold water and in the winter time is to be heated by steam. The most prized of the collection of cats is said to be valued at $2,000. The owner of the place is a woman who loves cats and has taken this opportunity to indulge her fancy to the utmost.

HOW AMERICAN GIRLS LOOK IN MEXICAN COSTUME.—Almost every visitor to Mexico has admired the strange and often beautiful costumes of the Mexican women. Many a charming girl from the North has wondered whether it would be becoming to her. Those who have tried the queer skirts, frills, and stiff white collars, however, have not often invited criticism by having their pictures taken, for the effect is not always what might be expected. It seems to require a peculiar knack to wear the costume with grace. The picture, which is from a photograph, is the more interesting, therefore, as showing four American girls who can at least wear the odd Mexican headgear to advantage. The party includes Miss Clayton and Miss Kathleen Clayton, daughters of the United States Ambassador, Miss Penzel of Arkansas, and Mrs. William P. Wood.



FOUR AMERICAN GIRLS IN MEXICAN COSTUME.

LATEST BLOW TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—The latest member of the British Parliment to denounce Lord Salisbury's government is the Rt.-Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, M. P. for Cornwall. Mr. Courtney was always a Liberal until the home rule question came up, when he temporarily allied himself with the Conservatives. For some years he wrote the leading editorials for the London Times. He has also served as Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. Mr. Courtney has recently made himself prominent by introducing the resolution allowing women to serve as Aldermen in London. He has held office as Under Secretary of State, as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and as Deputy Speaker of the House.

Leonard Henry Courtney.

MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED THE CHICAGO FIRE.—If the Connecticut genius who has just patented a milk pail which can't be kicked over had only made his great discovery thirty years ago, the Chicago fire of 1871 might have been prevented. Mrs. O'Leary's cow might have kicked her hardest but she couldn't have tipped over the pail, and consequently the lamp, to save her life. The patented device consists of a stool in which is cut an opening large enough to receive the pail. Once in place the milkmaid sits down on the stool and holds the whole thing down by her weight. The inventor figures that the value of the milk which might be saved each year by the use of his invention would make him comfortable for life.

New Patent Milk Pail.

RESTORED STADIUM AT ATHENS.—Chicago's new stadium will hardly rival its ancient prototype at Athens, which, after posing as a ruin 1,800 years, was restored to almost its pristine glory for the revival of the Olympian games in 1896. M. Averoff, a wealthy Greek, living at Alexandria, supplied the funds for its restoration. Originally the seats of the Stadium, which could accommodate 50,000 people, were built of solid marble. Almost the whole building was buried under débris until 1863, when it was partially excavated. In restoring it the antique plans have been carefully followed, so that the modern athletes now use the same underground dressing-rooms as were occupied by their forerunners of ancient Greece. Work is still in progress on the restoration, as M. Averoff is to replace the marble seats, which rise in tiers about the amphitheater. During the games in 1896 these seats were temporarily constructed of wood.

WATCH DOG OF FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.—In these days of trial for the French republic M. Henri Brisson is becoming more and more prominent as one of the bulwarks of republicanism. Brisson has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies elected since the formation of the republic. He has been twice a candidate for the Presidency and was Premier and Minister of Justice in 1885. In 1894 he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. He is 64 years old, and has the highest reputation for honesty and elevation of moral character. In 1868 M. Brisson was one of the founders of Revue Politique. He is noted for his modesty and for his eloquence. He is one of the few French statesmen who have passed through the recent scandals in France without a suspicion attaching to him.

M. Henri Brisson.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S OLD ORGAN TO SOUND FOR THE LAST TIME.—The last service in the old Memorial Baptist Church on Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage Grove avenue, will be held on Sunday. Next week the present building will be torn down to make way for a new structure. With the passing of the old building will go out of existence forever an organ which was originally built for Plymouth, Henry Ward Beecher's old church in Brooklyn. For years during the great preacher's prime the organ did its part in the famous services at Plymouth Church. At his death the congregation decided that the old instrument would no longer meet their wants. Accordingly it was sold to the Memorial Church in this city, where it has since been in use.

REMARKABLE MEMBER OF A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—That the Rev. Henry C. McCook should marry at the age of 86 will prove little surprising to those who know that "The McCooks" are always doing remarkable things. It is only a few months since this venerable clergyman wrote a novel, "The Latimers," which found much popular favor. "The McCooks" are one of the most notable productions of the State of Ohio. There were two families, with five brothers at the head of them. One family, "The Tribe of Dan," boasted nine sons, and the other, "The Tribe of John," numbered five stalwart boys. When the war broke out all the McCooks' fathers and sons alike enlisted in the union army or navy. There were fifteen of them in all, one son having died in the United States service in 1842 in Rio Janeiro. All the McCook boys but one attained the rank of a commissioned officer during the war. Among them were five Brigadier Generals and two Major Generals.

John McCook, Head of "The Tribe of John."

THE 4TH IN THE COUNTRY.

A Great Day at Moweaqua.

The Fourth of July, 1899, is going to be a great day—the greatest in the history of this town. It is going to be a day when every patriotic citizen will throw business to the wind, and enter with heart and soul into our celebration. It will be no small affair—the arrangements are not being made on a cheap, save-a-nickel basis. The committees having in charge the several departments are sparing no expense or labor to make the day a successful one in the highest degree.

The orator of the day will be the Hon. Lawrence B. Stringer, popularly known as the silver-tongued orator of Logan County. He is an ex-member of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, a Red Man, and K. of P. of high degree, and withal an entertaining and eloquent speaker. He will be ably assisted by two of our local pastors—the Rev. J. Foxworthy and the Rev. Jo. B. Rogers. The Amusement committee has not been idle. Our own Tom Gilliland will make the City Park resound with his popular "coon" melodies, besides there will be numerous other attractions in the way of music and singing.

The Amusement committee announces on the immense posters just issued that it has arranged for wheelbarrow races, bicycle races, foot races, pleasing matches, and a host of other attractions. There will be no end to the fun and frolic in store for those who come to Moweaqua on that day.—Moweaqua Call-Mail.

Eagle to Break Screaming Record.

Remember that the eagle will scream longer and louder at Indianola on the Fourth of July than any other place in the county.—Indianola Gazette.

***Editor to Be

AT'S WHAT.

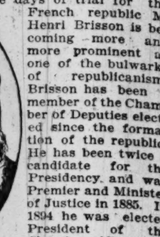
ts, which rise in tiers about the
er. During the games in 1896
were temporarily constructed

DOG OF FRENCH REPUBLIC.

n these days of trial for the French republic M. Henri Brisson is becoming more and more prominent as one of the bulwarks of republicanism. Brisson has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies elected since the formation of the republic. He has been twice a candidate for the Presidency, and was Premier and Minister of Justice in 1885. In 1894 he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. He is 64 years old, the highest reputation for honelevation of moral character. In risson was one of the founders of ntique. He is noted for his modor his eloquence. He is one of the h statesmen who have passed e recent scandals in France withdicion attaching to him.

WARD BEECHER'S OLD OROUND FOR THE LAST TIME.—
rvice in the old Memorial Baptist Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage ue, will be held on Sunday. Next present building will be torn down ay for a new structure. With the the old building will go out of exever an organ which was originalor Plymouth, Henry Ward Beechurch in Brooklyn. For years durat preacher's prime the organ did the famous services at Plymouth At his death the congregation dethe old instrument would no et their wants. Accordingly it o the Memorial Church in this city, as since been in use.

KABLE MEMBER OF A RELE FAMILY.—That the Rev. McCook
rry at the
will prove
prising to
know that
Cooks" are
ng remark-
s. It is only
nths since
ble clergy-
and much
vor. "The
are one of
notable pro-
f the State
There were two families, with twe
t the head of them. One family,
of Dan," boasted nine sons, and
"The Tribe of John," numbered
rt boys. When the war broke out
Cooks' fathers and sons alike, en
he union army or navy. There
n of them in all, one son having
United States service in 1842 in
o. All the McCook boys but one
he rank of a commissioned officer
e war. Among them were five
Generals and two Major Generals.



John McCook, Head of "The Tribe of John."

TH IN THE COUNTRY.

Day at Moweaqua.

rth of July, 1899, is going to be a
the greatest in the history of this
s going to be a day when every
itizen will throw business to the
enter with heart and soul into our
. It will be no small affair—the
nts are not being made on a
ve-a-nickel basis. The committe in charge the several departsparing no expense or labor to lay a successful one in the highest

or of the day will be the Hon. B. Stringer, popularly known as tonguied orator of Logan County. ex-member of the Thirty-eighth ssembly, a Red Man, and K. of P. gree, and withal an entertaining nt speaker. He will be ably aswo of our local pastors—the Rev. thy and the Rev. Jo. B. Rogers. ement committee has not been own Tom Gilliland will make Park resound with his popular melodies, besides there will be other attractions in the way of tertaining.
sement committee announces on ase posters just issued that it ed for wheelbarrow races, bis, foot races, pie-eating matches, of other attractions. There will to the fun and frolic in store for come to Moweaqua on that day. a Call-Mail.

Break Screaming Record.

r that the eagle will scream louder at Indianola on the July than any other place in the dianola Gazette.

Be Thrashed.

to be an event in connection with ation of the Fourth at Forest, nty, O., that will be regarded pest interest by everybody, and by the journalistic world. The he Forest Review sent a sharp bscriber, and the latter took ofdeclared that he would whip the cly on the Fourth, if the affair ranged as a part of the holiday rora on the Fourth.—Aurora Ex-

Will Be There.

y with their families, their cles, and aunts, are preparing to h at Oquawka, beside the grand d in the cooling groves.—Oquawka.

Plans.

have not been perfected, but e good speaking, inspiring music, eworks, etc. Prepare to spend

Blow Out."

have another one of its grand his year on the Fourth of July. s, which will soon be posted.—ate.

Place.

ssured fact that Greenview will rself as a place to spend the e committees have completed nents for the amusement and nt of all who attend, and there on this earth where a prettier Marbold's Grove can be found d to be entertained. You most ll enjoy the day if you come to —Greenview Leader.

Program.

ll celebrate the Fourth of July, all comers the worth of their oney. No end of amusement has red, including a parachute leap Bailey, 100-yard dash against d Smith, and a great display of n the evening, the festivities n a social ball at the M. W. A. a Chat.

Promises.

in this vicinity is attempting n on as grand a scale as Rushl'll dash yeh over yondeh beetling cliff!" The girl stared in the direction designated by his grimy forefinger. "Huh!" she said, "that's only a bluff." For she was up in topography as well as some other things.—Standard and Catholic Times.

Piddle—"Only think, Mumbler and Miss Dresser are not on speaking terms, and yet they have to go on in the same plays night after night." Paddle—"Must be awkward. Of course they have to talk to each other in the dialogues." Fiddle—"Not at all. They follow the usual rule; each talks to the audience."—Boston Transcript.

Ticket Seller (at box office)—"Do you want an account?" Unknown Actor—"Account, no; account of the profesh." Ticket Seller—"Where are your credentials?" Actor—"I left them at the hotel, but that's all right, I'm the man who discovered that new way of saying 'Vad is dis it?'" Ticket Seller—"Did you say four seats?"—Cleveland Leader.

"I guess I'll keep you on all season," said the manager of the summer vaudeville house. "At last I am appreciated!" exclaimed the man who had never been able to get an engagement for more than a week, trying to hide his astonishment under the air of a man coming into his rights. "That's what," continued the manager. "You are so hopelessly bum that you make the other turns seem good by contrast."—Indianapolis Journal.

Will Not Celebrate.

will not celebrate the Fourth o
ar.—Litchfield Monitor.

TRICKS IN ALL TRADES.

The Author.

Most editors are good friends to young authors —they refuse to publish their articles.—Wisconsin Journal.

While W. D. Howells is speaking of the decline of poetry there are others who are speaking of the decline of Howells.—Banville Commercial.

Scribbler—"My article's too long, eh? Could you use it if I cut it down?" Editor—"Yes; if you don't cut it too small it'll come in handy for scrap paper."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

"Do you think I could get better results," queried the visitor, sadly, "if I burned the midnight oil over my work?" "Well, hardly," replied the editor, kindly; "but I think the results would be better if you burned your work over the midnight oil."—Philadelphia Record.

The Real Estate Agent.

One of the best ways to keep real estate up is to keep the sand and dust down.—Galveston News.

"I don't suppose a woman ought to be a real estate agent." "I don't know. Why not?" "Well, it's a woman's place, you know, to be the housekeeper."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"There's no use," he said, positively, "of my trying to build a house according to these plans for a $5,000 home." "Why not?" inquired his wife. "Because I couldn't possibly raise more than eight or nine thousand."—Washington Star.

"I thought you said this property was only a couple of steps from the postoffice," said the prospective buyer. "It is," responded the ever-resourceful real estate agent. "You step on an electric car here and step off at the postoffice. That's only two steps. See."—Ohio State Journal.

The Politician.

Tommy—"Say, pa, what is a political reformer?" His Father—"A political reformer, my son, is a man who wants an office and wants it bad."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Hoax—"I tell you, this fellow Boodler is an honest man. When the corporation offered a price for his vote he promptly replied: 'Not much.'" Joax—"I heard his reply was 'Not enough.'"—Philadelphia Record.

First Citizen—"I see the idea of voting by machine is gaining in popularity. Do you think the sense of the voters will easily learn how to work it?" Second Citizen—"I hope so. Heretofore the machine has always worked the voter."—Columbus Journal.

"I am getting worried about the way we're building our national platform," said a private in the Democratic ranks. "Why so?" asked the professional politician. "Why, we're getting so many planks in it, I'm afraid it'll be top heavy."—Ohio Journal.

Rounds—"Emmons is about the most unsophisticated man I ever ran up against." Squires—"What's the matter with Emmons?" Rounds—"Some of us went to him to see if he would run for Alderman, and, if you'll believe it, he actually asked what salary there was attached to the office."—Boston Transcript.

The Poet.

A poet could not tread the path to fame without his feet.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

This world will be perfect when all poets follow the example of the St. Louis physician who committed suicide immediately after writing a poem. —St. Joseph Herald.

Wagg—"Howler has just recovered from the measles and now he has broken out again." Wigg—"Relapse?" Wagg—"Worse; anti-expansion poem."—Cleveland Leader.

"There's plenty of room at the top," remarked the editor. The poet was deeply disappointed, for he had commented upon the fact that the waste-basket was already full.—Philadelphia Record.

"This is my latest painting. 'The Apotheosis of the Bard.'" "Eh? That surely ain't Pegasus?" "No. We have done away with Pegasus. That's an automobile."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Seems odd, nowadays, that such poets as Moore and all of them were always writing 'Lines to Fannie.'" "Probably Pegasus was like other horses, and they gave the lines to Fannie so as to have their hands free."—Harlem Life.

The Physician.

Wigg—"Bonesetter, that young doctor, has committed suicide." Wagg—"Yes, some doctors have so little to do that they kill themselves."—Cleveland Leader.

Druggist—"What mistake did you make with that patient I sent you?" Doctor—"I charged him $2 a visit, while I find he could have stood $5."—San Francisco Examiner.

Patient—"Do you think a sudden fright would be likely to bring on a relapse?" Doctor—"Most certainly." Patient—"Then please bear that in mind when making out your bill."—Detroit Journal.

A Case of Doubt.—Doctor—"James, did that lady in the waiting-room come in her own coach or a trolley car?" Servant—"Trolley car, sir!" Doctor—"Thanks! I couldn't tell from her dress whether to prescribe three months at Newport or sulphur and molasses!"—Puck.

"See here," said the doctor to his patient, "I've been a physician for ten years, and I know what treatment your case requires." "That cuts no ice with me. I've been an invalid for thirty years, and it's not for the likes of you to tell me to take something that I know I don't need."—Detroit Free Press.

"John," said Mrs. Parvenu, wearily, but with decision, "I must have a consultation of physicians." "But, Maria," he protested, "you have nothing but a cold in the head." "Can't help it," she answered. "When Mrs. Brown was sick last winter she had a consultation of physicians, and I guess we can afford anything that the Browns can."—Portland Oregonian.

It is a Sanford man who has this statement sewn to his undershirt. "My appendix has been cut out," and he explains his case in this way: "You see these are the paltry kniffing days of the surgeon. If a man falls in a fit, faints, or happens to lose consciousness for any reason, they cart him off to the hospital and operate for appendicitis without waiting for him to come to and say what ails him. I've been sliced open once, and I don't hanker for encores."—Kennebec Journal.

The Musician.

The husband of a singer must become dreadfully tired of the same old songs.—Atchison Globe.

Some musicians get along on their cheek, but the cornist depends on his lip.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

She—"Didn't you feel like clapping your hands while she was singing?" He—"Yes; clapping my hands over my ears."—Yonkers Statesman.

Miss Ethel—"Music always makes me feel sad; doesn't it you, Mr. Suds?" Mr. S.—"Yes; but I like it—it's awfully jolly to feel sad, don't y' know."—Brooklyn Life.

Every one has an idea that any one can beat a drum in a band. By-the-way, did you ever know any one to take lessons on a drum? They seem to pick it up.—Atchison Globe.

"Yes, the Boggsville brass band got the first prize." "I thought that was one of the worst bands in the tournament." "Yes, it was. It got the prize because it was the only band in the lot whose program wasn't half Sousa."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What's become of little Tommy Traddles? That bushy headed boy with the wonderful talent for music? Did his taste develop into anything practical?" "Yes, indeed. I saw him in the city a few days ago. He was ringing a big bell in front of an auction store."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you think that we will ever have universal peace?" asked the thoughtful man. "I dunno," answered the musician. "If we do, I'd hate to have the contract of managing the singing organizations who will be assembled to sing anthems about it. The professional jealousy will be something terrific."—Washington Star.

The Editor.

An amateur editor has made a fortune by his pen. His father died of grief on reading one of his editorials and left him $150,000.—Nauvoo Independent.

New Reporter—"Don't you think it hard on me, sir, to have my stuff turned down when I'm working on space? Isn't there anything I can write that'll be accepted?" Editor—"H'm; you might try your resignation."—Philadelphia Record.

Managing Editor—"Don't you think we had better have a shorthand man at the Ministers' association meeting this afternoon?" City Editor—"Don't see how we can work it. It will take every shorthand man on the force to handle that woman convention."—Ohio State Journal.

A troubled but trusting subscriber recently wrote to the editor of the Huron Herald: "What ails my hens? Every morning I find one or more of them keeled over, to rise no more." The reply was: "The fowls are dead. It is an old complaint and nothing can be done except to bury them."—Kansas City Star.

City Editor—"Well?" Reporter—"Can I have fifteen minutes off this afternoon?" City Editor (frowning)—"For what?" Reporter—"I'm to be married." City Editor—"Well, hurry up. And [absently] get the name of the bride and all that, and if there's anything sensational enlarge upon it. I shall expect half a column. Get a hustle on!"—St. Louis Republic.

The Actor.

"She is America's greatest actress," said Mrs. Yenspot, speaking of a tragedienne whose name came up in conversation. "Indeed? Who says so?" asked Mr. Yenspot. "The man who makes the pills that cured her of indigestion."—Detroit Journal.

"The idea!" exclaimed the sensational actress, as she beat an angry tattoo on the floor with her slipper. "What's the trouble? Can't you get your divorce?" "Yes; but that lawyer has offered to secure it without publicity!"—Washington Star.

"Rehfuse meh proffered love, proud gorrul," cried the heavy villain, "and by meh ballidome I'll dash yeh over yondeh beetling cliff!" The girl stared in the direction designated by his grimy forefinger. "Huh!" she said, "that's only a bluff." For she was up in topography as well as some other things.—Standard and Catholic Times.

Piddle—"Only think, Mumbler and Miss Dresser are not on speaking terms, and yet they have to go on in the same plays night after night." Paddle—"Must be awkward. Of course they have

FIGHT AT EL CANEY.

One year ago this morning, at almost exactly twenty-five minutes after 6 o'clock, the battle of El Caney was opened. It was the crisis of the drama of which Daiquiri and Las Guasimas had been the prologue, and the opening scene, and of which the surrender of Santiago, sixteen days later, was to be the glorious finale.

El Caney was a battle most simple in its conception. Its plan could be summed up in three words—"Drive them out"—and the driving was to occupy two hours. Simple as it was, we learned long before the sun went down that day, that the execution of the plan was a matter fully as difficult in achievement as it was easy in projection.

El Caney was a small town of possibly 500 inhabitants, two and three-fourths miles northeast of Santiago. It was a place of great strategic importance in the capture of Santiago, as it not only commanded the only road leading to Guantanamo, where there was a large Spanish garrison, which could be drawn on at will to reinforce the garrison at Santiago, but any force holding the town was a perpetual menace and a sourse of imminent danger to the right flank of the army hemming in the City of Santiago. It was absolutely necessary before the actual seige of Santiago could be undertaken that El Caney be seized by the American forces, and its capture was determined on as the first stroke in the struggle. It was strengthened by a stone fort, El Niso, the Spaniards called it, several strong blockhouses, and all the buildings in the town were loop-holed.

The troops selected for the task were those comprising the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by General Henry W. Lawton. His division contained the three brigades of Chaffee, Miles, and Ludlow, each brigade containing three regiments, every one of which, with the exception of the First Infantry of Miles' brigade —Shafter's old regiment before he wore a General's star—was hotly engaged. Later in the day General Bates' brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry, came up from Siboney and was thrown into the fight. Exclusive of Bates' two regiments, but including the First Infantry, which all day long supported Capron's Battery and did no fighting at all, Lawton had in line for action about 5,100 fighting men. Bates' brigade was fully 1,200 strong, giving Lawton 6,300 men on the field during the day, against a Spanish force of between 600 and 700 men. We outnumbered the enemy ten to one, it took us from dawn until after dark to take the town, and when the fight was over five Spanish soldiers out of every seven had shot down one man in blue. That was the way the simple plan of taking Caney turned out in reality.

Chaffee's brigade held the right of the line covering the Guantanamo road. Miles held the center, and Ludlow the left, reaching around toward the road, by which lay the only Spanish line of retreat into Santiago after Caney should be taken.

The lines of battle were down in the valley, Capron's Battery of four guns being posted on a hill nearly one and one-half miles from the fort. Shafter's headquarters, where Lawton and his staff gathered to witness the opening of the action. Captain Capron, commander of the battery, a tall, powerful man, wearing a white helmet three sizes too large for him—which settled on his eyebrows in front, slid down over his ears on the sides, and bumped against his shoulders behind in such generous fashion that every time he threw back his head the helmet would be jammed down over his eyes—tramped nervously back and forward, talking incessantly to his men, General Lawton, and to himself.

Lawton stood at the right of the battery, holding his watch in his hand. When, at twenty-five minutes after 6, five minutes ahead of the time set for the opening of the fight, he turned to Capron with an inquiring look, "All ready, sir; all ready," said Capron eagerly. "All right," said Lawton, and in another minute Capron's voice rang out: "No. 1, fire." A rush of flame, a cloud of silver white smoke, a singing hum through the air as the shell sped on its way toward the stone fort, and the battle of El Caney began.

The first shell flew far beyond the mark, but the range was quickly corrected, and then shot after shot flew to its destination with murderous precision. Hole after hole was torn in the fort, death and mutilation spread broadcast throughout a little column of cavalry marching out of the town, but not a sound came from the infantry down in the valley. It seemed to those near the battery as though the four guns of Capron were to be all there was in the battle. But soon there came a rifle shot, then another, and another, all sounding like firecrackers under a barrel two squares away. Closer and closer the American lines drew in, and then the Spanish, getting their first sight of the advancing foe, began their work, which was to constitute, although its men were beaten and routed, a day of glory for Spain.

Directly in front of the fort was a long ditch dug so deep that nothing but the heads of the men within it could be seen. Again and again Capron's shrapnel shells tore up the ground around the little line of conical straw hats worn by the Spanish infantry; again and again the whistle of the coming shell caused the hats to disappear, but before the smoke of its explosion had blown away the hats were up again and the stream of deadly Mauser bullets was poured forth as before.

Closer and closer came the American lines, sharper and sharper their fire, but the little band of Spaniards clung to their work with dogged courage. Of the gallant line of officers that had stood erect behind the lines when the fight began not one was on his feet, but the men fought on. They held it as long as men of any blood could have held it —for they held it till they died.

There never was a battle more difficult to see than El Caney. The ground over which it was fought was so densely overgrown that it was impossible to see for any distance in any direction. My own recollections of it are a blistering sun and stifling heat, frantic thirst, rushes across open spaces when you could see sometimes a hundred men advancing, sometimes three or four, lying prone while over our backs the Mauser bullets whipped fiercely through the foliage above and cut the grass beside us; plunging forward over more, and at the end of the rush finding yourself with a different lot of men from those with whom you had started. Able to see nothing, to know nothing save what was happening within ten feet of you, ignorant of the progress of the fight in other parts of the line, no knowledge of whether your own squad was supported or left alone —but still keeping on in a general way toward the town and fort. That is what the fight of El Caney was in large part to me and probably to every other man who was in the line.

At 4 in the afternoon Chaffee was close in from the north, Miles in the outskirts of the town on the east, Ludlow and Bates between El Caney and Santiago, and the end was at hand. Details from the Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored), commanded by three young Lieutenants—Mobs, Caldwell, and Hunt—were commanded to keep up an increasing fire on the fort, and no work was ever more thoroughly done. Every head that showed itself was instantly shot down. Not a face, not a hand could be shown at an aperture of the fort without drawing a dozen bullets, and some of them always hit.

One man stepped out into a doorway bearing a white flag which he was about to wave. He was dead before he could raise it. Another man, made wise by the fate of his predecessor, put out the flag first and then the firing on the fort ceased.

There have been stories told of the gallant dash upon the fort, of the brilliant act of its storming. I have heard men (correspondents chiefly) tell of the part they took in that mad rush that ended with the capture of the fort, but as our men marched up to and into it not one shot came from it. I was then on the right of Chaffee's line and could see the entire proceeding plainly. There was no firing for the reason there was no enemy there to fire. The trenches in front of the fort, the covered way at its side, were filled nearly even full with Spanish dead who had fought as well as soldiers can and died as bravely as men ever die.

The fort was taken, Ludlow and Bates were across the road between El Caney and Santiago, and Miles and Chaffee were right up to the town holding the commanding ground in every direction. All day long our men had struggled forward against a fire which for the most part they had been compelled to return at a disadvantage, but their turn had come at last. From every side, from behind every tree or clump of bushes, from the open ground to the north, where eager sharpshooters rushed out, scorning cover in order to get a shot at the enemy, there came a storm of fire before which it seemed that nothing could live—and, in truth, when the fire ceased there was not much left alive on the ground over which it swept.

As the night drew on the Spanish fire ceased, and then the men of Chaffee's and Miles' brigades walked into the town, finding none but wounded and dead—and the battle of El Caney was over, a victory for the American arms.

Of the little Spanish force which had held the town about forty were taken prisoners, an equal number fled to the woods, and the balance were killed and wounded, General Vara del Rey, their leader, being among the dead.

Gathering his division together General Lawton pushed on in the darkness to form a junction with the right of Sumner's line, the nearest portion of the force that had fought the battle of San Juan. He found it impossible to do this, and during the night, on orders from General Shafter, he retraced his steps over the road by which he had marched to El Caney, and striking the main road at El Poso pushed on to San Juan Hill, where he took his place on the morning of July 2 as the right division of the blockading army.

HARRY L. BEACH.

WINNING SAN JUAN HILLS.

The soldiers who were to make the fight at San Juan a year ago today were chafing in restraint back of El Poso when the sun came peeping through a gap in the Sierra Maestra Range that stood like a sheltering wall on the right of the narrow valley of the Aguadores. At last they began to move.

A single trail extended from Guasimas out beyond the Aguadores River. There it divided; to the north Caney, to the west San Juan. It was so narrow that only in places was it wide enough for a man on horseback to pass a wagon. Into this trail the cavalry moved to advance towards San Juan to be ready to take up the fight when Lawton came swinging down on the Holguin road from Caney, and not till then. Although the firing became heavy far off on the left its sound came no nearer.

Cavalry, infantry, and artillery were moving, halting, tangling, and glutting the trail. The sun was blazing fiercely, and the distant rattle and roar of battle was as far away on the left as when it began. Way was made for artillery to pass. The cavalry was to be in advance. The infantry of Kent's command was pressing on, pausing, halting, and advancing again, and sharing the narrow road with the troopers.

The second ford of the Aguadores was crossed. The red tiled roof was seen on the old building on a hill to the left that was afterwards to become the objective point of Kent's division. Here was a small, sandy flat, and here a jam of men and guns was formed. It was here the men of the Seventy-first New York sat up a cheer, and it was here, and behind and in front of the ford that most of those fell who died to make San Juan a name to live in American history. The Spaniards in the red roofed house and in the trenches in front of it found the range of that mass of men jammed in the trail about the ford, and that is why it is called the "bloody angle." The sending up of the observation balloon served to bring the fire of the enemy on those who were resting in comparative safety farther back waiting to advance.

It was 12:20 o'clock when the head of Wikoff's brigade crossed the ford, and the men were deployed quickly to the left and exposed to the fire from the trenches. It was here Wikoff fell. He was a hero of the civil war, and one who had done more than his share of Indian fighting, and had lost an eye in battle. It is believed he was killed by a Spanish sharpshooter in a tree behind the American lines. Lieutenant Colonel Worth of the Thirteenth Infantry succeeded to the command of the brigade, and he almost immediately was wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Liscum of the Twenty-fourth succeeded Worth, and he dropped with a Spanish bullet in his shoulder. Lieutenant Colonel Ewers of the Ninth Infantry then took command of the brigade, which had lost three commanders in thirty minutes.

The brigade under Pearson came up and crossed the knoll a little farther to the right and came down into the flat. Hawkins' brigade on the right of the division was crossing the flat in skirmish order to the sunken road under the lee of the strongly intrenched and vigorously defended blockhouse hill. Best's light battery was firing at intervals, and Parker's gatling guns were sweeping the line of white straw hats and blue jackets that surmounted the yellow clay stripe on the brow of the hill. The cavalry division was moving up to the slope of the next two hills on the right, which also were intrenched and being manfully held by straw-hatted Castilians.

A charge was made across the flat and straight for the blockhouse. The men came up out of the sunken road, scaling the steeper side of the steep hill. The gatling guns were raking the trenches. A white flag was waved on the hillside. It was a signal for the machine guns to stop their hail to let the infantry charge. The Spaniards were leaping from the trenches. A cheer came down the hillside.

The retreat from the blockhouse was followed by the desertion of the five hills of the San Juan chain, and the outer defenses of the city were taken.

Lawton was still fighting at Caney. San Juan Hills had been taken contrary to orders. But then the fight of the Rough Riders at Guasimas was made and won contrary to orders. After the hills were taken there was no feeling of security. The cavalrymen sent to Kent for reinforcements. Bates was hurried back from Caney when that village finally was taken, and his brigade was intrenched that night on the left of the blockhouse hill.

The arrival of three regiments of volunteers that afternoon at Siboney was welcomed as a providential coming. The Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers were debarked in haste, dumped in the surf, hurried out over the hills to the front without stopping for supper or blanket rolls, and put in Bates' brigade to help hold the San Juan Hills. JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY JR.

ON GRIMES' HILL.

Nature never was more smiling than the morning of the battle day. Man alone was to desecrate the scene with the noise of cannon and musketry. The trail leading towards Santiago rapidly was becoming a panamora of moving troops and rumbling field guns. This appearance did not become so pronounced until Shafter's headquarters were reached. There was one of the first evidences that something serious was in contemplation. Shafter had pitched his headquarters at the intersection of the two roads, one leading to Santiago direct, and the other cutting off to the right to El Caney.

Shafter has been criticised many times because of pitching his quarters so far back from either San Juan or El Caney, but after all it was the only place for his quarters. While it is true he was fully four miles from San Juan and at least seven miles from El Caney, yet there is no such thing as cutting across country in Cuba and to be in touch with right and left wings of his army he had to be at the intersection of these roads. Sentries were stationed up and down that road in front of Shafter's quarters for a half mile on each side for the purpose of furnishing information to aids as to the whereabouts of the General.

Everybody was pushing forward and the only thing to do was to follow until some point was reached where the action was to begin. This point was reached at El Poso hill. Here Captain Grimes' battery of four guns from Fort Sheridan was being pulled up the hill, which confronted Santiago and the San Juan blockhouse. The teamsters were swearing with that peculiar facility for which army teamsters are noted. Lieutenant John D. Miley, who was Shafter's personal representative on the field, was superintending the bringing up of the cannon. It was shortly before 7 o'clock and Grimes' artillerymen were hard at work planting their guns, when the action at El Caney began. The sound of musketry and cannonading was sharp and persistent. The valley around El Caney was bathed in white smoke, but the best field glasses at El Poso gave no view of the action.

Then Grimes began pounding away at the Spanish trenches in front of the San Juan blockhouse. The first Spanish shell in reply passed over the battery and exploded about 200 yards in the rear, injuding a number of Rough Riders and killing several Cubans. The Spanish got a better range in a few minutes, with the result that a shell fell in front of the battery, and, exploding, killed Helms and Underwood of gun No. 3. It was a dangerous place and the correspondents rapidly shifted to a larger and higher hill to the left of El Poso. Here there was comparatively little danger unless sighted by a sharpshooter. By this time our infantry had crossed the Guama River and was rapidly becoming involved with the advance lines of the Spaniards. The sound of firing became general and there was no cessation until near 2 o'clock, when we had driven the enemy off San Juan hill. This famous charge was plainly visible through glasses on the high hill adjoining El Poso, but its meaning was hardly clear to those who saw it from a distance, as it was not believed that the highest courage could accomplish such a remarkable achievement.

After we had taken the hill many of the correspondents cautiously made their way to the culminating point of the battle, but after all there was little to see and considerable personal danger in remaining in the vicinity, as the Spaniards kept up their shrapnel firing at intervals, though balked in their efforts to do any further harm with their Mausers. The shells could be thrown over the hill, but a Mauser, which will throw a "curved" ball has not yet been invented.

W. R. Hearst of the New York Journal, accompanied by one of his Cuban correspondents, both mounted on horses, was an interested spectator of the happenings at the "bloody angle," where our men were mowed down while trying to cross the Aguadores River. Hearst was warned repeatedly to take to cover or at least desert his horse for a time, as he made a splendid mark for Spanish riflemen, but the newspaper publisher seemed to think that this was his only chance to see a fierce battle and he "stuck."

Shafter at 5 o'clock in the afternoon looked the picture of exhaustion. He was lying on a cot under a tree and when I first entered his quarters one orderly was rubbing the back of his head and another was bathing his face. The heat and strain had been terrific for a man of his weight and years.

At 10 o'clock that night from my "bunk" under a tree, I heard the reports brought to Shafter from the various brigade commanders. I listened to the reports of dead and wounded, which were read by the light of a lantern to the General. I counted between 900 and 1,000 and heard Shafter say: "Well, I guess I will have to revise my first report to Washington. I cabled that we had lost between 400 and 500."

Shafter retired to his cot about 1 o'clock in the morning and then silence fell on the camp. JOHN M. MAXWELL.

INCIDENT AT AGUADORES.

While Grimes' battery was protecting the advance of General Kent's division at San Juan and the roar of Capron's guns and the battle of Lawton's musketry was on at El Caney, one of the queerest incidents of the war was enacted at Aguadores, the little coast city east of Santiago. Here it was that, under Spanish artillery fire, which was delivered with telling effect, Captain Walsh of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers carried a hill to the right of the railroad track, and, when the order of his regiment was withdrawn, stubbornly held his ground until the surrender of Santiago on July 14.

Aguadores had been considered as a landing point before the army sailed for Cuba. When the general advance was made it was considered desirable that a demonstration should be made at this point in order that the full front of the enemy might be kept in action. General Duffield, who had just landed with the Michigan regiments, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, and the Ninth Massachusetts, left Siboney for Aguadores with the Thirty-third Michigan on the morning of July 1, the troops traveling by rail. The cruiser New York and the auxiliary cruisers Gloucester and Suwance moved in to assist in the attack.

At this point the San Juan River cuts through a deep defile and an ancient fort near the water, and two lengths of rifle pits were cleared of the enemy by the firing of the fleet.

General Duffield and his men arrived at 9:20 o'clock and the advance was begun. The Spaniards opened fire unexpectedly, the first shell thrown by the artillery killing four men and fatally wounding three others. Without delay Captain Walsh led his company, composed chiefly of men from Port Huron, Mich., in a rapid advance, and the hill at the right of the railroad was taken. When the regiment was later withdrawn the enemy kept up a steady fire. Captain Walsh and his men remained at the position they had taken. This point they held until the surrender of Santiago was announced. Captains Alger and Rhodes of General Breckinridge's staff were in this demonstration.

The steel trestle by which the railway entered Aguadores was destroyed with dynamite by the Spaniards. When General Miles made a personal inspection at this point engineers were at once ordered to repair the break, the work being done between July 17 and 20, when a wooden structure was constructed. GUY CRAMER.

START OF YELLOW FEVER.

The effect of exposure on the wet battlefield first made itself felt among the American soldiers about Santiago a year ago today, and the sick men who were sent to the rear on that day carried with them the first cases of yellow fever, which soon after began so mercilessly to thin the American ranks. Four days the fever spread unabated, the doctors during that time vainly trying to diagnose the ailments of the complaining soldiers.

It was believed generally afterwards that the later prevalence of the fever was not due to contagion. With winter rations in the tropics, a daily drench in the rain, and a foot-soaking in mud, every affected man was his own fever incubator. The fever puzzled the doctors, and the truth of its existence was acknowledged only after protracted rumors that the sick had "it." They squirmed and grimaced a long time before they knew they had "it."

There were many who, at sunrise a year ago today, sat on the sides of the road to Siboney nursing strange troubles. The first symptoms of yellow fever among the soldiers manifested itself in odd ways. Some of the affected men said they felt as though they had been eating green apples. The sun was well up when the first men with "it" in their bones struck off the road at Las Guasimas into the short cut trail over the hill to Siboney. Contemplation of the red land crabs that flurried over the ground comported well with their thoughts. It was night before they reached the summit of the hill that overlooked Siboney. The battle of San Juan had been fought, for soldiers with bandaged limbs trundled over the road in the distance.

When the men reached the huts at the foot of the hill their teeth were chattering with the chills. They were rolled in blankets and tucked away in hammocks like children to watch the lights of the ships blink weirdly on the sea. THOMAS W. STEEP.

ATTACK FROM THE SEA.

On the night of June 30, after a week or more of idle and uneventful blockade duty off Santiago, the American fleet of warships under Rear Admiral Sampson steamed slowly in towards shore to resume the usual positions in the line of night blockading. The Iowa, which guarded the west approach to Santiago with the Brooklyn, was taking up the searchlight work, while in between it and the New York, which lay off to the right close in shore near Aguadores guarding the east approach, was scattered the rest of the American fleet. The Oregon and the Massachusetts lay off to sea, watching carefully the approaches from the ocean.

It was well on towards two bells (9 o'clock) when suddenly through the darkness the flagship flashed out the general fleet call signal which, as soon as it had been answered by the ships, spelled out the following message:

"Prepare to attack batteries at daybreak from the same positions as occupied on the 16th. Army will begin general attack at same time. S."

This was followed by the secret code to the Captain of each ship. The listlessness which had predominated for over a week suddenly disappeared, and every officer and blue jacket felt that the time of action had come.

At 4 in the morning the fighting men were called from their sleep, and at 4:30 every ship, in obedience to the early signal, had cleared for action. Everything was expectancy, and, as the sun came up, the American fleet had commenced maneuvering into line for action.

The Morro and the forts to the east, as well as the Socapa battery, still lay slumbering in the shadow of the mountains, only an occasional rift in the heavy clouds allowing a ray of sunlight to strike the Spanish flag on the Morro, which fluttered tauntingly in the cool morning breeze.

At 6:38 the officers on deck noted the flagship Iowa in its course and flying the signal to form in line, steaming slowly to the east. As fast as each man-of-war could maneuver it followed the New York, taking up its position at a distance of 1,000 yards. After the New York came the Iowa, and then the Oregon, the Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Yankee, and Dolphin following in order, forming a crescent. The rest of the fleet, colliers and dispatch boats, stood out to sea.

As yet there were no signs of life in the forts, the flag being the only indication that it was a Spanish stronghold. As the dawn grew brighter and brighter, making it possible to discern the guns planted in the sand batteries to the east of the Morro, the flagship suddenly hoisted the signal to commence firing. In a moment the little six-pounders sputtered forth their shells from each ship, trying for the right range. They raised columns of water as the first ones landed in the sea, and then, as the gunners slowly elevated their guns, the side of the cliff was converted into clouds of dust as the shells struck and exploded.

Slowly the gunners found the correct range. This fact communicated to the officers, the larger guns began belching forth their tons of steel. With unerring accuracy the heavier guns launched the 13 and 8 inch shells at the sand batteries, ripping out holes in the sides of the cliff as large as log cabins. Hardly had the noise of the first discharges subsided and the smoke settled so as to make it possible to see the amount of damage when the Spaniards for the first time opened up.

Their small guns were seen to puff and then screaming hot shells were heard as they whizzed through the air or splashed the water in line with some one of the ships. But their efforts were futile, and by firing they disclosed their positions, giving the gun captains some mark to aim at of which they speedily took advantage. A few well placed shots soon silenced a trouble from that quarter. The Socapa battery across the channel, which had been so badly torn up by the remarkable firing of the Texas on the 24th, suddenly came to life, and, in spite of the heavy firing of the Oregon, Texas, and Brooklyn, persisted in sending shells which fell dangerously near.

By 7 a. m. the firing ceased for a moment, as there had not been any late reply from the Spaniards. Sampson signaled "Hold men at quarters ready for action," and a rest was given, during which breakfast was served to the men. This, however, was cut short by several of the water batteries, which had remained silent through the first part of the engagement, breaking loose. The New Orleans and some of the smaller boats hurried to that quarter, soon silencing them.

Meanwhile the army could be seen approaching along the coast to Aguadores under the fire of the guns of the fleet, but the troops were prevented from advancing farther owing to the destruction of the approaches to the trestle bridge.

At 8:30 the fleet was signaled to withdraw, and, resuming the outer blockade station, the rest of the day was spent in trying to discover through the glasses just what the damage had been. Several objects which appeared to be guns, but which afterwards were found to be barrels, still remained mounted, and by means of the glasses the Spaniards could be seen working like beavers trying to remount several pieces on the east battery. Over at Socapa and on the Estrella the destruction had been severe. Not a gun remained in position, and earthworks had been rendered useless by the explosion of the heavy shells. The Morro had been spared, as it was thought Hobson was confined there.

In the afternoon the flagship steamed in towards Dalquiri to receive the reports of the day's fighting from the army. The night fleet bulletin reported that severe fighting had taken place in front of Santiago in which the Americans had won. The victory of the army and the general result of the bombardment in the morning gave every indication of a speedy crisis in the situation. At 9 that night the flagship signaled to begin action at daybreak next day. ERIC M. LUBECK.

BERLIN NEWS AND COMMENT

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 21.—Lese gendarmerie seems to be, after lese majesty, one of the most difficult offenses to avoid committing in this goodly land of police government. Steady citizens who are never out later than 9 o'clock in the evening, substantial businessmen who believe in law and order, and who have unfeigned respect for royalty, and even veterans who proved their patriotism by serving as volunteers in the Franco-German war, find it difficult to escape prosecution once or twice in a lifetime for failure to show proper respect to the public servants. The courts have begun to tire of hearing complaints of police officers, "Schutzmaenner"—ordinary policemen—and postoffice clerks against people who have fail

FAILURES OF THE YEAR.

END OF THE SECOND QUARTER SHOWS FLATTERING RECORD.

Demand for Iron and Steel Seems to Be Without Limit, Many New Orders Being Placed by Europe—Condition of the Various Industries of the Country and the Clearings of the Week in the Leading Cities of the United States and Canada.

New York, June 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

Failures for the second quarter of 1899 have been 2,080 in number, against 3,055 last year, with liabilities of $20,259,000, against $36,602,252 last year; and for the first half of 1899 failures were 4,852, against 6,766 last year, with liabilities of $48,711,000, against $71,246,783 last year.

Nearly half of the June liabilities are due to one failure, not strictly commercial, covering some banking concerns, a promoter, and a railway equipment company, for $5,186,000, in essential features a loan and trust concern. With it banking failures amount to $6,436,000 for the half year, leaving for commercial failures $42,275,053, against $67,444,639 last year.

Manufacturing were $16,900,000 for the half year, against $30,768,144 last year, and trading were $23,000,000, against $32,956,626 last year.

The demand for iron and steel seems to have no limit. Scarcity of pig has raised the price $1 a ton for local coke at Chicago, $1.10, to $19.75, for Bessemer at Pittsburg, and $1.75, to $17.75 for gray forge and 75 cents, to $19.25, for anthracite No. 1 at Philadelphia, with some iron selling above these quotations at all points for early delivery. Efforts to get foreign contracts out of the way are met by fresh orders from Europe at last week's prices. Some furnaces have started with contracts for their whole year's product, but others are yet delayed. Prices of pig average higher than at any other time since February, 1890, and prices of finished products higher than since March, 1891. Billets are hardly obtainable; bar and plate orders are refused quite largely, because works are overcrowded; sheet mills have much stronger demand at the West but less at the East, and structural works report 26,000 tons required in two new Eastern contracts. The continuing demand in spite of rising prices astonishes everybody.

Coke ovens, 17,453 at work, put out for the week 181,872 tons, the heaviest week's work ever known at Connellsville. Tin is stronger, at 26 cents, and copper at 18 cents for lake, but lead is dull, with hope of an end to the Colorado strike.

Another industry passes all records—boot and shoe shipments from the East, 400,813 cases, exceeding those in any other month of any year for four years, and the demands for speedy delivery show enormous distribution in all directions. New orders are large and several months ahead.

Wool sales, 36,179,900 pounds, of which 29,695,900 were domestic, reveal a speculation scarcely less obtrusive than in 1897, when 41,197,000 pounds were sold in the same weeks, against 23,768,200 in 1892, when the mills were well employed. Cotton mills are doing well, in spite of the fall in cotton, as the demand gives them enough to do at current prices, and weak spots in the trade are defended by the agreement between Fall River mills.

Wheat receipts at the West in four weeks have been 21,691,536 bushels, against 4,111,-625 last year, and Western receipts in June have ranged between 5,794,528 bushels in 1894 and 9,551,278 in 1896. Beyond question the farmers and the speculators and elevator owners in farming regions believe that about 80 cents here is as much as the old wheat will fetch, although exports have been for four weeks 5,949,538 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 15,012,687 last year, and 2,445,749 from Pacific ports, against 1,829,709 last year.

It is not surprising that with such receipts the price has dropped 1½ cents, and corn also fell 2 cents, with exports in four weeks 11,485,596 bushels, against 12,076,703 last year. The cotton market is also weak, with heavy receipts and good crop prospects, and declined a sixteenth.

Failures for the week have been 181 in the United States, against 254 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 15 last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Though seasonably quieter in many lines the strength of the general business situation remains apparently unabated, and the half year closes with the commercial and financial community contemplating satisfactory returns in the recent past and manifesting a tone of cheerful confidence regarding the outlook for the last half of 1899.

In the volume of business done the first half of the year will certainly rank higher than the best hitherto experienced, and the notable rise in prices, which was such a feature of the last spring, has done much to reconcile traders to the admittedly small margins of profits which modern business operations tend toward making permanent.

Touching this matter it might be added that staple prices today are in a majority of instances well above quotations ruling for some years past, and the general level in fact being the highest since early in 1893. In some instances, of course, notably in iron and steel, recent advances have brought the level of prices well above anything reported since 1892, though it is to be remarked that much of the business done in that industry this spring was at old levels, the most sanguine observers in this line having failed to accurately gauge the real proportions of the late advances.

That the transportation interests have shared to a large degree in the business resulting from several years of large crops and active demand is proved by the current good returns, the best reported, probably, this year, and indicating a progressive gain over all previous records for the six months, notwithstanding the steadily lowering rates of transportation.

There is little in the immediate outlook that can be construed as unfavorable. The iron trade, having finished the most eventful half year in its history, and most of its contracts secured at the old low prices, faces a good outlook for the balance of the year at prices which guarantee large profits, providing adequate supplies of raw and partly manufactured materials can be secured.

It is not unreasonable to look for some check, in fact, to business in the metal consuming industries, owing to the scarcity of these materials. One of the latest instances of this cited is the serious delay reported to the ship-building industry owing to the scarcity of steel plates.

Few Labor Troubles.

The labor situation has been one of the most satisfactory features of the half year's business, voluntary advances having raised the compensation of thousands of operatives, and labor troubles being conspicuous by their absence till toward the close of the period under review, when failures to agree upon wages and hours in the Colorado smelting industry and in tinplate manufacturing rendered a large number of workmen idle. In the case of the latter industry, however, the suspension, it is hoped, will not exceed the usual summer shutdown.

In agricultural lines the outlook, though somewhat irregular, is in the main favorable. The smaller yield of winter wheat seems at the present moment likely to be partly made up for by an increased yield of corn, and spring wheat prospects, though impaired somewhat by too much rain, are regarded as encouraging.

Good weather throughout the country has allowed a rather better outturn in winter wheat than was looked for earlier, and general rains throughout the South have helped the cotton crop situation, while rice and sugar have also measurably improved.

The closing week of the half year finds special strength and activity in iron, lumber, and wool and woolen goods, the latter industry having at last apparently begun to share in the prevailing prosperity. A feature of interest in this connection is the advancing prices of fine wools abroad, which seems to insure, temporarily at least, a foreign market for considerable high grade domestic wool. Manufactured fabrics share in this strength, but manufacturers are not credited with having large stocks of raw material.

Confidence in a good fall trade is evidenced by reports coming from many markets of good orders already booked, the volume of such business already done varying from 10 to 30 per cent in excess of last year, which it may be recalled was quite a satisfactory one in this respect.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregate 9,262,808 bushels, against 6,760,728 bushels last week, 4,716,401 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 2,778,848 bushels in 1897, 2,601,996 bushels in 1896, and 2,007,001 bushels in 1895.

Since Jan. 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 225,038,670 bushels, against 233,788,704 bushels last year.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,482,-116 bushels, against 2,872,432 bushels last week, 2,601,560 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,923,938 bushels in 1897, 1,593,631 bushels in 1896, and 388,860 bushels in 1895.

Since Jan. 1 this season corn exports aggregate 170,780,274 bushels, against 197,307,-907 bushels during the same period a year ago.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Although the transactions at the Stock Exchange were not large, this week's market has been far from dull. Nor, while the speculation has been to a large extent professional and manipulative in origin, has it lacked decided features of strength. There has, in fact, been evidences of renewed public buying, and the large purchases of American stocks in London and foreign takings in our own market have been a notable feature.

The latter, indeed, were sufficiently large to cause a drop in exchange rates, and for a time to create a belief that the gold export movement was at an end. This idea was not substantiated, as the inducements still offered by the Bank of England and the Paris and Berlin markets resulted in gold shipments this week to the amount of $5,000,000, raising the total since the movement began early in June to $18,000,000.

Neither the continuance of the gold exports nor the extraordinary amount of the July interest and dividend disbursements seemed, however, to affect the money market unfavorably. The only result of the unavoidable disturbance of loans incident to the matter was a temporary advance in call loan rates on Thursday and Friday to 6 per cent at the banks and to as high as 10 and 12 per cent for balances on the Stock Exchange.

The street, in fact, was apparently impressed by the prospect of continued ease in money and by the accompanying outlook for an extremely large demand for income yielding securities, growing out of the desire to reinvest a part of the July interest payments. It is recognized that the actual demand from this source has been to a certain extent anticipated.

Speculative interests, however, seemed to consider it something to discount, and the activity of manipulative operators on the bull side may be traced not only to the fact that a considerable short account had grown up which could be forced to cover, but to a disposition to take advantage of the prospective increase in the public's participation in the market.

The fact that much better accounts of the progress and results of the crops are now heard was naturally calculated to diminish the bearish feeling which the street had developed in the last month. This, however, was much less effective as a speculative factor than the prospect of important deals involving the Vanderbilt railroad properties. Rumors that something of this kind would come out had been heard for several weeks past, and it was thought that the declaration of the semi-annual dividend by the directors of the Lake Shore and other companies would involve agreeable surprises.

But neither the semi-annual statements nor the dividends of the Vanderbilt companies bore out such anticipations, and the speculation was about to fall back on the old story of a probable amalgamation of the Union Pacific and the Vanderbilt system. At this juncture came the statement that propositions for the acquisition of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central had been formulated and practically agreed on. The absence of explicit denials seemed significant, and, giving it did support to the circulation of renewed rumors of increased dividend payments by the Omaha and of further important deals under Vanderbilt auspices, stimulated a buying movement in that group of stocks, with rapid advances in New York Central and its companions.

London's purchases contributed effectively to this movement, the action of the foreign market being the more significant because the Transvaal complications, the sensitive condition of the Berlin and London money markets, and other circumstances resulted in heavy and dull speculative conditions abroad, apart from the American department.

Clearings of the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at all the principal cities of the United States and Canada for the week ended June 30, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Pct. inc.	Pct. dec.
New York	$1,083,320,181	50.3	....
Boston	127,610,104	17.5	....
Chicago	125,762,120	29.5	....
Philadelphia	100,164,756	39.0	....
St. Louis	33,537,064	31.9	....
Pittsburg	27,776,924	35.8	....
Baltimore	18,979,938	5.8	....
San Francisco	17,765,104	14.9	....
Cincinnati	14,302,900	1.5	....
Kansas City	11,516,297	10.6	....
New Orleans	9,853,991	27.1	....
Minneapolis	9,227,093	57.5	....
Detroit	8,790,674	16.5	....
Cleveland	8,625,788	12.2	....
Louisville	6,219,242	20.4	....
Providence	5,490,300	9.4	....
Milwaukee	5,344,104	13.4	....
St. Paul	3,707,410	....	....
Buffalo	4,397,013	....	....
Omaha	3,459,209	19.9	....
Indianapolis	5,872,351	18.1	....
Columbus	4,944,700	36.0	....
Youngstown, O.	368,574	2.4	....
Savannah	2,118,331	15.1	....
Denver	2,405,077	....	....
Hartford	2,165,901	....	5.9
Richmond	3,907,666	29.6	....
Memphis	1,226,118	8.3	....
Washington	2,256,133	14.5	....
Peoria	1,779,461	18.1	....
Rochester	1,698,409	....	12.6
New Haven	1,552,365	17.2	....
Worcester	1,219,255	....	9.9
Atlanta	1,306,797	44.5	....
Salt Lake City	1,536,807	....	12.0
Springfield, Mass.	1,375,306	4.5	....
Fort Worth	1,040,941	....	8.6
Portland, Me.	1,364,062	2.0	....
Portland, Ore.	1,558,258	15.3	....
St. Joseph	1,628,063	3.6	....
Norfolk	1,225,064	38.9	....
Syracuse	1,043,387	3.7	....
Des Moines	1,154,949	10.0	....
Nashville	1,186,914	54.2	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,048,991	2.4	4.5
Fall River	658,076	....	....
Scranton	1,083,113	22.7	....
Grand Rapids	1,246,402	79.2	....
Augusta, Ga.	1,200,706	102.0	....
Lowell	453,753	....	....
Dayton, O.	943,611	46.3	....
Seattle	1,527,581	41.2	....
Tacoma	755,564	49.5	....
Spokane	1,524,000	68.8	....
Sioux City	799,260	4.2	....
New Bedford	298,844	4.2	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,049,610	38.8	....
Topeka	560,784	33.4	....
Birmingham	573,691	48.4	....
Wichita	1,246,402	8.2	....
Binghamton	377,100	9.1	....
*Little Rock	334,820	....	....
Lexington, Ky.	312,000	16.5	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	189,429	29.5	....
Kalamazoo	297,298	10.7	....
Akron	1,000,000	9.1	....
Macon	372,000	....	....
Chattanooga	377,216	7.4	....
Rockford, Ill.	306,413	44.6	....
Canton, O.	304,500	....	....
Springfield, O.	241,026	24.0	....
Fargo, N. D.	312,000	27.9	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	141,623	37.0	....
Hastings, Neb.	148,617	22.0	....
Fremont, Neb.	129,102	43.5	....
Davenport	817,342	28.4	....
Toledo	1,583,575	25.0	....
Galveston	5,268,000	21.5	....
Houston	4,438,373	....	5.5
Helena	558,404	1.0	....
Evansville	708,028	3.5	....
Totals U. S.	$1,636,224,137	41.1	....
Totals outside N. Y.	602,663,957	27.5	....

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal	$	12,839,747	....
Toronto		8,673,743	19.7
Winnipeg		1,729,454	41.2
Halifax		1,160,000	8.5
Hamilton		718,268	30.0
St. John, N. B.		628,706	2.1
*Vancouver, B. C.		811,964	....
*Victoria, B. C.		621,922	....
Totals	$	25,718,116	9.3

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

†Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

CHICAGOANS LEAVE FOR EUROPE

List of Passengers from This City on the Steamship Patria, Sailing Today.

List of cabin passengers booked at the Chicago office of the Hamburg-American line for the steamship Patria, leaving New York today:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Otto, Miss Norma Otto, Master Arnold Otto, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bruns, Master Hermann Bruns, Miss Madeline Bruns, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Neumann, Miss Anna Straus, Mr. Paul Gerisch, Mrs. R. G. Baumann, Mrs. Emilie Dechen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Middlesbrough, Mr. Bernhard Lister-Mr. Dr. Mergler, Mrs. W. H. Pettes, Miss Pettes, Professor W. E. Pettes, Mr. Ole Jorgensen, Mrs. R. G. Baumann, Professor and Mrs. H. A. Sober, Miss Marion E. Sober.

Pain's World's Fair Fireworks

Cost no more than cheap stuff. Main store, 17-19 River st. At wholesale prices.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

GROCERY STAPLES STEADY AND GENERALLY QUIET.

Rather More than the Usual Demand for California Dried Fruits, Especially Apricots, Shipments on Which Are Beginning Earlier than Usual — Teas Selling Well When Holders Can Be Induced to Make Concessions.

Grocery staples are ruling generally steady and firm, with few changes of consequence in prices. In dried fruits there is an excellent demand for apricots. Regarding the situation in cured fruits on the coast a recent issue of the Californian Fruit Grower has the following: "The curing of apricots in early sections is quite general. Samples representing small lots are coming to hand, and no doubt several cars will go forward prior to July 1. Apricots for June shipment are firm and higher in price; 10@12½c is being paid for small lots with which to fill early orders. The early car sellers are running up the price on each other, and choice Cots for June shipment are quoted at 9½@10c. Arizona 'cots are turning out fine in color and quality but not large in size."

There is a fair market for teas when holders are willing to shade prices sufficiently to force sales. A considerable business is reported during the last few days in old Japans and Pingsueys as the result of this cutting process, and a lower range of values has been established. The demand for new teas has been extremely limited and confined principally to the lowest grades. The markets abroad are extremely active and strong, and the Japan market keeps advancing. Settlements up to date are in excess of those up to the same time a year ago.

Local rice brokers report only a limited buying on the part of jobbers and first-hand dealers throughout the country seem to be having a slack business. Jobbers are apparently working on old stocks, and are anxious to get rid of the rice now on hand, anticipating a loss in holding stock for a long time owing to the heat of midsummer and the ravages of the weevil. It was reported in this market during the week that Jahn of New York was offering some Atlantic Japs for July shipment at 4¾c, but this report lacks confirmation. The other importers are still asking 4¾c for the Atlantic stock. Although the total amount of rice bought within the last fortnight has been small, what business has been done has been largely in Japan stock. Southern millers are still asking fancy prices for the high-grade Louisiana rices.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Flour—Receipts, 16,624 brls; exports, 13,616. Rather quiet but steadily held at old figures. Rye flours steady. Cornmeal —Steady. Rye—Steady; No. 2 Western, 66c. f. o. b., afloat. Barley—Quiet. Barley malt—Dull.

Wheat—Receipts, 124,300. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 80¾c f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 red, 75c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, 81¾c f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 85c f. o. b., afloat. Options opened steady, with a fair shower and tendency to rally on bullish talk concerning Northwest crop prospects, a fair export demand, and covering. After midday trade was under small dealings, but rallied again on covering and closed firm at ¼c decline on July and unchanged on other months. July, 79¾@79 5-16c, closed 79¾c; December, 78 13-16@79 7-16c, closed 79¼c; December, 80¼@81¼c, closed 80¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 333,325 bu; exports, 60,847 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 40¾c f. o. b., afloat, 39¾c elevator. Options opened steady. Later they advanced on a big export demand, but on the first effects of big receipts closed steady at ¼c net advance. July, 39@39¼c, closed 39c; September, 39 5-16@39¾c, closed 39½c.

Oats—Receipts, 133,100 bu; exports, 4,225 bu. Spot steady; No. 2 white, 32@32½c. Options quiet. May—Nominal. Spot prices: No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31½c. Leather—Steady. Wool—Steady. Coal—Steady. Provisions—Beef—Steady. Cut meats—Firm; pickled bellies, 5@6c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Lard—Steady; refined steady. Pork—Firm. Butter—Firm. Cheese—Steady. Eggs—Firm. Tallow—Steady; city, 4 5-16c; country, 4¼@4½c. Cottonseed oil—Steady; prime crude, 21½c; prime crude yellow, 23½@24c. Petroleum—Strong; refined New York, $7.35; Philadelphia and Bimore, $7.30; same in bulk, $4.80. Resin—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.32½@1.35. Turpentine—Firm. Rice—Firm.

Tin made another forward stride today on stiffening views of sellers and marked improvement in demand, stimulated by firm news from abroad and the West. Spelter stiffened up slightly, though closing at inside prices. The Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants nominal at the close at $13.50; lake copper unchanged, with sales of 200 tons asked; tin higher, with $26.50 bid and $26.75 asked; lead quiet, with $4.45 bid and $4.50 asked; spelter steady for spot and July, with $4.60 bid. The brokers' price for lead is $4.25 and for copper $18.25@18.50.

Coffee—Options opened steady and unchanged to 5 points higher and ruled stupidly dull all day. The slight improvement was in sympathy with better feeling in European markets and larger warehouse movement. Closed steady, 5 points net higher. Sales, 19,000 bags, including July, 4.70c; September, 4.90c; October, 5c; December, 5.05@5.40c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; mild quiet.

Sugar—Raw—Dull but steady; refined quiet and barely steady.

Cotton—The movements of both the bull and the bear interests in cotton were hampered in an unusual degree today by conflicting public and private advices from the center of the rain-storm in the Southwest, the former being relegated to the background for the time being. The opening of the market was steady with prices unchanged to 1 point lower. The subsequent course of values was uneventful, with speculation at best tame. Liverpool sent orders and light demand from certain Wall street firms was offset by liquidation by tired longs. Sentiment favored a procrastination policy in the cotton crop, authentic information from the flooded districts of Texas and also in view of the nearness of the triplicate of holidays. Liverpool closed 2 points lower, uninteresting market for futures and spot cotton. Private cables from the world's cloth markets indicated no change worthy of special consideration. At the close the market was quiet and steady, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower. Futures closed quiet and steady; July, 5.53c; August, 5.53c; September, 5.05c; October, 5.60c; November, 5.58c; December, 5.59c; January, 5.73c; February, 5.70c; March, 5.73c; April, 5.75c; May, 5.86c. Spot closed steady, unchanged. Sales, 1,428 bales. California dried fruits—Dull. Evaporated apples, common, 6¼@7½c; prime, 8¼@8½c; choice, 8½@8¾c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes, 3½@8c. Apricots, 7@14c; Moor Park, 14@18c. Peaches, unpeeled, 10@11c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 30.—There is liable to be considerable wheat delivered in Minneapolis tomorrow, possibly a million bu. The wheat market held dull all day, with a weak tendency, but without important decline. The close was without incident, July at 70¾c and September at 71c. Cash wheat was dull, with few buyers and demand exceeded offerings. There was substantial milling demand for No. 1 Northern to arrive, but business were in the market for offerings. Outside millers were in the market for not wheat and buyers said they could not obtain all they needed. No. 1 Northern, 71¾@72¾c, to arrive, 71¾c; No. 2, 70¾@70¾c; to arrive, 70¼@70¾c; No. 3, 67@69c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Flour—Quiet, barely steady. Timothy seed, $1.75@2.15. Cornmeal—Steady, $1.80@1.85. Bran—Firm but unchanged; sacked, east side delivery, 64½c. Hay—Firm, scarce and firm, $6.00@12.50; prairie, dull and weak, $6.00@8.00; new, $7.00@7.60. Whisky—Steady, $1.26. Iron—Cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Dry salt meats—Nominal; boxed shoulders, 5¾c; extra short, 5¾c; clear ribs, 5¾c; clear sides, 5¾@5.12½c. Bacon—Firm; boxed shoulders, 6¼c; extra shorts, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; clear sides, 6¾@6¾c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., June 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76¾c; July, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; July, 73¾c; September, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 71¾c; July, 71¼c; No. 2 rejected No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c. Oats, 26½@29c. Rye, 58c. Barley, 37c. Flax, $1.00. Settlements for October and December. Corn—Receipts—Wheat, 240,247 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 165,250 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—Close: Wheat—July, 65¼c; September, 67¼c; cash: No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 64@66c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 3, 68@69c. Corn—October, 31¾c; September, 31¾c; cash No. 2 mixed, 32¼@32½c; No. 3 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 33c. Rye—Choice timothy, new, $8.50@8.75; choice prairie, $7.00@7.50. Butter—Creamery, 16½c; dairy, 13c. Eggs—Fresh, 10c.

TOLEDO, O., June 30.—Wheat—Active, easy; No. 2 cash and July, 70c; September, 70½c. Corn—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 35½c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 25½c. Rye—Unchanged; No. 2 cash, 50c. Clover seed—High, active; October, prime cash, new, $3.95 bid; October, $4.65 asked. Oil—Unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 30.—Spirits turpentine opened firm and closed dull, 35c and 35½c; stein quiet, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine firm, $1.35, $2.00, and $2.10. Tar firm, $1.50. Rosin—Firm.

PEORIA, Ill., June 30.—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 33¼@33¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 27c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 30.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 36c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Provisions—Hams, short cut dull, 46s. Shoulders, square, easy, 24s.

Grain—Wheat—No. 2 red Western winter dull, 5s 11d; No. 1 red Northern, Duluth, dull, 6s 1d. Futures steady; July, 5s 9¾d; September, 5s 11¾d; December, 6s ¼d. Corn—American mixed, spot, new, quiet, 3s 4¼d; American mixed, spot, old, quiet, 3s 5¾d. Futures quiet; July, 3s 4¼d; September, 3s 5¼d; October, 3s 5¼d.

Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 362,000 centals, including 178,000 centals of American. Receipts of corn for the last three days, 181,161 centals.

Cotton—Spot quiet, prices favoring buyers. American middling, 3 5-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,800 American. Receipts, 8,000, including 4,500 American. Imports opened steady with a moderate demand and closed quiet and steady. American middling, m. c., July, 3 15-64@3 16-64d; sellers; July-August, 3 15-64d buyers; August-September, 3 15-64d sellers; September-October, 3 14-64d value; October-November, 3 13-64d sellers; November-December, 3 13-64d buyers; December-January, 3 13-64d sellers; January-February, 3 13-64d buyers; February-March, 3 13-64d sellers; March-April, 3 13-64@3 14-64d buyers; April-May, 3 14-64@3 15-64d sellers.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The home demand for all cotton goods has been dull today on the spot, and mail order demand only moderate. Further business in heavy brown cottons for export reported at full prices. Prints are firm, but sales moderate. Ginghams firm. Bleached cottons slow, but prices maintained. Linens quiet; prices steady. Burlaps inactive and barely steady. Men's wear woolens and worsted in good request, and tone of market strong. Dry goods trade will close Monday and Tuesday.

TRADE ALL "CHANGING."

(Continued from eleventh page.)

Sept.	21¾	21¾	21¼-¾	21¾	20½
Dec.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾

MESS PORK.

July	8.17½-20	8.22½-5	8.17½	8.20	5.30
Sept.	8.40	8.47½	8.40-2½	8.45	5.45

LARD.

July	5.00-2½	5.05	5.02½	5.02½	5.30
Sept.	5.17½	5.20	5.17½	5.20	5.45

SHORT RIBS—SIDES.

July	4.70	4.72½	4.67½-70	4.67½-70	5.27½
Sept.	4.87½	4.90-2½	4.87½-90	4.87½-90	5.42½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	7	27	1	3	30
Spring wheat	36	77	4	13	93
Corn	233	542	224	9	999
Oats	42	202	52	6	296
Rye	..	1	12	2	3
Barley	..	1	2	..	3
Totals	317	824	281	1	1,422

Inspected out: 107,262 bu spring wheat, 313,975 bu corn, 2,741 bu rye, 39,646 bu barley; total, 463,624 bu.

TOMATOES COMING MORE FREELY.

Heavy Receipts Tend to Somewhat Easier Market Conditions.

There were rather more tomatoes on the street yesterday than the trade required and as a consequence the market was slightly easier. The local trade bought freely and made big inroads in consignments. Weather conditions, however, were such that most merchants felt safe in holding at least until today. Berries were generally strong. Butter was steady and eggs firmer.

Quotations on round lots are as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, c'y, ex.	17c@18c	Firsts	14@15c
Firsts	16c@17c	Seconds	12@13c
Seconds	13c@14c	Eggs, 1st mark	12@12½c
Dairy, fancy	15c@16c		

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	6@8c	Iced turkeys	7@8c
Chickens	10c@14c	Chickens	9@10c
Broilers	12@15c	Ducks	8@9c
Geese, doz	$3.50@4.00	Geese	6@7c

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Racine, doz	20@30c	Mushrooms, lb	25@35c
Home gr'n, case	40@50c	Mint, 1-3 bu	25c
Beets, home grown, doz	20c	Hothouse, doz	$1.00
Beans, pea, new	$1.12½	Onions, gr'n, bun	5@7c
Medium	$1.05@1.06	Potatoes, old	20@28c
Wax, lll., bu	75c@$1.00	Triumphs, new brls	$1.50@1.60
Cucumbers, home grown, doz	15@25c	Sacks	40@55c
Hull, lll., bu	50@75c	Pieplant, bunch	6@9c
Cabbage, St. Louis, crates	50@55c	Radishes, lll., 100 bunches	50@75c
Cairo, small crts	40@50c	Spinach, lll., tubs	75c
St. Louis	90c@$1.00	Tomatoes, Tenn., crate	75c@$1.00
Green peas, ½bu sacks	50c@$1.75	Plums, 24 qts	90c@$1.00
Lettuce, hd. tubs	30c	Oranges, Med. Sweets	$3.25@3.75
		Seedlings	$2.75@3.25
		Valencias	$3.50@4.00
		Lemons, M'a	$3.00@3.75
		Ca'.	$2.75@3.50
		420s	$2.25@2.75
		Bananas, bun.	$1.00@1.75
		Watermelons, car	$120.00@150.00
		Gems, Miss., ½ bu	40@75c

FRUITS.

Apples, Spies, brl	$3.50@5.50	Cherries, blk, crate	$1.75
Baldwins	$3.00@4.00	Plums, Clyman, 4-bas. crt	$1.00@1.25
Western, box	$1.25@2.50	Plums, Simons, 4-bas. crate	$1.25
Strawberries, qts	5c@$1.75	Cherries, Royal Anne, 10-lb	$1.25@1.40
Cher'ies, 16 qts	90c@$1.15	Peaches, Tex., 6-bas. crate	75c@$1.00
Currants, 16 qts	50@75c	Plums, 24 qts	90c@$1.00
Gooseberries, 24 qts	60@80c	Peaches, Del., Sweets	$3.25@3.75
Black raspberries, 16 qts	80c@$1.00	Seedlings	$2.75@3.25
Ind., 24 qts	$1.50	Yalev	$3.00@3.50
Blackberries, 24 qts	80c@$1.00	Lemons, M'a	$3.00@3.75
Red raspberries, 24 pts	10@1.50	Ca'.	$2.75@3.50
Huckleberries, 16 qts	75c@$1.25	420s	$2.25@2.75
Cal. peaches, 20-lb box	$1.35@1.65	Bananas, bun.	$1.00@1.75
Apricots, 4-basket crate	$1.25@1.50	Watermelons, car	$120.00@150.00
		Gems, Miss., ½ bu	40@75c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1899.	Receipts. 1898.	Shipments. 1899.	Shipments. 1898.
Apples, brls	107	229	56	....
Beans, bu	940	....	1,037	....
B. Corn, lbs	13,000	14,100	2,110	2,630
Butter, lbs	1,241,225	1,104,158	651,257	792,514
Cheese, lbs	408,903	261,453	103,980	156,000
D. Fruits, lbs	....	....	44,018	88,611
Eggs, doz	9,811	9,618	2,596	2,898
Hay, tons	773	503	10	20
Hides, lbs	212,285	106,135	287,996	223,656
Lard, lbs	520	....	....	....
Potatoes, bu	19,780	13,989	4,897	810
Poultry, lbs	47,700	2,400	62,388	3,076
Poultry, c'ps	1,050	45	....	....
Wool, lbs	631,916	55,956	292,779	144,875

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing houses not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 26	19,862	284	45,107	20,113
Tuesday, June 27	7,306	2,985	31,425	25,038
Wednesday, June 28	19,995	794	38,144	14,668
Thursday, June 29	9,400	202	30,447	14,246
Friday, June 30	4,000	200	26,000	8,000
Totals	56,573	4,055	155,127	66,199
Same period last wk	51,313	3,974	180,954	61,708
Same period 1898	49,778	4,025	161,533	68,846
Shipments—				
Monday, June 26	5,788	....	13,609	322
Tuesday, June 27	1,146	142	6,987	1,043
Wednesday, June 28	2,500	57	7,648	1,000
Thursday, June 29	4,129	94	6,829	1,968
Friday, June 30	2,200	50	5,000	1,500
Totals	18,179	341	41,071	7,392
Same period last wk	16,436	264	38,698	3,209
Same period 1898	16,566	1,028	23,131	2,823

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for periods mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday, June

LOST AND FOUND.

SCOTCH COLLIE, SHEPHERD DOG, black and white. Liberal reward if returned to 1824 Melrose-st.

IRON BICYCLE STOLEN FROM 2962 INDEpendence handsome reward; no questions

DIAMOND STUD, SCREW SETTING; reward to finder. 113 S. Water-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ANAL—DR. CADY'S BEAUTIFUL SANIdental plate and teeth combined is guaranteed a lifetime and always retain pure, and healthy. Persons suffering from nervousness, deafness or premonitory ms of paralysis from long use of poisonous and celluloid plates are cordially solicited and critically investigate. The features stered, clip and preserve. Testimonials any of the best citizens of Chicago. Mad DR. C. B. CADY, 113 Adams-st., Suite 318

ANAL—WILL RID YOUR PREMISES OF aches and bedbugs under guaranteed cos estimates given and powder sold. Osmun Chemical Works, 142 Monroe.

ANAL—EPILEPTIC FITS, BLOOD, AND illness permanently cured; 30 years' ex- Epileptic Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

ANAL—BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES minated from your premises under guaran- Strict. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

ANAL — OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED arled. E. Agacl, 34 Wash'n-st., op. Field's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

TION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. THOR- y familiar with machine shop methods is ills, desires position; references. Address Tribune office.

TION WANTED—CASHIER. YOUNG 4 years' one house; exceptionally fine refer- city or country. Address C 243, Tribune.

TION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, OF- perience; steady and industrious; city ref- Address C 828, Tribune office.

TION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED man, clerical position for few hours every Address C 836, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

TION WANTED—SALESMAN, 33 YEARS s insurance references; saver; 14 years' nce. Address C 833, Tribune office.

TION WANTED — AS CITY SALESMAN mber company by competent man. Ad- 843, Tribune office.

TION WANTED — BY AN EXPERI- salesman, thoroughly acquainted in South- estern, and Pacific States. C 861, Tribune.

Boys.

TION WANTED—OFFICE WORK, BY active boy of 17; grammar school gradu- ; figure and willing to work. Address Tribune office.

TION WANTED—BOY, 16; ACTIVE, RE- clean work. Address C 517, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TION WANTED — BY YOUNG MARRIED 33; would like to represent Western com- or manufacturing firm in the East. Brook- New York preferred; Al references. Ad- 258, Tribune office.

TION WANTED—MARRIED MAN, 25; assistant manager of amusement house; e C 871, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

TION WANTED—BY CANADIAN WOM- cooking; small boarding-house or private 138 E. 30th-st.

TION WANTED—LAUNDRY WORK BY e take home; first-class. 3148 Forest-av.

TION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS LAUN- ; will go out by day. 250 Wells-st., top floor.

Housekeepers.

TION WANTED—FOR LADY, HOUSE- r, German; first-class cook; in small family references. Address Union League Club, Tribune office.

Dressmakers and Dressmakers.

TION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESS- good cutter and fitter, wants work by the Room 28, 1837 Michigan-av.

TION WANTED—MISS J. CREUTT few more days new in private fam- $1.50 a day. 1718 Cass-st.

TION WANTED—BY SHIRT WAIST DE- first-class; best of references. Address Tribune office.

TION WANTED — BY GOOD SEAM- stress in city or suburbs. Apply C. M., 358 Orleans.

TION WANTED—DRESSMAKER; WORK mily; $1.50 per day. 5444 Madison-av.

Stenographers.

TION WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG as stenographer; South Water-st. experi- Address C 826, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TION WANTED—A CAPABLE, ACTIVE ng lady desires position as private family assistant to lady for expenses. Address Tribune office.

TION WANTED—AS MANUSCRIPT OR reader, or to play piano. Address C 844, Tribune office. $7 week; references. Address C 214, Tribune

TION WANTED — YOUNG LADY, COL- graduate, desires position in music line. C 714, Tribune office.

TION WANTED—BY A STATE NORMAL ate and experienced teacher as governess. E. K., 765 W. Ohio-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED; YOUNG MAN Home Builders' L. & P. Ass'n, 152 State-st.

KEEPER—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE. stating age, experience, references, O 674, Tribune office.

C—DRUG; REGISTERED; SINGLE; GIVE ence, wages, Sidel; $60 per month. Address Tribune office.

ER MAN—ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE and accurate at posting; must come well- mended and be willing to furnish bond in fidel- pany. Address E O 610, Tribune office.

FERED DRUG CLERK—SINGLE; PER- nt position. 894 W. Lake-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAKE $50 WEEKLY; OUR GOODS SELL selves; exclusive territory; sample, Cincinnati Leather Suspender and Belt 149, Cincinnati, O.

MAN—TO TRAVEL OLD TERRITORY; ne to act as local representative in good ce; permanent position; $1 per large im- and jobbing tea and coffee house; prefer o have experience in this or grocery line to ell; will pay salary and expenses to first- lesmen; state experience in full, age, and ss; correspondence confidential. Address Tribune office.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS PIANO AND OR- lesman, by large house; must have experi- waiting on retail customers; good position ; state experience and references. Address E O 624, Tribune office.

MAN—TRAVELING, GROCERY FOR tablished territory; must know the trade; able to sell goods; state experience fully, e, age, and salary wanted. Address C 120, office.

MEN—OF GOOD ADDRESS; SALARY commission; must be able to approach suit- people; thorough instructions given and new ded by expert salesmen. Apply between 9 m. and 12 m. International Society (Isbridge), 31 Wabash-av.

MEN—2 EXPERIENCED FURNISHING n. Call between 8 and 9, GRIESHEIMER CO., Clark and Lake-sts.

Boys.

TRONG, TO HELP IN CANDY AND ICE factory; make himself generally useful. 35 W. Van Buren-st.

Trades.

EMEN—TAKE NOTICE. Wood and Memphis R. R. at Little Rock, Ark., is about beginning pans 400 ft. each and draw span 400 ft. iron bridge.

R—GOOD SHIRT CUTTER; ONE an draft his own patterns. Address C 662, office.

RICAL WORKERS—TEN AT ONCE tools, Jackson Field, 63d-st. and Stony v. JOHNSON.

IAN—FOR ARCHITECTURAL METAL must have knowledge of wire screen work, brass, and iron grilles, and sheet-iron dress E O 618, Tribune office.

E CUTTER — A1, FOR MONUMENTAL as partner, in city of 2,000 inhabitants; Catholic; investigate. Box 218, Lake Wis.

NICAL ENGINEER—THOROUGH, WHO aw for patents. C 738, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

MAN—COLORED COACHMAN, WITH ces, who understands taking care of first- ses; also others need apply. Address C ohne office.

Miscellaneous.

T — MANUFACTURING TABLETS, elixirs. Call 2653 Lincoln-st.

TORS—TWO, WHO CAN SPEAK GER- refer those who have had experience in house canvassing; to the man who can do our business we will pay $3 a day for ys' work and rest of week commission; ar- ged; good cash opportunity. Call 2 to 4 p. m., 273 924-st., in store, So. Chicago.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AT NORTON an factory at Maywood; highest wages ply at factory.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOUSE TO- solicitors; good seller. Address C 784, office.

EXPERIENCED SHOE MAN; NONE ded apply. Foreman Shoe Co., 1000 Lake-st.

Trades.

HAT UNDERSTANDS CONDENSING vacuum process. C 886, Tribune office.

U MEN—FOR SPECIAL EXPERIENCE TO SIZE people; good opening. Call 10 to 12 or 2 to 4, Fisher Bldg.

NERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG n obtain full shorthand course for two ork. 741 Unity Bldg.

MAN—STRONG, FOR DELIVERY; Side; state references, salary. Address ibune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

IRST-CLASS GIRL WHO HAS HAD ashiering and clerking in a store; call bet- 8:30 and 9:30 a. m. C. F. GUNTHER, 219 State-st.

Domestics.

COMPETENT; GOOD WAGES; IN SMALL town. Apply Monday, 908 Fisher Bldg., een 11 and 12 a. m.

YORK — GIRL; GENERAL HOUSE- 3623 Madison-av., 3d flat.

Trades.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO $60.75; Star line from $85 to $12.17. Positive ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., State-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, IN LARGE lots; jobbers and dealers' stocks. T. F. WALLS, 87 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR LEASE—FURNISHED HOTEL OF ABOUT rooms in Dallas, Texas. Runs its own elevator, heating, and electric light plant. Has private artesian well. Building has five stories and basement and is centrally located and fronts south on a lot 94½x100 feet. Rental, $500 per month. Presents a fine opening for any good hotel man wishing to come South. Population of Dallas about 60,000. Apply to JOHN CATTO, 111 Field-st., Dallas, Texas.

TYPEWRITERS.

$3 MONTHLY RENTAL—REMS., S.-P'S., AND all standard makes; machines in perfect condition; ribbons and oak stands free; sold at half price. A. F. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st., Main 3288.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FIELD GLASS, $10; ORIGINALLY COST $30; very powerful and nearly new; 26 Ligh binocular case; not a cheap affair, but best French make. Call for examination by addressing P. O. Box 592, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists: one gives relief.

STORAGE.

CARTAGE FREE ON STORAGE FOR THE next 6 months. Columbia Storage Warehouse, 323 Englewood-av., near Wentworth.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. PANTUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—TO BUY—MODERN, BURGLAR- proof bank safe, about 4 feet high; full description and price. Address C 854, Tribune office.

MAN—STRONG, FOR DELIVERY; Side; state references, salary. Address ibune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

IRST-CLASS GIRL WHO HAS HAD ashiering and clerking in a store; call bet- 8 a. m. and 12 m. C. F. GUNTHER, 219 State-st.

Domestics.

COMPETENT; GOOD WAGES; IN SMALL town. Apply Monday, 908 Fisher Bldg., een 11 and 12 a. m.

YORK — GIRL; GENERAL HOUSE- 3623 Madison-av., 3d flat.

Trades.

EMEN—TAKE NOTICE. Wood and Memphis R. R. at Little Rock, Ark., is about beginning pans 400 ft. each and draw span 400 ft. iron bridge.

R—GOOD SHIRT CUTTER; ONE an draft his own patterns. Address C 662, office.

RICAL WORKERS—TEN AT ONCE tools, Jackson Field, 63d-st. and Stony v. JOHNSON.

IAN—FOR ARCHITECTURAL METAL must have knowledge of wire screen work, brass, and iron grilles, and sheet-iron dress E O 618, Tribune office.

E CUTTER — A1, FOR MONUMENTAL as partner, in city of 2,000 inhabitants; Catholic; investigate. Box 218, Lake Wis.

NICAL ENGINEER—THOROUGH, WHO aw for patents. C 738, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

MAN—COLORED COACHMAN, WITH ces, who understands taking care of first- ses; also others need apply. Address C ohne office.

Miscellaneous.

T — MANUFACTURING TABLETS, elixirs. Call 2653 Lincoln-st.

TORS—TWO, WHO CAN SPEAK GER- refer those who have had experience in house canvassing; to the man who can do our business we will pay $3 a day for ys' work and rest of week commission; ar- ged; good cash opportunity. Call 2 to 4 p. m., 273 924-st., in store, So. Chicago.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AT NORTON an factory at Maywood; highest wages ply at factory.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOUSE TO- solicitors; good seller. Address C 784, office.

EXPERIENCED SHOE MAN; NONE ded apply. Foreman Shoe Co., 1000 Lake-st.

Trades.

HAT UNDERSTANDS CONDENSING vacuum process. C 886, Tribune office.

U MEN—FOR SPECIAL EXPERIENCE TO SIZE people; good opening. Call 10 to 12 or 2 to 4, Fisher Bldg.

NERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG n obtain full shorthand course for two ork. 741 Unity Bldg.

MAN—STRONG, FOR DELIVERY; Side; state references, salary. Address ibune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

IRST-CLASS GIRL WHO HAS HAD ashiering and clerking in a store; call bet- 8 a. m. and 12 m. C. F. GUNTHER, 219 State-st.

Domestics.

COMPETENT; GOOD WAGES; IN SMALL town. Apply Monday, 908 Fisher Bldg., een 11 and 12 a. m.

YORK — GIRL; GENERAL HOUSE- 3623 Madison-av., 3d flat.

Trades.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO $60.75; Star line from $85 to $12.17. Positive ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., State-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, IN LARGE lots; jobbers and dealers' stocks. T. F. WALLS, 87 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR LEASE—FURNISHED HOTEL OF ABOUT rooms in Dallas, Texas. Runs its own elevator, heating, and electric light plant. Has private artesian well. Building has five stories and basement and is centrally located and fronts south on a lot 94½x100 feet. Rental, $500 per month. Presents a fine opening for any good hotel man wishing to come South. Population of Dallas about 60,000. Apply to JOHN CATTO, 111 Field-st., Dallas, Texas.

TYPEWRITERS.

$3 MONTHLY RENTAL—REMS., S.-P'S., AND all standard makes; machines in perfect condition; ribbons and oak stands free; sold at half price. A. F. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st., Main 3288.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FIELD GLASS, $10; ORIGINALLY COST $30; very powerful and nearly new; 26 Ligh binocular case; not a cheap affair, but best French make. Call for examination by addressing P. O. Box 592, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists: one gives relief.

STORAGE.

CARTAGE FREE ON STORAGE FOR THE next 6 months. Columbia Storage Warehouse, 323 Englewood-av., near Wentworth.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. PANTUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—TO BUY—MODERN, BURGLAR- proof bank safe, about 4 feet high; full description and price. Address C 854, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING DONE FOR amateur photographers at 2240 Cottage Grove-av.

CLOTHING.

W. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

CHART STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 100 stamps, 15c. F. WOLHEFFER, 15 State.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4315 VERNON-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, excellent board, in first-class neighborhood; convenient located; references required.

5724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITES AND single rooms, with board; detached house.

2235 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; cheap; board if desired.

North Side.

361 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR LAKE—LARGE light, pleasant room with excellent board for two; a pleasant home among pleasant people; telephone in house.

630 LA SALLE-AV.—(LINCOLN PARK); FINE rooms; excellent German board; moderate.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—NICE COOL FRONT ROOM, porcelain bath tub; board optional.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—Fireproof; American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; cuisine unexcelled. Telephone South 394.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. —Single rooms with private bath or without, suitable for one or two persons. W. F. Orcutt, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A REFINED YOUNG COUPLE DEsire good quarters and board with a suburban private family for several months; only those having very good accommodations need reply. Address C 716, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A LADY DESIRES TO RENT SEVeral nicely furnished rooms; quiet and homelike; also board furnished if desired. Call No. 91 37th-st. Take Cottage Grove-av. car.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., AUDITORIUM block, finest summer location, elegantly furnished alcove; electric light, running water; other rooms; reasonable.

TO RENT — LARGE FRONT PARLOR, PRIvate, suitable for a party of 2; all accommodations. 2211½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, first flat. 6443 Jefferson-av., Woodlawn.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH small private family; Apartment 14. The Allen, 145 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—EXCEPTIONALLY NICE AND well kept rooms to refined gentlemen; private; the best transportation; reasonable. 3848 Ellis-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, modern conveniences; refined business gentlemen preferred. 680 W. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; CARPETS and furniture first-class in every respect; terms reasonable. 475 Washington-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—245 DEARBORN-AV., 2 PARLORS, separate or en suite, or 2 side rooms on same floor, with housekeeping privileges; also other rooms.

TO RENT—114 DEARBORN, DOUBLE AND single front rooms, walking distance; special prices.

TO RENT—473 DEARBORN-AV., FURNISHED bay window and floor front room; private bath; electric light; meals optional; low rents.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL conveniences. 363 E. Superior-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS PERSONALLY INSPECTED; reliable information in detail. 520 Woman's Temple.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—265 E. 30TH-ST., HOUSE, 12 ROOMS and bath, newly decorated throughout, steam heat, radiator in every room; adjoins Potomac Building on the west; splendid location for rooms; rent, $50. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 90 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3714 FOREST-AV., 9-ROOM STONE front, new plumbing, parquet floors, hard painted decorations; new throughout; $35.

TO RENT—3611 AND 3613 CALUMET-AV., NEW, 8 rooms, $25. LASHER & SON, 198 S. Water.

West Side.

TO RENT—343 WEST MONROE-ST., LARGE house, cheap. G. LASHER & SON, 198 S. Water.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT RIVERSIDE, ILL., 10-ROOM house, newly painted and decorated; hardwood floors, porcelain bath, open plumbing, gas, and furnace; 50x217 ft. of ground; 40 trains each way daily on C., B. and Q.; 1c fare. Apply C. F. ANSELL, 140 Monroe-st., city.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, steam heating; location desirable; information call and see WM. W. WEARE, 1465 Old Colony Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—289-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25. $27.50. See janitor.

4251 Evans-av., 7 rooms, 3d floor; $25.

570 43d-st., 6 rooms, $25; block to "L" station.

4504 Champlain-av., 6 rooms, $22.50.

6333 Dregie-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25.

2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, $18. Steam heat and all modern conveniences.

F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS, $25 UP.

4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8-room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood finish, carpeted halls, telephone, etc.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 up, in the Palo Alto; s. e. cor. State and 25th, and the Follansbee, n. w. cor. 22d and Wabash. Office 174 25d-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4 AND 5-ROOM FLATS—Cor. Calumet and 57th-st.; steam heat; overlooking the park; near L road; apply at bldg.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $16 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, janitor. 1106 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS IN Hodge's Bldg.; location convenient for businessmen; all modern conveniences; elevator. 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, $12 to $18. 495 43d-st. near Grand-blvd. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOODY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2, 3, AND 4 ROOM APARTments; heat, bath, tel.; adults; $10 to $25; will furnish. Call 3826 Rhodes-av. ROYER.

TO RENT—3 AND 5 ROOM PLEASANT FLATS. 1818 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—3607 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 4-ROOM flats; new decorated; low rents.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., three and five rooms.

TO RENT—4217 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 4-ROOM flat, $12; 3-room, $8.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25—ELEGANT STEAM HEATED 7-room modern flat; West Side; will give one month's rent free and pay moving expenses. Address E O 678, Tribune office.

TO RENT—279 OGDEN-AV., 4 R., $12. 870 Grand-av., 5 rooms, $10.

North Side.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A FLAT FURnished or unfurnished in any locality, save time and money by calling on us.

A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN SIX-ROOM FLAT; LIGHT, hardwood finish and floors, bath, gas ranges; $18. 1907 Buckingham-place.

TO RENT—176 AND 184 OHIO-ST., SIX-ROOM flats, $14 and $16. GALT, 804 Opera-House.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, 2 CLOSets. 54 Wendell-st.; $8.

TO RENT—265 E. 30TH-ST., HOUSE, 12 ROOMS and bath, newly decorated throughout, steam heat, radiator in every room; adjoins Potomac Building on the west; splendid location for rooms; rent, $50. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 90 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3714 FOREST-AV., 9-ROOM STONE front, new plumbing, parquet floors, hard painted decorations; new throughout; $35.

TO RENT—3611 AND 3613 CALUMET-AV., NEW, 8 rooms, $25. LASHER & SON, 198 S. Water.

West Side.

TO RENT—343 WEST MONROE-ST., LARGE house, cheap. G. LASHER & SON, 198 S. Water.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT RIVERSIDE, ILL., 10-ROOM house, newly painted and decorated; hardwood floors, porcelain bath, open plumbing, gas, and furnace; 50x217 ft. of ground; 40 trains each way daily on C., B. and Q.; 1c fare. Apply C. F. ANSELL, 140 Monroe-st., city.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, steam heating; location desirable; information call and see WM. W. WEARE, 1465 Old Colony Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—289-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25. $27.50. See janitor.

4251 Evans-av., 7 rooms, 3d floor; $25.

570 43d-st., 6 rooms, $25; block to "L" station.

4504 Champlain-av., 6 rooms, $22.50.

6333 Dregie-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25.

2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, $18. Steam heat and all modern conveniences.

F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS, $25 UP.

4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8-room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood finish, carpeted halls, telephone, etc.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 up, in the Palo Alto; s. e. cor. State and 25th, and the Follansbee, n. w. cor. 22d and Wabash. Office 174 25d-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4 AND 5-ROOM FLATS—Cor. Calumet and 57th-st.; steam heat; overlooking the park; near L road; agent at bldg.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $16 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, janitor. 1106 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS IN Hodge's Bldg.; location convenient for businessmen; all modern conveniences; elevator. 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, $12 to $18. 495 43d-st. near Grand-blvd. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOODY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2, 3, AND 4 ROOM APARTments; heat, bath, tel.; adults; $10 to $25; will furnish. Call 3826 Rhodes-av. ROYER.

TO RENT—3 AND 5 ROOM PLEASANT FLATS. 1818 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—3607 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 4-ROOM flats; new decorated; low rents.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., three and five rooms.

TO RENT—4217 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 4-ROOM flat, $12; 3-room, $8.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25—ELEGANT STEAM HEATED 7-room modern flat; West Side; will give one month's rent free and pay moving expenses. Address E O 678, Tribune office.

TO RENT—279 OGDEN-AV., 4 R., $12. 870 Grand-av., 5 rooms, $10.

North Side.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A FLAT FURnished or unfurnished in any locality, save time and money by calling on us.

A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN SIX-ROOM FLAT; LIGHT, hardwood finish and floors, bath, gas ranges; $18. 1907 Buckingham-place.

TO RENT—176 AND 184 OHIO-ST., SIX-ROOM flats, $14 and $16. GALT, 804 Opera-House.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, 2 CLOSets. 54 Wendell-st.; $8.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—576 43D-ST., COR. CALUMET-AV., half block from "L" station; low rent.

289 43d-st., half of store for barber shop; $20.

2948 Cottage Grove-av., for saloon.

F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—$10—UNEXCELLED LOCATION for a meat market in a 40-flat building east of Grand-blvd.; owner. Address C 971, Tribune.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; FINE LIGHT; TELEphone, etc. Room 306, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—186-188 KINZIE-ST., 4 FLOORS AND basement; will rent together or separate; low rent; long lease to desirable tenant.

LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, N. e. cor. Washington and Dearborn.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list.

WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by order of the Marion Circuit Court, will on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the south door of the Marion County Court House, Indianapolis, Ind., sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, the newspaper property known as The Indianapolis News, as an entirety, in good will and assets of every description. Terms of sale: At least one-third cash, balance in four equal payments, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with approved security. A certified check on Indianapolis, Chicago, or New York banks for $25,000 shall be deposited with me as evidence of good faith by each bidder. Sale subject to confirmation by the court. For further information apply to

HILTON U. BROWN, Receiver, 32 W. Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

TO JOSEPH R. DREW:

In the High Court of Justice for Ontario, Canada.

Andrew vs. Gallagher.

Take notice that you are added a party after judgment in this action for the partition or sale of the Gallagher farm in the township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, and Province of Ontario, and must attend on the proceedings at the office of J. F. Hare, Esq., at the City of Windsor, in the said County of Essex, and will be bound by the proceedings herein unless within fourteen days from the first appearance of this notice you move against the said judgment herein.

Dated the 28th day of June, 1899, at Windsor, Ont.

J. F. HARE, Local Master at Windsor, Ontario.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN—Falkenau's book store, 167 Madison-st. Bargains in books.

Highest cash value paid for books.

OLD BOOKS, OLD MAGAZINES, Bought, sold, exchanged. 42 Van Buren-st., near Wabash.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 CENTS PER FOOT CASH— Buys residence lot, full size, perfect title, 15 minutes to center of city, 5-cent fare; elevated, electric, and steam cars; schools, churches, etc. Don't miss this chance. Apply in person.

J. B. WICKERSHAM, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—I BUY AND SELL VACANT PROPerty within 6 miles of the Courthouse for cash. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., Opposite City Hall.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE FRONT AND porch flat building, steam heated, all modern, on Garfield-blvd., west of Center-av.; best bargain in city for cash; investigate. J. CASSIDY, 5300 Ashland.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE, 50-FOOT LOT, Morgan Park; $1,000; big bargain; $500 cash. GEO. W. ELDER, 1700 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., near 38th; a snap for cash. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 58th-st., 100x169, w. l., $25 per ft.; no trade; principals only; owner. C 578, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD., CORNER 42D-ST., 100x150 ft. to alley; price $42,000; owner, 3506 Indiana-av., F. 7.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER CHICAGO AND WESTern-avs., one block or five acres; has four frontages; all improvements in streets and paid for; a bargain; must be sold.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

EDGEWATER BARGAINS.

EDGEWATER BARGAINS.

INVESTORS AND HOMESEEKERS TAKE NOTICE.

I am about to place on the market over one mile of frontage on Wayne and Southport-avs.

The following street improvements are being put in at my expense:

Roadway macadamized, stone curb, cement sidewalks, beautiful parkway, sewer, water, and gas. Large shade trees.

Lots adjoining street have recently sold for $50 per foot. Your choice of inside lots at $35 per foot. No lots less than 37½ ft. front will be sold.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

Money loaned to build without commission. Only a limited number of lots will be sold at this price.

I reserve the right to withdraw this offer at any time.

Property can be seen at any time.

Branch office open daily at Evanston and Calumet-avs.

Free transportation furnished at main office.

J. L. COCHRAN, 95 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW, MODERN 9-room house, 1135 Montana-st., near Racine-av.; bath, laundry, open plumbing, furnace, grille, mantel, gas fixtures, shades, screens, etc.; terms to suit. E. P. GOODE, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST HOUSE IN CITY FOR THE money, $2,500; on Pratt-av., east of Richmond-blvd., Rogers Park; owner. C 213, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP BY OWNER, 7-room house, all modern improvements, hot air. Call 512 Otto-st.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHEAP HOMES AND flats, n. w. part city, at sacrifice; also great bargains in lots and business of all kinds.

S. DELAMATER, 88 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IDEAL MODERN HOME IN MAYwood; lot 132x182; fine large shade trees, barn, hot water heat. Owner obliged to go to point of business and will sacrifice. E. WOLTERSDORF, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—401 HUMESTON OAK PARK— Lake-st. cars, 5c fare; Northwestern Ry., 15 minutes; new 8-room modern, hardwood, $4,250; only $400 monthly; SNAP. WOOD, 94 La Salle, Room 36.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—MODERN 8-R. RESidence; beautiful grounds; price $3,750; easy payments. ROBERT A. PERKINS, 1226 Chicago Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—NEW 9-R. MODERN house; superb appointments; extra choice. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523. Res. Berwyn.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—IMPROVED AND W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523. Res. Berwyn.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 20-ACRE TRACT, CLOSE in; steam and electric facilities; nearest and best acres for subdivision.

S. DELAMATER, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ACRES NEAR "STICKNEY," only $400 an acre; small cash payment, balance on or before 20 years, 5%. A fortune. Also a tract on Belmont at a sacrifice. NELSON THOMAS-SON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE ACRE TRACT ON ROCK Island, R. R. near Blue Island. Real bargain. Owner. Address C 759, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT STICKNEY, $800. H. PORTER, 175 Dearborn-st.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

FOR SALE — PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions for California and North Pacific coast points; journey made in the most comfortable and quickest way possible, at least expense, via "Scenic Route," Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Leave Chicago every Thursday, 6:00 p. m. via Chicago & Alton R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Co., Room 349 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Agents for the best steamship lines plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, China, Japan, and Manila.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FRUIT FARM OF 10 acres on the Lake Shore road, 2½ miles from St. Joseph, Mich.; buildings all new; finest of fruit; price, $5,200.

For sale—5-acre piece of ground on the high bluff overlooking Lake Michigan; suitable for summer home or summer hotel site; near to sewer and city water; $1,000 for the entire piece.

SCHULZ & PIXLEY, 507 Ship-st. St. Joseph, Mich.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—SELECTED MEXICAN LANDS ON the Pacific railroad [Mason concession]. HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

John E. Dodson Talks.

To see John E. Dodson in the rôle of Mr. Weatherby in "Because She Loved Him So" one would imagine him an old man in truth as well as makeup, so admirably do his features, attitudes, and actions coincide with those an old man should possess. As a matter of fact Mr. Dodson is not quite 40 years old, and off the stage he doesn't look at all aged. In makeup or without it, however, he is the possessor of a quaint personality. He has had an experience, too, which might tempt him to believe himself twenty years older than he is. He made his theatrical start as the member of a stock company in one of the provincial theaters in England, playing in Manchester and other cities before he came before London audiences.

"Acting in the old stock days," said Mr. Dodson in speaking of his vicissitudes, "was a different matter from acting today. The provincial theaters were the schools from which the London stage drew its material. Each theater had its company, and it would support the stars who came down from London touring the country. As a member of different ones among these companies I have played with Samuel Phelps, the tragedian; with Charles Matthews and J. L. Toole, the comedians; with Barry Sullivan, who used to play tragedy in the provinces, but whom London would never stand; with Ellen Terry and Adelaide Neilson. In the same way I have played with Genevieve Ward, J. K. Emmett, and Joseph Jefferson when they have come to England from America.

"Arthur W. Pinero, the playwright, and I were actors together. I think that he owes a considerable portion of his success as a dramatist to his marvelous knowledge of the technical requirements of the stage. It is not sufficient for a man to be great as a writer to be a successful playwright. Tennyson has never written a good play. His most successful work was 'Becket,' and it owed its effectiveness to the wonderful skill of Irving, who adapted it to the requirements of the stage. I am familiar with the Pinero characters, for I have played most of them. I was the magistrate in his play of that name, Treckett in 'The Schoolmistress,' and, with the Kendals, Cayley Drummle in 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.'"

Mr. Dodson came to this country as a comedian with the Kendals in 1889, returning to England with them at the end of their tour. Coming back with them again in 1893, he left them the following year to join Charles Frohman's forces. His first part under the new management was that of Mathew Keber in "The Bauble Shop." In the years since, among other parts, he has played Montague Lushington in "The Masqueraders," Schaumard in "Bohemia," Sir Charles Jenks in "Marriage," and Cardinal Richelieu in "Under the Red Robe," the last the part in which he has won most American reputation previous to the rôle in which he is now appearing.

Miss Annie Irish, who has the leading feminine rôle in "Because She Loved Him So," is in private life Mrs. John E. Dodson.

Modern Acting Different from Old.

It is possible that few people realize how wide a gulf exists between the style of acting of ten years ago and that which prevails today. An actor of today, whether he plays in melodrama, comedy, farce, or tragedy, strives to hold the mirror up to nature. He may not succeed, but he tries. Ten years ago he did not always make the effort. If he were playing melodrame he didn't have even a thought of the natural side of the performance. The melodramas of the day were not fashioned to help him to be less an actor and more a man. An actor who has a leading rôle in a play now being presented in Chicago was starring ten years ago in a piece of a lurid order. He laid it aside after it had fulfilled its destiny, and for several years the manuscript remained undisturbed in his desk. The actor remembered it as a good play, and wondered occasionally if he were playing as well as he used to in those earlier days. A year ago he had the chance to reincarnate the old melodrama for a fortnight engagement in a city of moderate size. For the amusement and the interest of the thing he accepted the offer, collected a company, blew the dust off the manuscript, and put the piece on. He will tell the rest of the story:

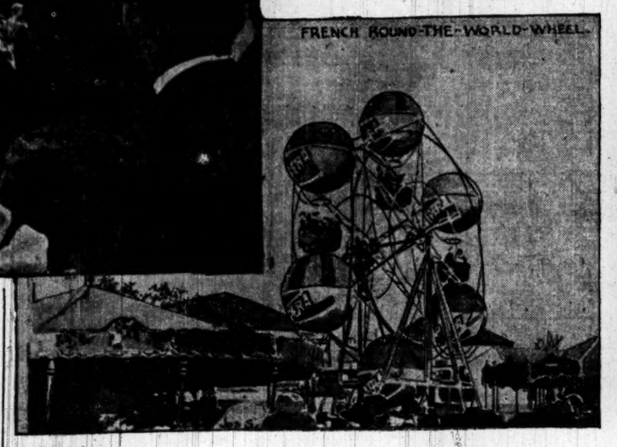
"For two weeks I was heartily ashamed of myself, each night between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock," he said. "'Is it possible,' I kept repeating to myself, 'that I used to think this thing was good? Have I actually praised myself for inflicting this awful play upon the public?' I looked ahead at my coming lines, and recoiled at the thought of having to speak them. Every time I foiled the villain—I was the hero—I turned my back upon the audience, not daring to look it in the face. When I said, 'I defy you' I wondered whether I would have deceived a chicken. I didn't have any defiance in my conscience-stricken soul. I tried to compromise by acting the part in a natural way, but that rôle wasn't intended for any actual man. I was supposed to be the ruling spirit of a mining camp. I felt that the audience was saying something like this: 'That fellow the bully of a mining camp? Not much. He hasn't got the sand.' I felt that I was a flat failure, and knew that the play ought to be. My wife was sitting in a box. 'Don't you ever play that piece again,' she said, after the first night's performance. 'You are actually ridiculous, you cringe. How did we ever think that play good?' I filled the engagement, and, strange to say, I made money. I felt like giving it away to some charity, as if I had gotten it by fraud."

New Stories About Augustin Daly.

The Augustin Daly collection of incidents is growing. Ada Rehan has given the latest impulse by permitting New York newspaper circles to know that henceforth she will not be so inaccessible as she has been in the past. For twenty years, when off the stage, Miss Rehan has lived a life of such seclusion that no interview ever has been obtained from her, Mr. Daly guarding her from every one who tried to approach her. The cause is said to be found in a happening of many years ago.

"On one of her visits to England," relates the writer who tells the story in a New York paper, "Miss Rehan happened to sit at a dinner with a newspaper editor. In her social life our actress is the soul of frankness, and on this occasion, imagining no harm could come of it, she expressed her sentiments freely about men and matters. To her astonishment and grief the entire conversation was presently published under the caption of 'The Candor of Ada Rehan.' Mr. Daly saw it. 'Goodness gracious! Ada,' he cried, 'you didn't say all those dreadful things.' 'I am afraid I did,' said Miss Rehan, in dismay. 'Well,' remarked the manager, 'that ends it. No more newspaper men here or at home. If they want to talk to you they must talk to me.' And he held to his word, too."

Mrs. Leslie Carter, acording to New York report, is a sick woman, the strain of the long run of "Zaza" having told upon her strength more than she would confess until the season was over. She has been ill with the grip for the last ten days, and for most of that time has been confined to her room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is denied, however, with emphasis that there is any chance of serious complications resulting, and her removal to Bar Harbor is promised within a short time. Mrs. Carter, be it known, has Shakspearian ambitions; not towards Juliet, but towards Lady Macbeth, and she is anxious to recover her strength in order that she can begin to study the character. She is to play in "Zaza" again next season, but after that who knows but what we may hear that David Belasco is preparing a revival of "Macbeth." Frohman has shown the way; why should Belasco be more afraid of Shakspeare?



NEUILLY FAIR,

ANNUAL CIRCUS FOR PARIS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 18.—One of the oldest, most curious annual fairs in the world opened this week at Neuilly, just on the outskirts of Paris. The Neuilly fair is famous for its amusing features. Everybody goes, rich and poor, fashionable as well as ordinary people. Neuilly is within the reach of all and the crowds that flock thoroughly democratic. "Gyp" has laid the scene of one of her best known works at this fair, and paints the picture with her usual vivacity.

To do the fair properly one must go early and stay late. The later the better, for after the theater all the artists flock to the place and one has the fun of watching the best known players taking in the sights.

Fashion Rubs Elbows with Labor.

They make a merry crowd going up and down the avenues in groups, singing and shouting, buying everything from a gingerbread pig to a prize vase. The latter is always horrible from an artistic point of view, but it comes from the fair, and that is enough. Jeanne Granier takes a ride on the "merry-go-round," held on by Guitry, both laughing like children. With them are fashionable men and women out for a lark, and who also patronize the merry-go-round. Perhaps they may sit next to the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker, but what does it matter when there is a good time ahead? Then there are the "Mountain Buses," in which screaming passengers dash down slides into imitation lakes—getting a ducking, in which they apparently delight.

The merry-go-rounds, to be popular, must be "up-to-date," and each proprietor vies with his neighbor to get hold of something original. One has, in consequence, an extensive choice. The old-fashioned rocking-horse "go around" has long since been discarded at the fair. One whizzes around on tigers, rabbits, and even pigs. Indeed, the latter are the most popular, the "petits cochons," or little pigs, being considered lucky to take a turn upon. I wonder if American people of the better classes could ever be induced to enter into the spirit of these things and get as much fun out of it as these laughing French, who carry one on with them, their sense of enjoyment is so infectious.

Royalty Visits the Gypsies.

Gypsy wagons are everywhere and are always well patronized. Even royalty itself does not disdain to consult these picturesque soothsayers—and one gets a great deal of quiet fun out of watching the gypsy's clients, many of whom come heavily veiled. One recognize Cleo de Merode, Pongy, Réjane, and many others. The society women are the most amusing. They are always in terror of being discovered, as in France if a person is caught going to the gypsies there is no end of gossip—yet every one goes. One recognizes the Countess X——, the Duchess M——, and the Prince B——, and the Prince S——, and still they come. The gypsy fortune tellers at the fair are really wonderful. I have known of marvelous things they have foretold.

These fortune tellers surpass those in India. I know a prominent artist, prone to superstition, who consults one of these gypsies every morning and if the woman tells her that day that there is a "dark woman who is her enemy," she selects the personage from among her friends and is insupportable until the gypsy changes the enemy to a blond woman. She cannot be induced to believe that the person selected may be entirely innocent or that the gypsy may have been mistaken.

Wrestled for a Bride.

The visit to the gypsies over, every one makes for the wrestling exhibition, where Marseille, the great French boxer, holds forth. Here the scene is exceedingly comic. Mingling with the well known sports of the city, resplendent with jewels and flaring ties, are some of the smartest people of Paris, their crested carriages waiting for them, and contrasting oddly with the tumble-down looking building where the boxing exhibition is held. The boxing matches form the subject of much gossip in society. The boxers are as great heroes in Paris as the Paderewski and Réjane artists in America. One has one's favorite wrestler, and he becomes a little demigod. A prominent society girl once refused to marry a well-known clubman unless he could defeat a celebrated wrestler. The young man accepted the challenge, went into the ring, defeated the professional, and won his bride.

The boxing exhibition is always held between amateurs and professionals. The paid men throw their gloves among the crowd and the challenge is usually taken up. Count de Dion has been known to enter the ring. He said yesterday that he was an expert boxer and if he had wanted to resist the police agents they would not now be here to tell the story. Inside in the amphitheater every one is together. There are no reserved seats, and everybody takes sides with the amateur, who is always sure of the crowd's sympathy. It is a curious sight.

Lorgnettes at a Boxing Match.

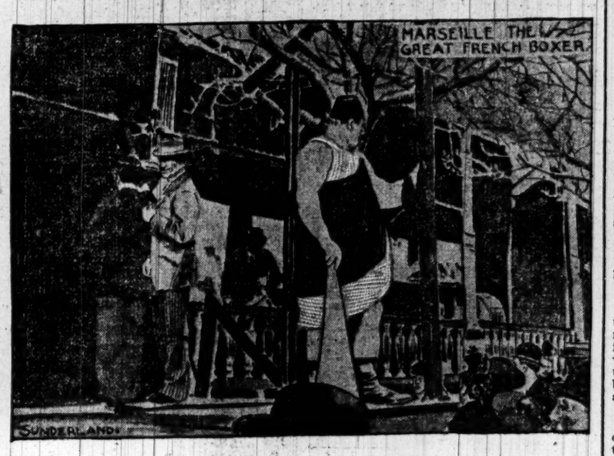
Women in beautiful gowns, holding their jeweled lorgnettes glued to their eyes as if fascinated by the scene; near them calico gowns and blue jeans, all having the same interest in a common object.

Another popular exhibition is the animal show, where the famous Pezon family demonstrate their marvelous power over wild beasts. There are two brothers and a girl. The latter was at one time a famous dancer in a celebrated Parisian concert hall and had as many lovers as Otero or Cleo Merode. She did as she liked with men—today she tames wild lions and wolves. She wears a little uniform of the Cuirassier Guards, and creates a sensation. The night I saw her she had a bad time of it with the lion, and finally had to give up the struggle, as the savage beast would not jump through a hoop. But she showed no end of pluck during the encounter.

Young Pezon is much admired by the women. He is exceedingly handsome and dresses in black cloth trimmed with jet, a sort of Hamlet costume. He has none of the appearance of an average circus man and is marvelous with the tigers and lions which he has tamed. His father was devoured alive in a lion's cage and the audience always recalls the tragedy while he is performing. I suppose the fascination of the man is the thrill of terror he inspires. I never saw such reckless boldness, and particularly noticed that the animals had their full set of fearful claws and teeth, which in the average circus animal are extracted.

All along the avenues of the fair there are shooting matches, prize lotteries, and wheels of fortune, to say nothing of the sideshows, which include everything from a peep at Venus to a tour around the world. Of course the Dreyfus case has not been forgotten and is portrayed in wax works, panoramas, tableaux vivants, and the cinemetoscope.

The illuminations are beautiful—the same as those for the Czar—balls of colored lights strung like garlands across the avenues. The whole is a bewitching fairylike scene, a maze of curiosities, a mingling of everything, a fair possible only in Paris and among French people.



EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Beason-Thayer and Rubens-Mosser Engagements Announced—Wedding Notices—Personal Mention.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rose Beason, daughter of Mrs. Olive Beason, 2118 Orrington avenue, and Mr. Clarence Holmes Thayer of Hyde Park. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rubens, 52 Walton place, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Rubens, to Mr. Edwin J. Mosser.

Dr. and Mrs. V. A. Bergeron announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Loretta Blanche Bergeron, to Mr. Charles Frederick Messinger on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Messinger will be at home after July 15 at 801 Turner avenue.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Elmer Egbert Davis of Glenwood, Wis., his wedding to Miss Marie San Loule, which was to have taken place this evening at the residence of Miss Bond, 404 Lee street, Evanston, has been postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith will give an informal housewarming on Monday evening at their residence, 1825 Sheridan road.

The second of the summer series of Saturday evening dances at the Kenwood club will take place this evening.

Miss Adele Whitcomb, 3625 Grand boulevard, is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Shufeldt at Oconomowoc, Wis.

Mrs. J. Z. Worst and Miss Elizabeth Worst, 538 West Adams street, left on Thursday for Europe to be gone three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Williams, 396 Ontario street, will leave today for Charlevoix, Mich., where they have built a house.

Mrs. Granger Farwell of Lake Forest will spend the summer at Nantucket, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. William S. Harvey, 483 West Adams street, left yesterday for Lake Geneva, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Ettinger, 3847 Michigan avenue, Miss Ettinger, and Miss Clara H. Furry sailed for Europe on Thursday.

Mr. Don R. Patterson, 7131 Princeton avenue, will leave today for northern Michigan to remain until September.

Dr. Daniel R. Brower will leave for Honolulu on Friday to be absent six weeks.

Mrs. Herman Hall and Miss Alma Hall, 6545 Washington avenue, will go to Oconomowoc, Wis., for the month of July.

Miss Tosetti is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Kochs at their summer residence at Lake Geneva.

Mrs. Joseph M. Wile, 4525 Forrestville avenue, is at Oconomowoc for the summer.

FINISH COURSE AT ST. AGATHA'S

Closing Exercises Held at Preparatory School of the Sisters of Mercy.

The closing exercises of St. Agatha's Academy, the preparatory school of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, were held yesterday afternoon in the school rooms at Forty-ninth street and Evans avenue. The exercises consisted of plays given by the students and singing by the smaller children. The students of the seventh grade are transferred to the St. Xavier's Academy to finish their studies, hence there were no graduates. Those who finished the course at the academy are:

Virgie Harrison.	Angela Foote.
Estelle Cummings.	Mabel Burke.
Agnes Cross.	Josephine Scotten.
Alice Ford.	Margie Kernan.
Rose Colwell.	Marie Wilson.
Elsie Scotten.	Nellie Blair.

The members of the class were presented with wreaths of flowers, which took the place of diplomas. The wreaths were presented and awards of prizes made by Mother Superior Genevieve and by the Rev. Dennis Tighe, pastor of Holy Angels' Church. Miss Agnes Cross was awarded the medal for the seventh year class.

The principal feature of the program was a drama entitled "Who Was It?" in which all of the members of the senior class took part. The farce had for its plot the life of girls in a boarding school. Several dances and songs were rendered by the various classes, also musical selections by the students of the musical seminary attached to the school.

The exercises are probably the last to be held in the school, as it is expected that the new convent, which is being erected beside the school, will take the place of the old building before next June.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Great-Grandma's Wedding Gown.

"THERE is no use in talking, for it can't be done. You can't go to the masquerade ball unless you are content to wear your old party dress. You know I cannot afford to buy you another," said Mrs. Ross, dejectedly, as she rocked back and forth in her chair.

She addressed this to her daughter Maude, a young girl of about 20 years of age, who sat opposite, looking the picture of misery.

Nellie Brown, one of Maude's intimate friends, was to give a masquerade ball which promised to be the most successful affair of the season, and Maude was anxious to attend it. Unfortunately her mother's income was limited, and therefore Maude could have few party gowns. Her father had passed away when she was a mere child, and Mrs. Ross had gratefully accepted her father's offer to keep house for him, and thus had secured a comfortable home for herself and daughter.

Just at this point in the conversation Mr. Reed, Maude's grandfather, entered the room and asked, in his cheerful voice:

"What is the matter here? Why does our Maude look so disturbed?"

Mrs. Ross explained the situation, with a sigh.

"O, that may be easily remedied," returned Mr. Reed. "Have you rummaged in the garret? Your great-grandmother used to have chests and chests full of all kinds of dresses. My mother was quite a belle in her day, and she always kept her fine dresses carefully, so I shouldn't be surprised if you should find something there to suit your purpose."

Maude's face brightened at these words and she exclaimed, hopefully: "Why, mamma, if I could find an old-fashioned gown it would be the thing. We will investigate after supper to see what we can find."

Accordingly, after supper, mother and daughter went up-stairs to the garret.

"What a musty old place!" cried Maude. "Where shall we begin?"

They commenced to open the various chests and to examine the contents with much curiosity. One chest was smaller than the others, and on opening it Maude gave a little shriek of delight and exclaimed: "Mamma, come here! Isn't this a lovely dress?"

The dress was indeed lovely. It was made in the old colonial style, and with it were a pair of dainty white slippers and a pair of white gloves.

"They are just the thing," said Maude, with a tone of satisfaction; "let us take them down-tairs and show them to grandpa; perhaps he can throw some light on their owner."

Mr. Reed, on being interviewed, put on his spectacles and critically examined the dress.

"That was your great-grandmother's wedding gown. I remember that your grandmother wore it to an 'old folks' ball' after we were married. She impersonated Martha Washington, and she carried out her part well, so every one said."

The eventful evening of the ball came at last and Maude was as happy as a bird singing unmolested among the branches of a tree. Her grandfather looked at her approvingly and declared she was the perfect image of her grandmother, which was a compliment indeed.

Howard Perry called for Maude, but as she was already cloaked he did not have a chance to see her costume, and, in spite of all his teasing and coaxing, she was inexorable and wouldn't tell him anything about it, to his immense dissatisfaction.

It must be stated that Howard's mind was in an unsettled state. He was in love with two girls—Nellie Brown, who was to give the masquerade, and Maude, both sweet and amiable, as well as pretty. Howard thought he liked Maude a trifle better than he liked Nellie, but he wasn't quite sure. At any rate, all doubts would be removed this evening, and his fate would be decided, for he had fully determined that he would put off this matter no longer.

All through the first part of the evening Maude failed to find Howard and he likewise failed to find her. When they unmasked what was their surprise then to find themselves in each other's presence.

"I've been wondering who Martha Washington could be," said Howard, admiringly; "how stupid of me not to have known."

Nobody could deny that Maude Ross was surpassingly lovely in her old-fashioned costume, and that she far excelled her friend Nellie, although the latter was undoubtedly the recipient of a great deal of admiration.

"Doesn't Nellie look charming?" whispered Maude to Howard, later in the evening, as she caught a glimpse of Nellie's graceful form flitting here and there in the gay crowd.

"Yes," answered Howard, "but not one-half so charming as yourself."

These words brought a flush to Maude's cheek, which made her look lovelier than ever, so Howard thought.

"Let us go into the conservatory," he suggested, a few minutes later, and Maude assented.

After about a half hour had elapsed they reëntered the drawing-room, and, if you had noticed their happy faces you would have known in which direction Howard's fate had turned. And all on account of great-grandmother's wedding gown, for that certainly decided the question.—Boston Post.

MAX BENDIX SUED BY HIS WIFE.

She Brings a Second Action for Separate Maintenance for Herself and Their Child.

Max Bendix, the violinist and orchestra leader, has been sued a second time by his wife, Angelica Bendix, for separate maintenance. Last February Mrs. Bendix sought to compel him to support her and their child, relating that he had in 1898 sent her to Europe and failed to pay her expenses. It was alleged that he had become attached to Miss Cora Mildred Webber. The first suit was dismissed in the hope of securing a settlement out of court. The bill now filed reiterates the original charges, leaving out, however, specific mention of the "other woman." Mr. and Mrs. Bendix were married in New York in 1889.

RAPS WOMAN'S TEMPLE PLAN.

Dr. E. A. Schell, in an Editorial, Gives Reasons Why Epworth League Members Should Not Aid It.

The Epworth Herald, the official organ of the Epworth League of America and representative of the younger element of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has come out in opposition to any assistance being given by the Epworth league to the effort to pay off the debts on the Woman's Temple. Dr. E. A. Schell, general secretary of the league and editor of the paper, in a signed editorial in this week's number has this to say on the plan of Mrs. Matilda B. Carse and her friends to pay off the Temple debt:

So long as its proponents limited their efforts at raising money for the purchase of this building to the Woman's Christian Temperance union, we were not officially concerned about it. The Woman's Temple was redognized as an affiliated interest of that organization, and the trustees made report to the annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union.

But now that the Temple has been discontinued as an affiliated matter by the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, and as efforts are being made to persuade our Epworth league young people to support the enterprise financially, we feel a certain measure of responsibility that the hopelessness of the enterprise and the impropriety of such contribution shall become known.

The utter inability of these promoters of the Temple to collect $1,215,600, the sum still necessary to pay for the building, is evident to all but the most visionary and impractical. The building only $1,265,000—$49,400 more than the sum named. In eleven years, therefore, the enterprise, with all the enthusiasm manifest at its beginning, has advanced by a net sum of less than $50,000. Meanwhile the value of the lease for the ground upon which the building stands, by reason of the decline in money rates and rental values, has seriously depreciated. The annual sum of $40,000 paid for the lease of the ground is liable to become, if it is not now, an oppressive rental. The Temple is now, and has been for three years, running into debt at the rate of $15,000 a year. Moreover, it should be known, on so good authority as the Woman's Christian Temperance union President, Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, that only 7½ per cent of the money given to buy the Temple has gone for that purpose, the other 92½ per cent having been eaten up by interest and expenses.

STATE CAMP OF SPIRITUALISTS.

Illinois Association Formed to Conduct Outing Place at Deep Lake for Four Weeks.

The Illinois State Spiritualists' Camp Meeting association, recently organized, has arranged to conduct a summer camp for Spiritualists for four weeks, beginning tomorrow, at Deep Lake, two and a half miles from Lake Villa, Ill. It is expected that 5,000 people will visit Camp Monroe, as the place is known, where many mediums and speakers will propound the beliefs of spiritualism. Among those engaged to speak or hold séances the first two weeks are the following:

Mrs. Emma N. Warne.	Charles Howell.
Mrs. Jean Orr Weber.	Dr. J. Randall.
Dr. D. S. White.	G. V. Cordingley.

The plan for a summer camp for Illinois Spiritualists has been under contemplation for several years. Officers for the camp of this year are:

President—George V. Cordingley.
Vice President—Charles Howell.
Secretary—H. W. Miller.
Treasurer—W. M. Lewy.

PLAN CHERRY HARVEST PARTY.

Linne Club to Conduct an Invasion of J. W. Burkitt's Orchard—Each to Keep All He Picks.

A cherry harvesting party will be given by the Linné club at J. W. Burkitt's orchard at Arlington Heights on Sunday, July 9. An admission fee will be charged, and each person will be allowed to keep the cherries he picks. Other forms of entertainment also will be provided. The officers of the Linné club are:

President—Axel Schott.
Vice President—Miss Olga Lindstrom.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Jennie Lindquist.
Financial Secretary—F. A. Ellstrom.
Treasurer—Gust Carlson.

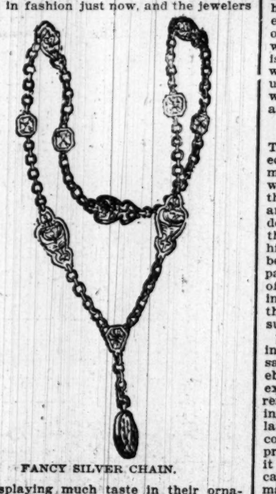
TO CELEBRATE DOMINION DAY.

Ex-Canadians of Chicago to Participate in an Outing Today at Santa Fe Park.

The ex-Canadians of Chicago will celebrate Dominion day today at Santa Fé Park, where they will present a long program of sports, orations, and music appropriate to the occasion. Several thousand ex-Canadians from Chicago and outside points are expected to be present. A feature of the day which is causing considerable interest among local Canadians is the lacrosse match between teams representing Montreal and Toronto. A hotly-contested game is looked for.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The engraving represents a fancy watch chain in oxidized silver. These chains are much in fashion just now, and the jewelers



FANCY SILVER CHAIN.

are displaying much taste in their ornamentation, heraldic flowers and chimeras being freely used.—New York Herald.

HOOD'S POEM ILLUSTRATED BY BYAM SHAW.

"Love that wastes our little schoolgirls' time."

—The Studio.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Prince George of Greece, sensible man though he is reputed to be, has been bitten by the same mania which every new-fledged ruler seems to develop of making a species of royal progress through Europe under the pretext of paying visits to the various courts, the true object being, however, to enjoy the felicity of being received everywhere with the honors due to a ruler instead of those of an ordinary princeling.

One would have imagined that Prince George had enough work on his hands in connection with the settlement of the thousands of more or less difficult questions in connection with the administration of the Island of Crete, of which he has been the virtual sovereign for less than a year. Yet, instead of remaining at the helm, he proposes to waste two months in fluttering about the various courts of Europe, commencing with that of St. Petersburg and winding up with that of Queeen Victoria, after which he announces his intention of spending a few weeks at Copenhagen on a visit to his grandfather, old King Christian of Denmark.

He is to be escorted during his European progress by three officers and a Bishop, who is to serve him as chaplain, and the expenses of this jaunt will naturally have to be furnished by the unfortunate Cretan taxpayers, who are just recovering from all the hardships and oppression and ruin to which they were subjected during the civil wars that devastated the island throughout the last years of Turkish domination.

The Prince's absence will last altogether four months, and the question will naturally arise as to what possible use he can be if at so critical a time for the welfare of Crete he can be spared for so long a period. The fact of the matter is that Prince George has proved a great disappointment as ruler of Crete to those who admired him on account of his good nature, his gigantic size, and his devotion to sport. He has completely failed in the task of reconciling the Mohammedan and the Christian element, and during the last six months over 18,000 well-to-do Mohammedan land-owners have left the country, where the Prince had failed to accord to them the security of life and property that he had promised or to shield them from the persecution of the Christian element.

As the latter is the least prosperous of the island, it naturally follows that the revenue capacity of Crete will be greatly impaired, both as regards the present as well as the future, since the Christian population, lacking the necessary capital, will be forced to leave uncultivated the lands abandoned by the Mohammedans.

Consternation prevails among the officers of every rank of the Vienna garrison owing to the issue of an order of the day by the General in command of the metropolitan district prohibiting officers in uniform from promenading up and down the Ringstrasse except when on duty.

In order to realize what this means it is necessary to explain that the Ringstrasse is like the Fifth avenue of New York, the Champs Elysées or the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris, the Pall Mall and the Lady's Mile of London. Regularly every afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 5 the whole of Vienna society can be seen sauntering up and down the Ringstrasse, chatting, laughing, and stopping here and there to talk with friends and to exchange the gossip of the day. As civilian clothes are not permitted to be worn by officers except on rare occasions, the number of handsome uniforms has been great, and lent much brilliancy to the scene. Indeed, until now not a court beauty, nor a clubman, nor yet an officer would have considered the day complete without the stroll on the "Ring."

Unfortunately, however, the assemblage was not altogether confined to the best monde. The women of the half world speedily realized the advantages to be obtained by an afternoon appearance on the fashionable promenade, since at no other place or time in the day could the sons of Mars and the golden youth be met in such large numbers. Accordingly all the frail sisterhood flocked down on the "Ring" every afternoon, and by their gorgeous display of raiment added still further color and picturesqueness to the gay and merry crowd. To such proportions did the latter go that the beautiful and spacious thoroughfare, one of the finest in Europe, became almost impassable during the afternoon.

This seems to have attracted the attention of the Emperor, who came to the conclusion that since the advent of the half world the "ring parade," as it is called, had become something like a public scandal, and that means must be adopted to put a stop to it. Accordingly he gave the instructions, which have just been issued in the shape of a general order, convinced that the disappearance of the military uniforms from the scene would deprive it of all further attraction. It is needless to state that the order has given widespread offense to all classes of the population, most of all, of course, to the officers, whose sentiments of discipline and loyalty are put to a severe test thereby.

No American tourist has visited either the Tyrol or the Swiss Alps without being treated to that extraordinary species of vocal music known as the "yodel." It seems that while staying at the Tegernsee in Bavaria the sons of Emperor William acquired the art from an old guide. Their father was so delighted with their new accomplishment that he resolved to learn how to "yodel" himself, and accordingly the old guide has been spending three weeks at the Potsdam imparting to the Kaiser instruction in this art of song. The Kaiser now "yodels" exceedingly well and sonorously, and is probably the only monarch who has ever possessed such an art.

The recent festivities throughout Russia in connection with the centennial anniversary of the birth of Pouchkine, the most celebrated of all Muscovite poets, have led to an extraordinary dispute at Paris. It may be remembered that Pouchkine was killed during the course of a duel by his brother-in-law, George Anthes, Baron Heeckren. A considerable amount of mystery has always prevailed about the cause of this duel, and it was always taken for granted that it was caused by the poet's discovery of undue intimacy between his wife and his brother-in-law. After the duel Baron Heeckren quitted Russia, and took up his residence at Paris, being created a Senator of France as soon as his half brother, Napoleon III., became Emperor. For the Baron was the legitimate son of Queen Hortense of Holland and of the Dutch Envoy at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Of course the recent festivities in connection with the Pouchkine centennial have led to a revival of the story of the cause of the duel. This seems to have excited the ire of the only son of the Baron, who makes his home in France, and he has accordingly issued a notification to the effect that he will challenge to mortal combat any member of his own social rank who gives currency to what he denounces as the slander concerning his father and his uncle, the poet, and likewise warns newspaper editors that if they continue to smirch his father's good name he will bring suit against them for libel, and force them either to pay damages, or else to apologize and withdraw.

One would have imagined that this scandal of more than half a century ago had passed into the domain of history, and that no one would take the trouble to make it the subject of a quarrel at the present day. Yet the contrary seems to be the case, and no one need be astonished at any moment to learn of a sanguinary encounter or of a libel suit taking place in connection with the Pouchkine-Heeckren duel of 1837.

Let me add that Pouchkine had negro blood in his veins, his mother having been a granddaughter of Peter the Great's black negro General Hannibal. Inasmuch as Countess Torby, the morganatic wife of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, is a granddaughter of the poet, it may be said that the reigning house of Russia has not disdained to ally itself matrimonially to a family of negro descent, and with negro blood in its veins.

People are celebrating this year the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the use of the fork, which first made its appearance at the wedding of the Byzantine Princess Argilla to the son of the Doge of Venice, Pietro Orsolo, at Venice in 1001. It was not, however, till the year 1312 that the fork was first introduced into England, and two centuries more elapsed until it came into ordinary use in Great Britain, fingers being employed until then in lieu thereof.

Dr. McCook Weds at the Age of 80.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 30.—The Rev. [illegible] C. McCook, 80 years old, the eminent Presbyterian clergyman and scientist, and Mrs. [illegible] D. S. Abbey, were married last Tuesday. Dr. McCook belongs to the "fighting McCook family." During the civil war he aided in organizing the Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served as its Chaplain. During the war with Spain he visited Cuba as agent of the Spanish Relief commission.